Review of the
Trade of India,
1923-24 to 1925-26

00134675

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
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REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN 134675

1923-24

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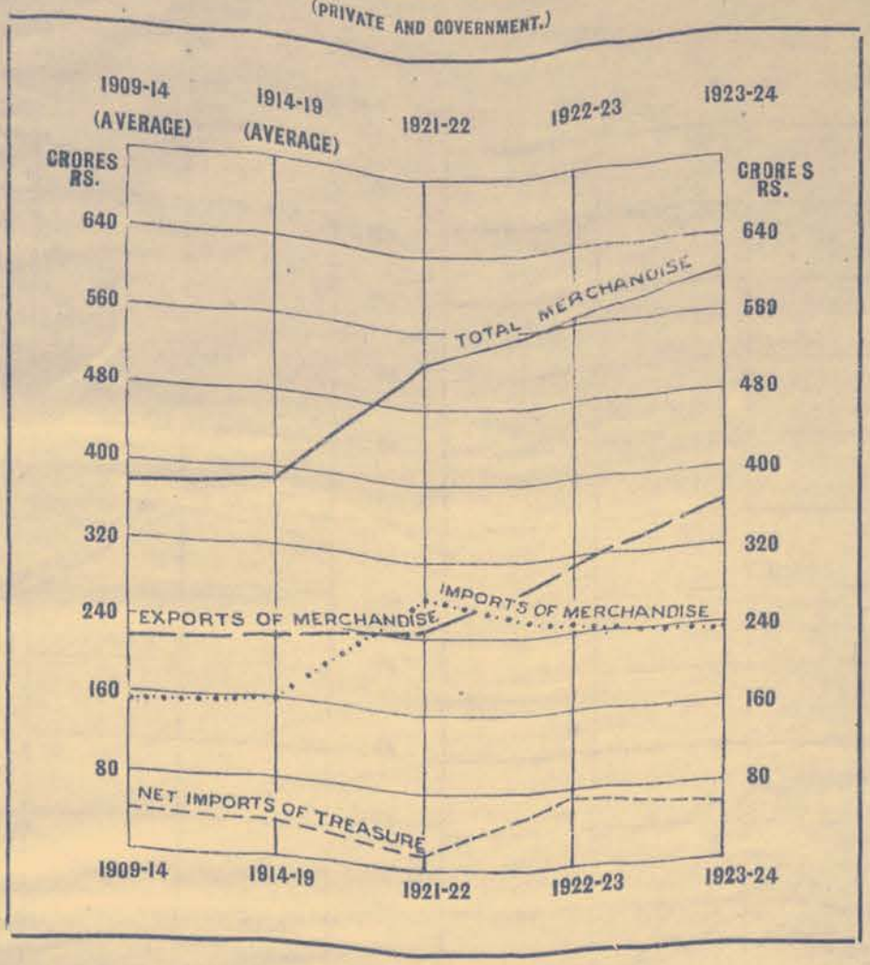
I. THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(a) DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGES OF THE PRE-WAR AND WAR PERIODS.

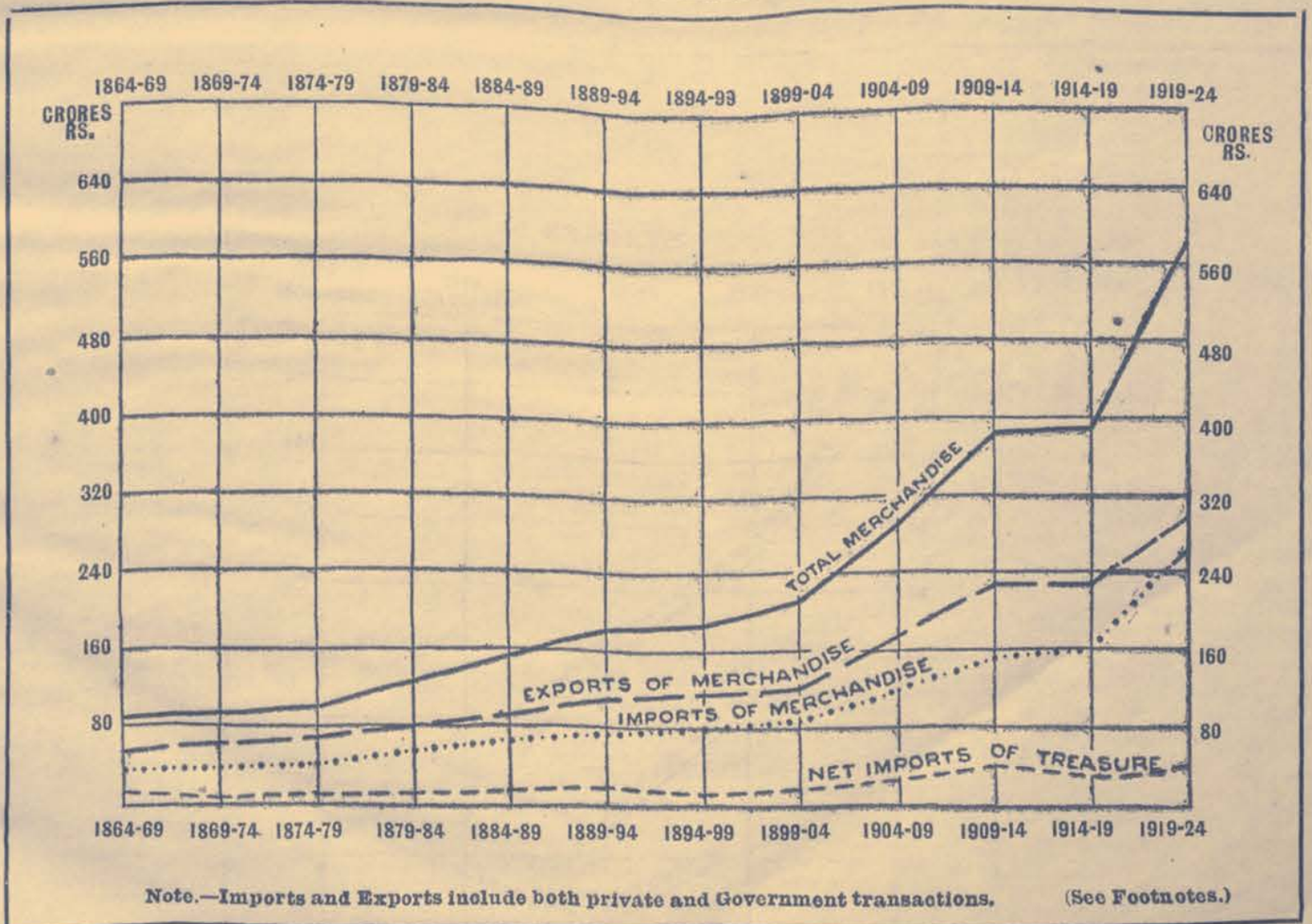
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.)



(b) DURING THE LAST 60 YEARS (1864-69 TO 1919-24).

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.

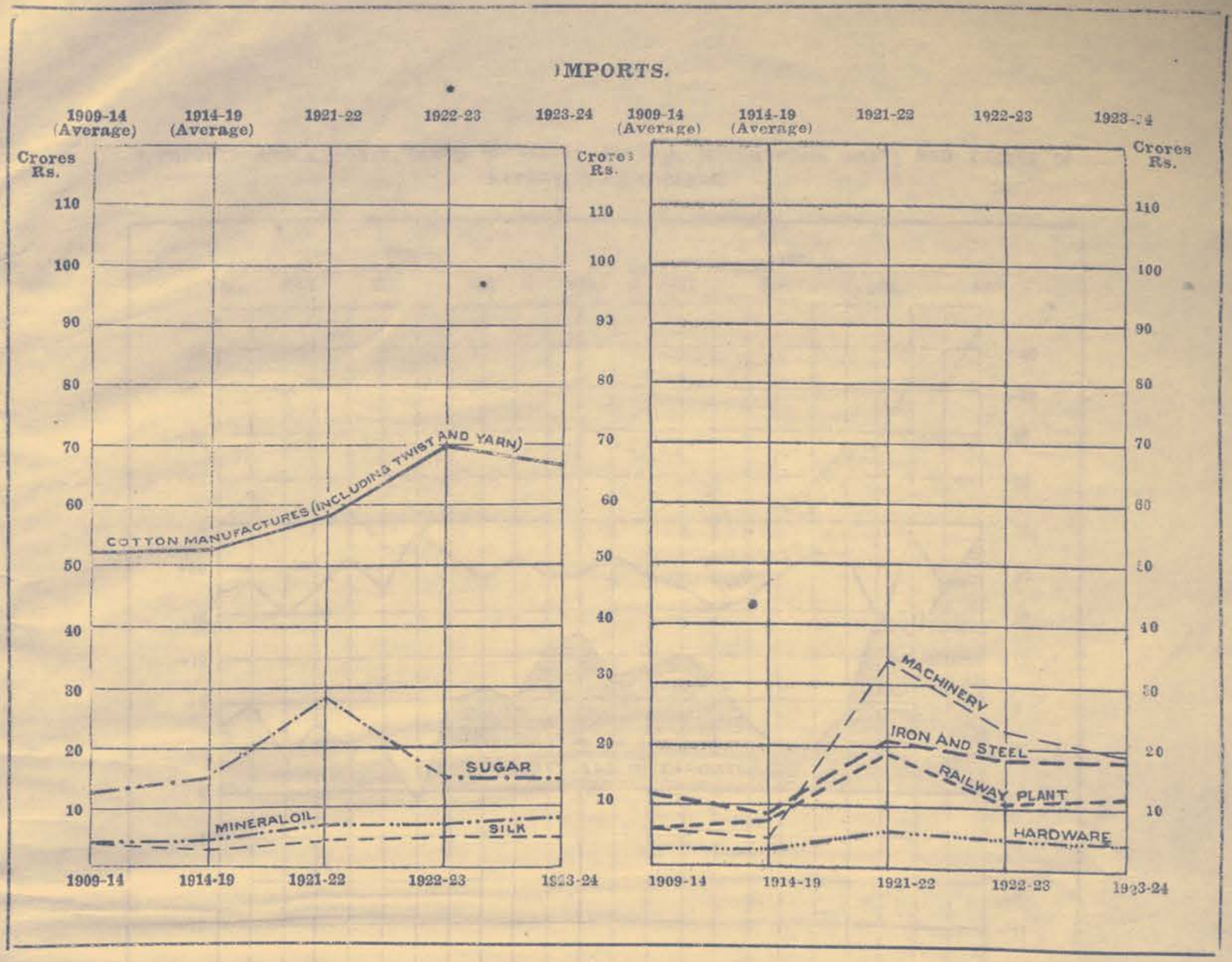
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.)

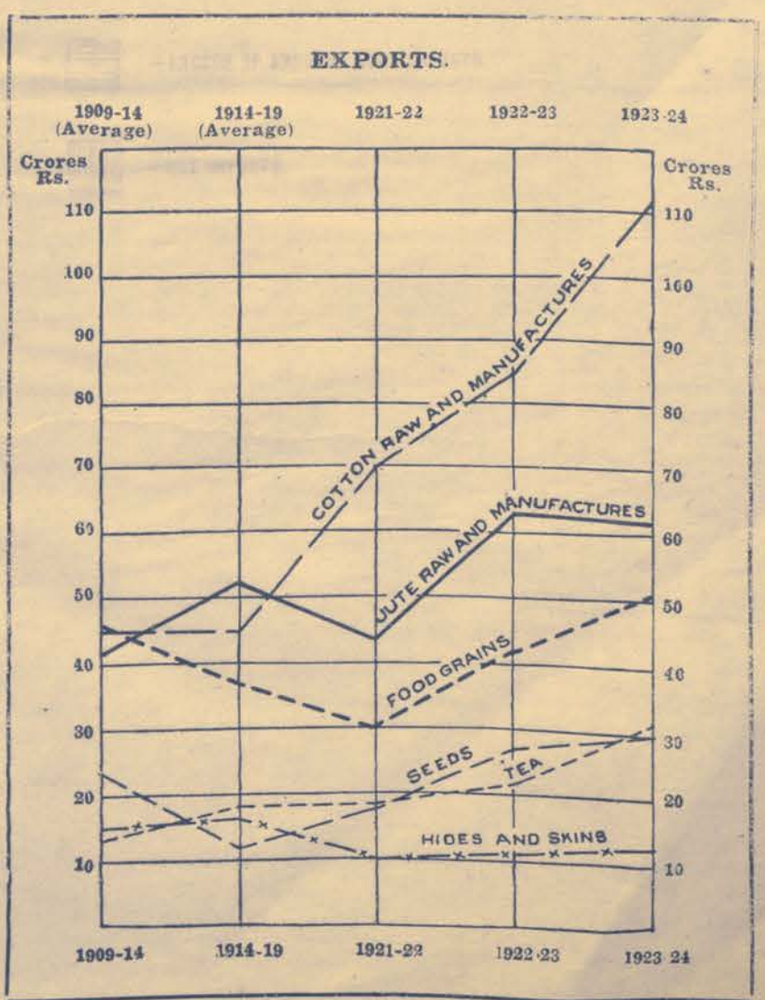


Note.—Imports and Exports include both private and Government transactions. (See Footnotes.)

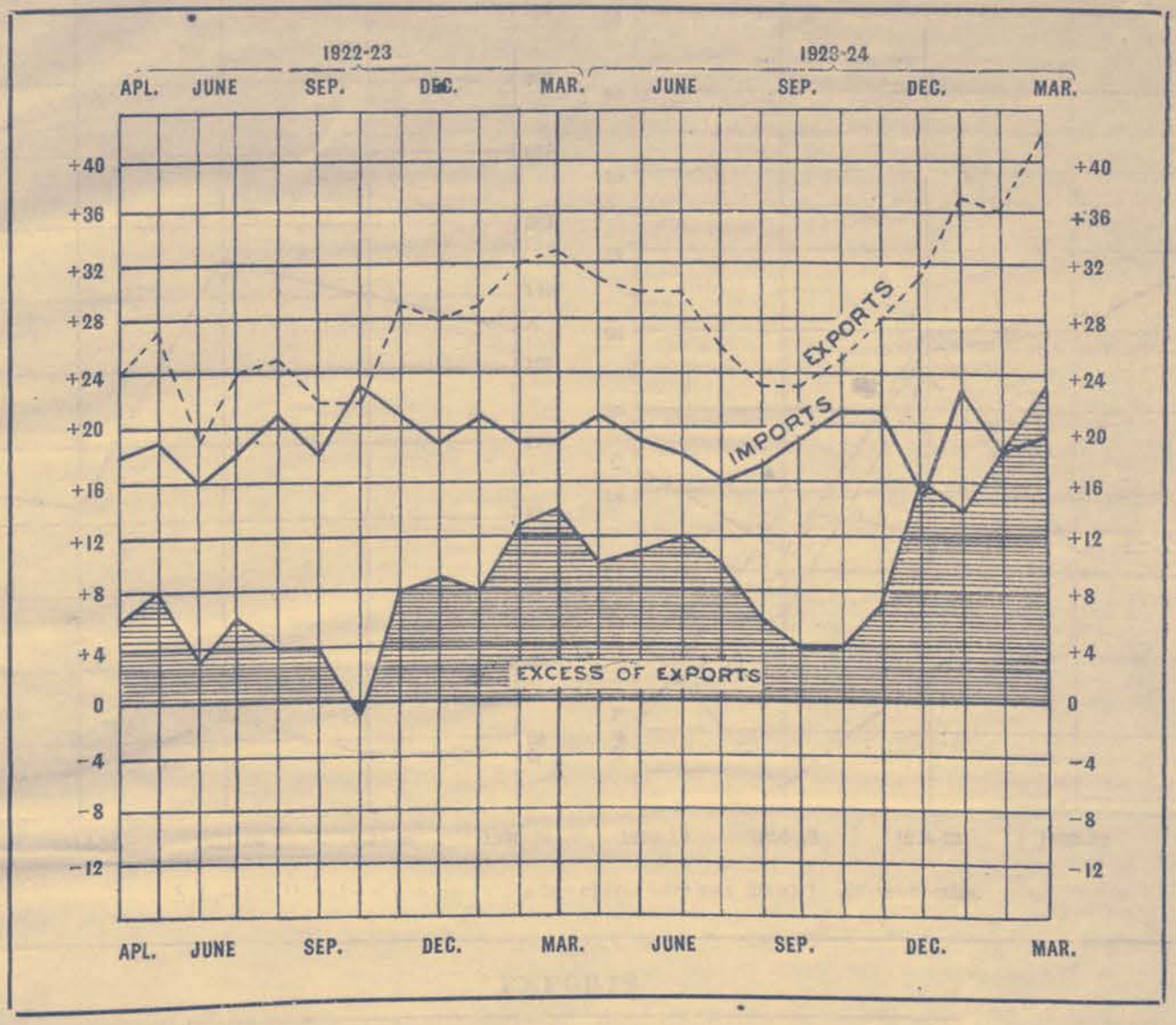
Note—1. In chart 1 (b) the curves are based on averages of 5 years.
2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government Stores.
4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.
5. Net imports of treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government, and also of currency notes from 1922-23. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

2. Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import and Export Trade of British India during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.





3. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TRADE OF INDIA (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY) AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

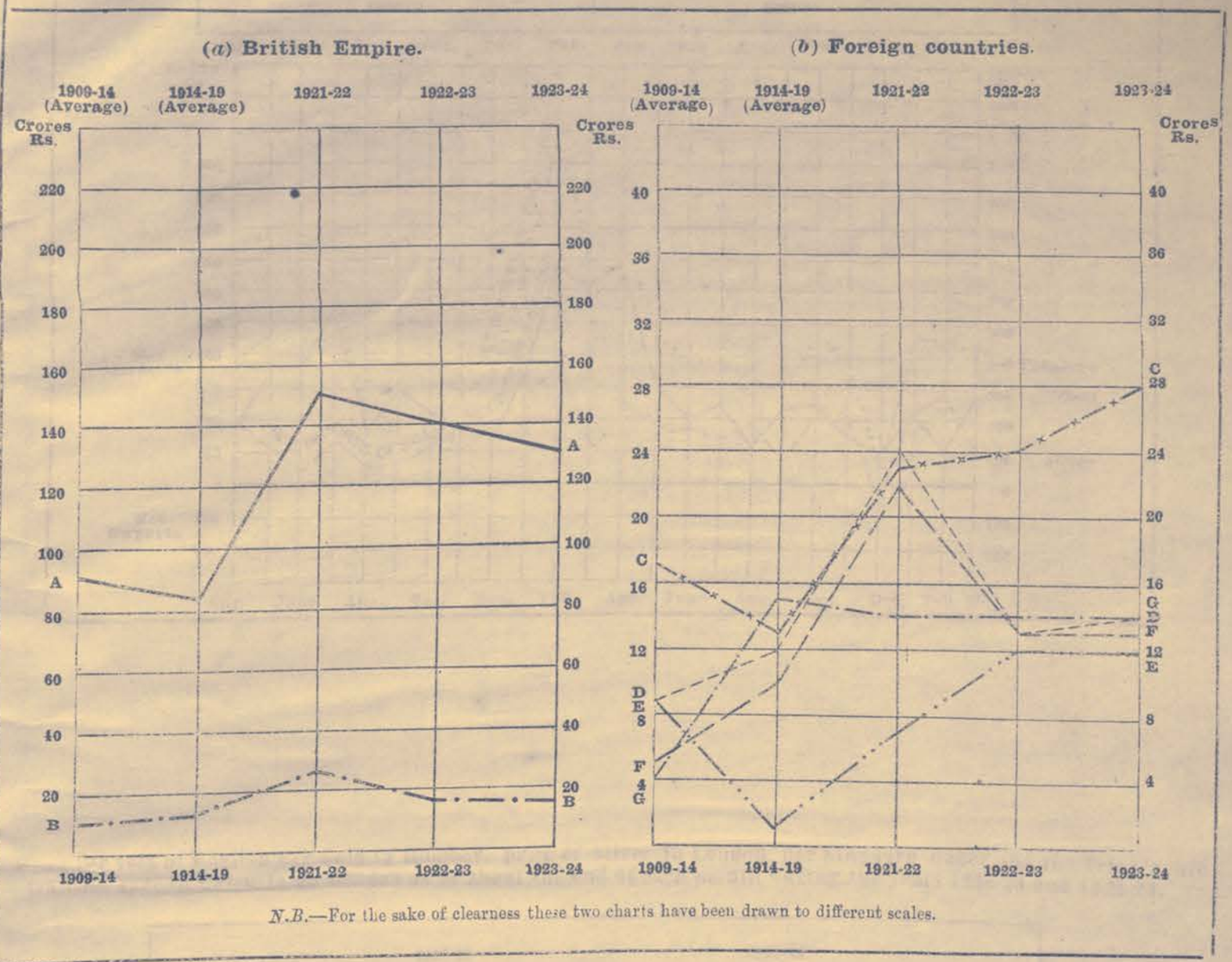


—EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

—NET IMPORTS.

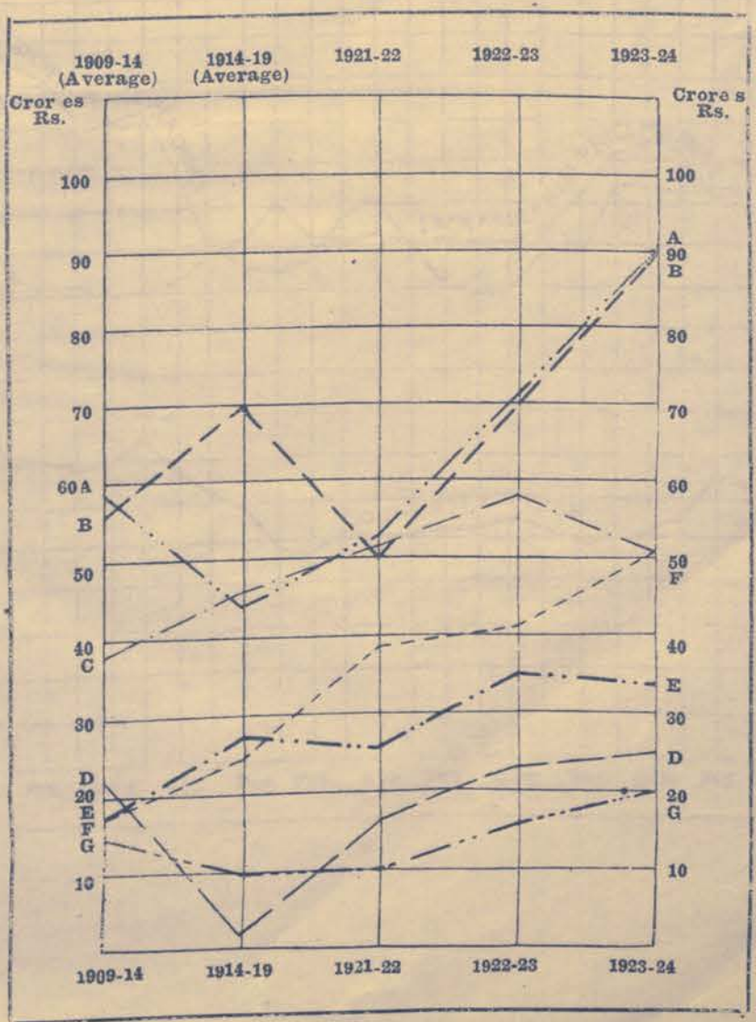
4. Variations in the Trade of British India with principal Countries during the last three years, as compared with average of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.



N.B.—For the sake of clearness these two charts have been drawn to different scales.

EXPORTS.



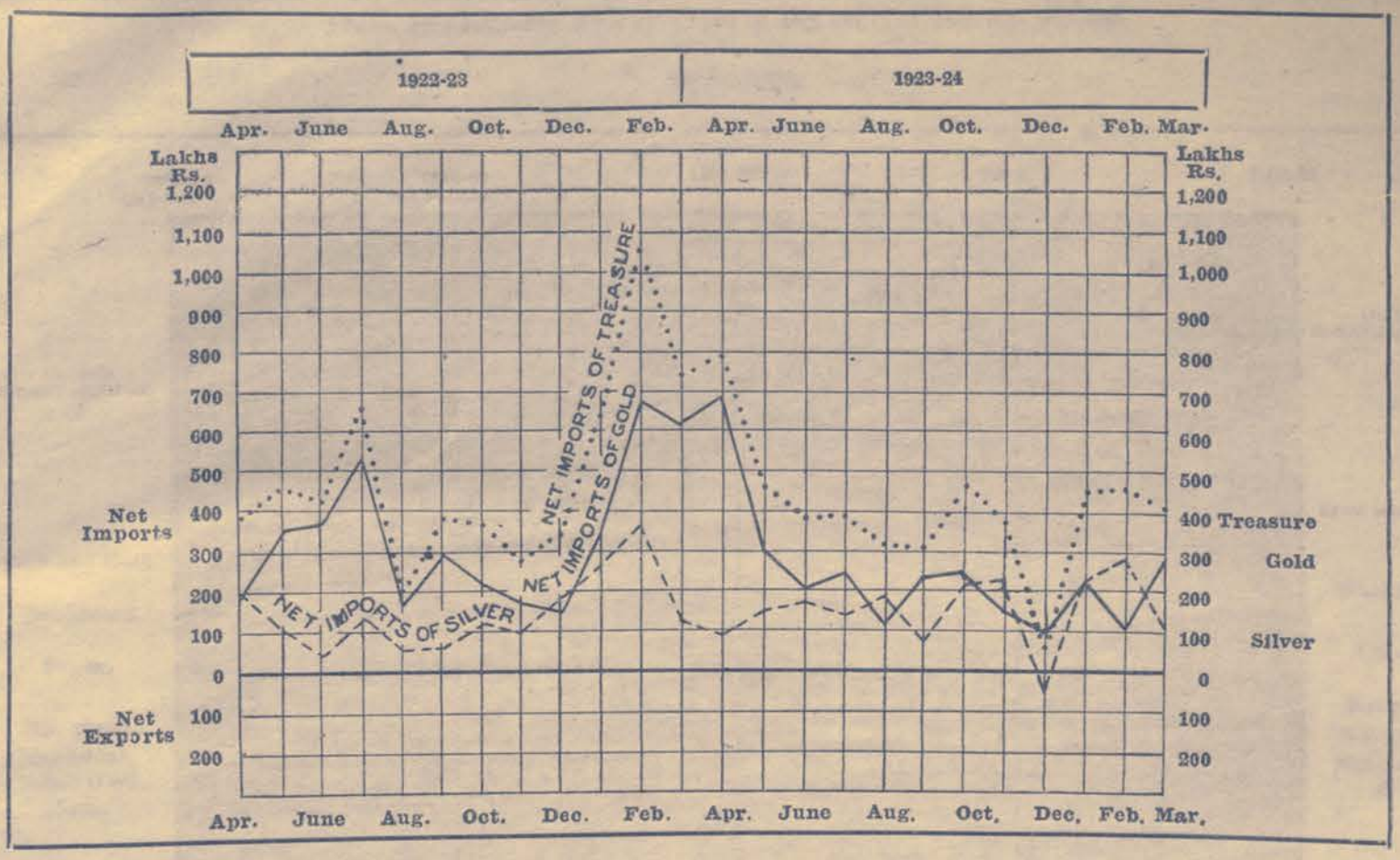
REFERENCES OF IMPORTS.

A. United Kingdom.
B. Other Parts of the British Empire.
C. Other Foreign Countries.
D. Java.
E. Germany.
F. United States of America.
G. Japan.

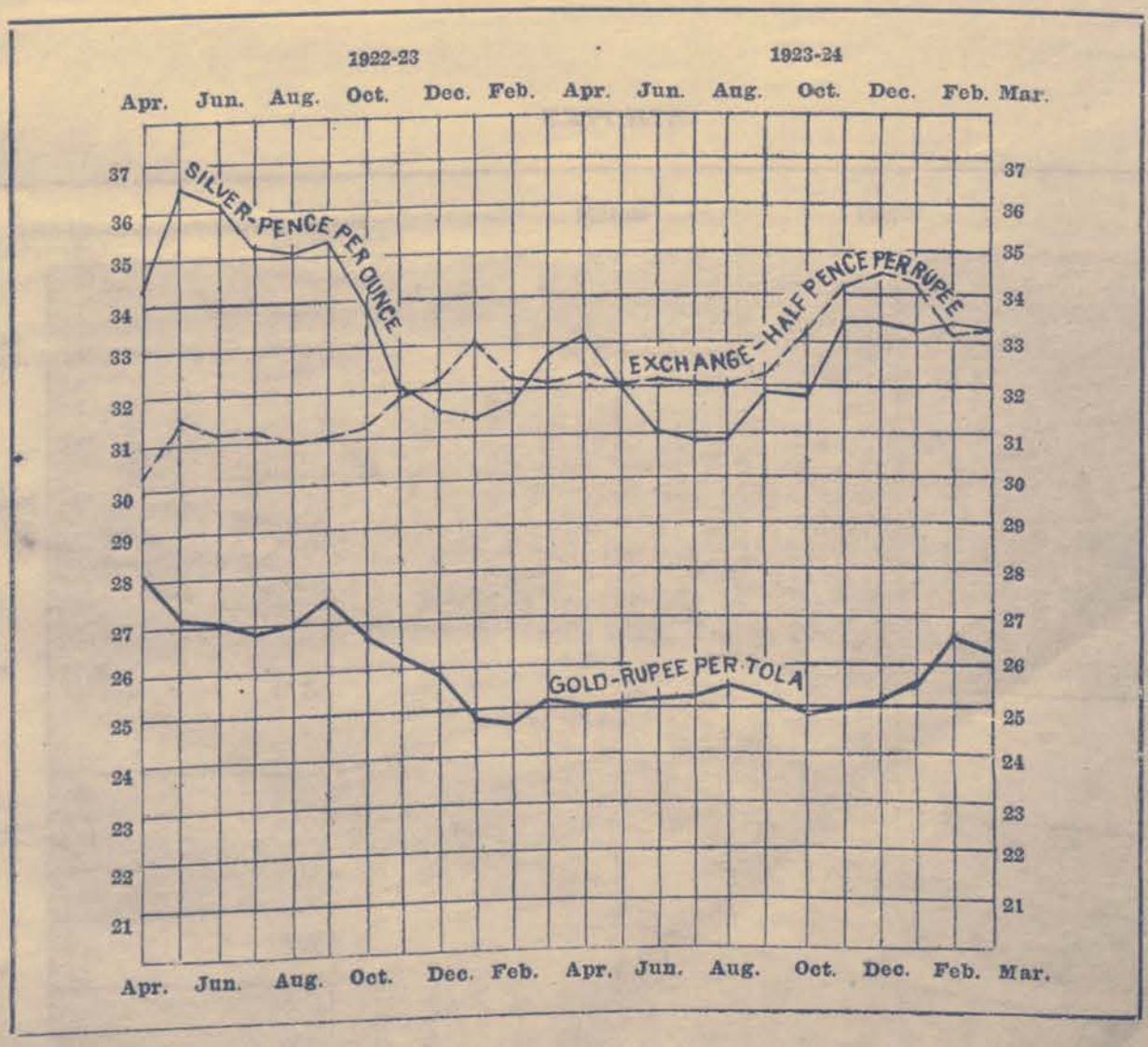
REFERENCES OF EXPORTS.

A. Other Foreign Countries.
B. United Kingdom.
C. Other Parts of the British Empire.
D. Germany.
E. United States of America.
F. Japan.
G. France.

5. Monthly fluctuations in the net Imports or net Exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1922-23 and 1923-24.

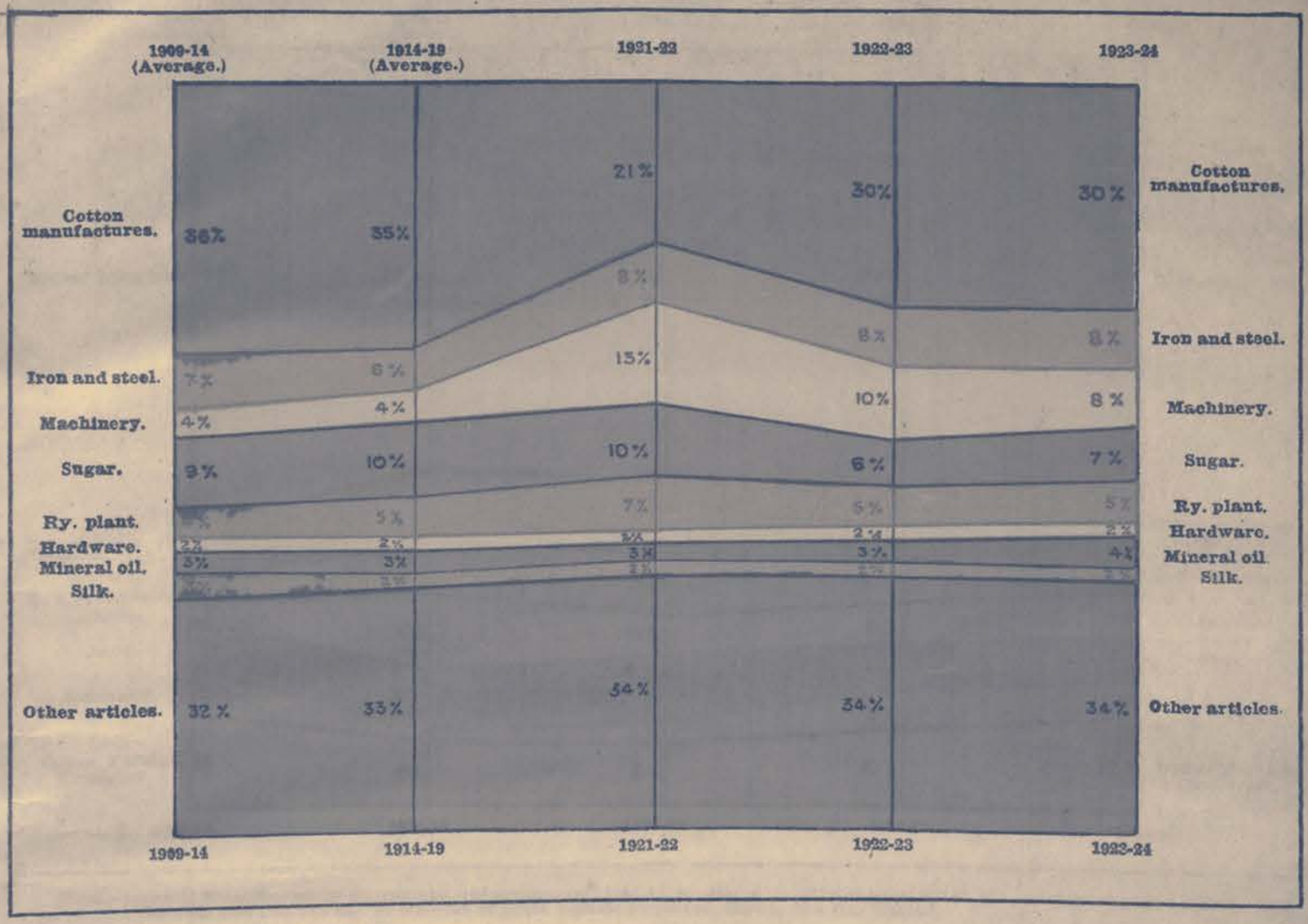


6. Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24.

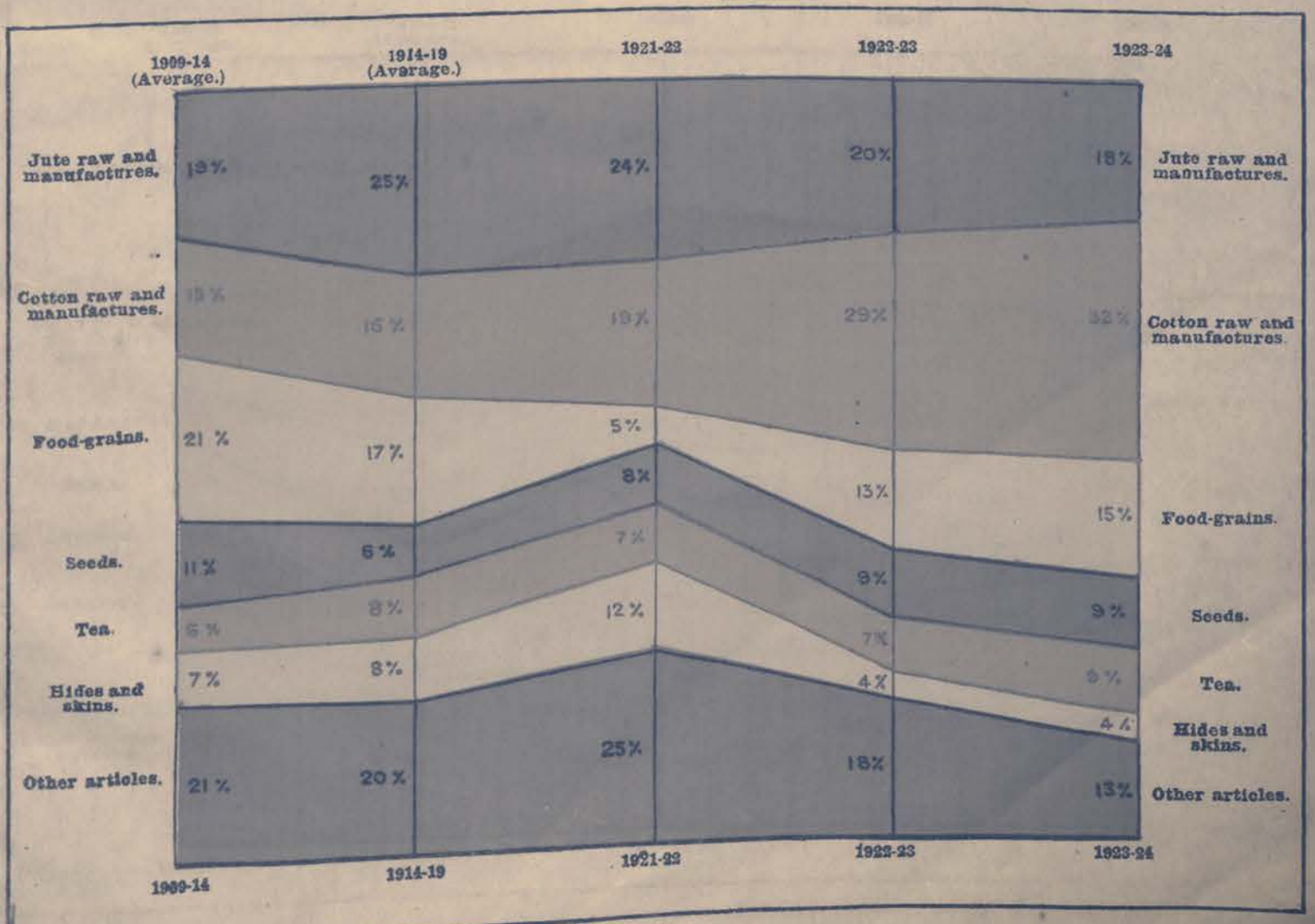


7. Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.

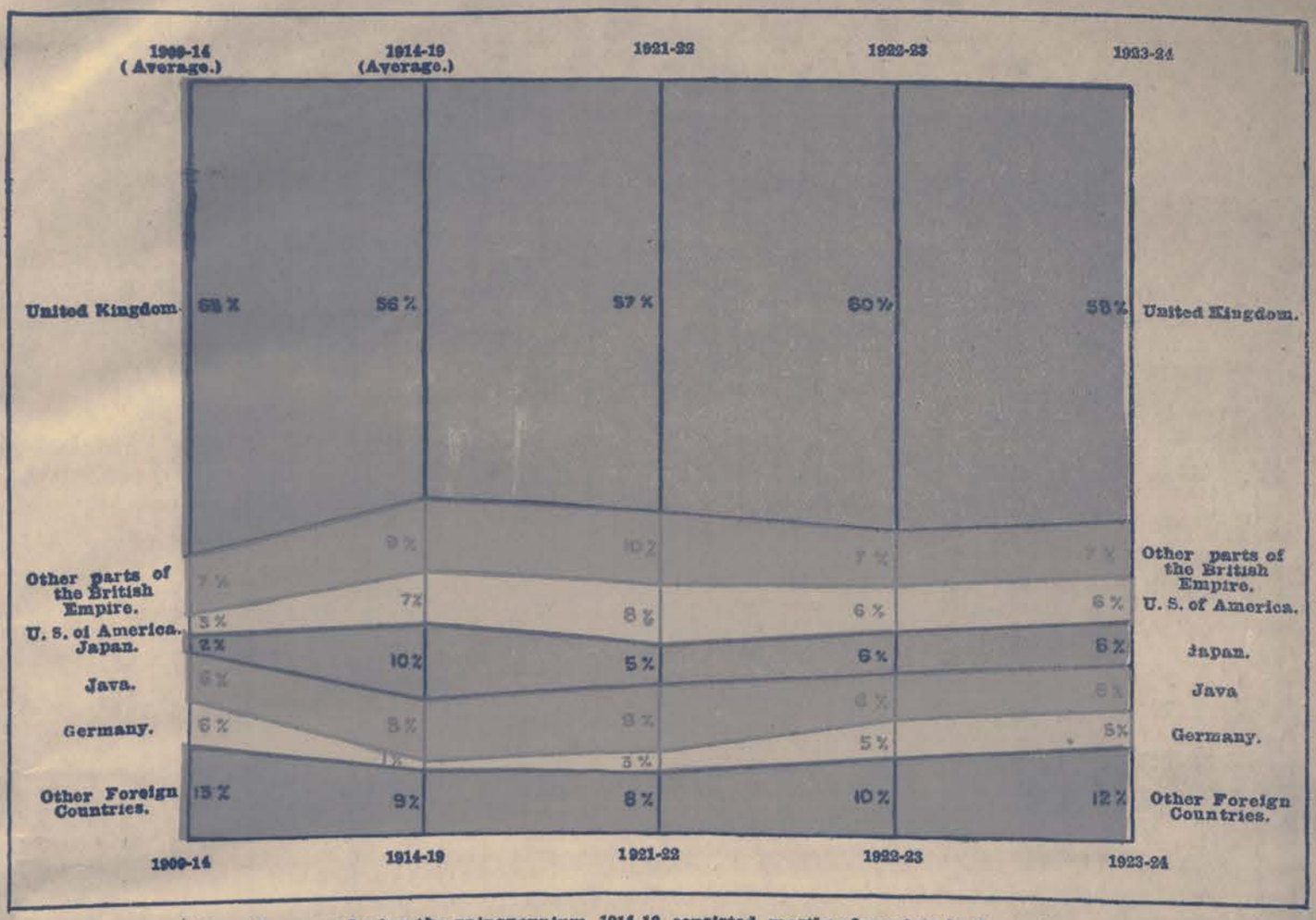


EXPORTS.



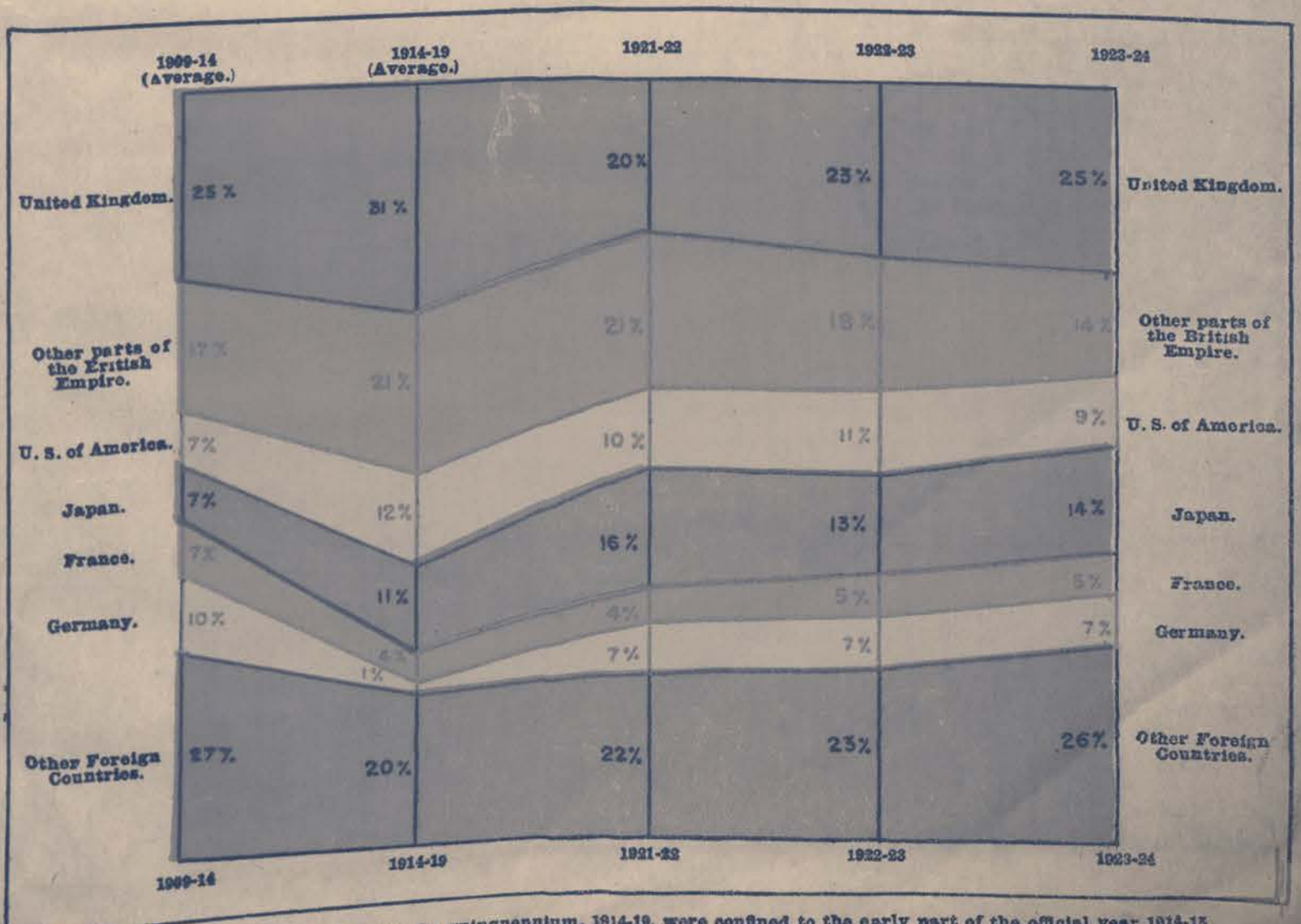
3. Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.



Note.—Imports from Germany during the quinquennium, 1914-19, consisted mostly of receipts in the early part of the official year 1914-15, and the residue of cargoes of prize vessels imported during the war period.

EXPORTS.



Note.—Exports to Germany during the quinquennium, 1914-19, were confined to the early part of the official year 1914-15.

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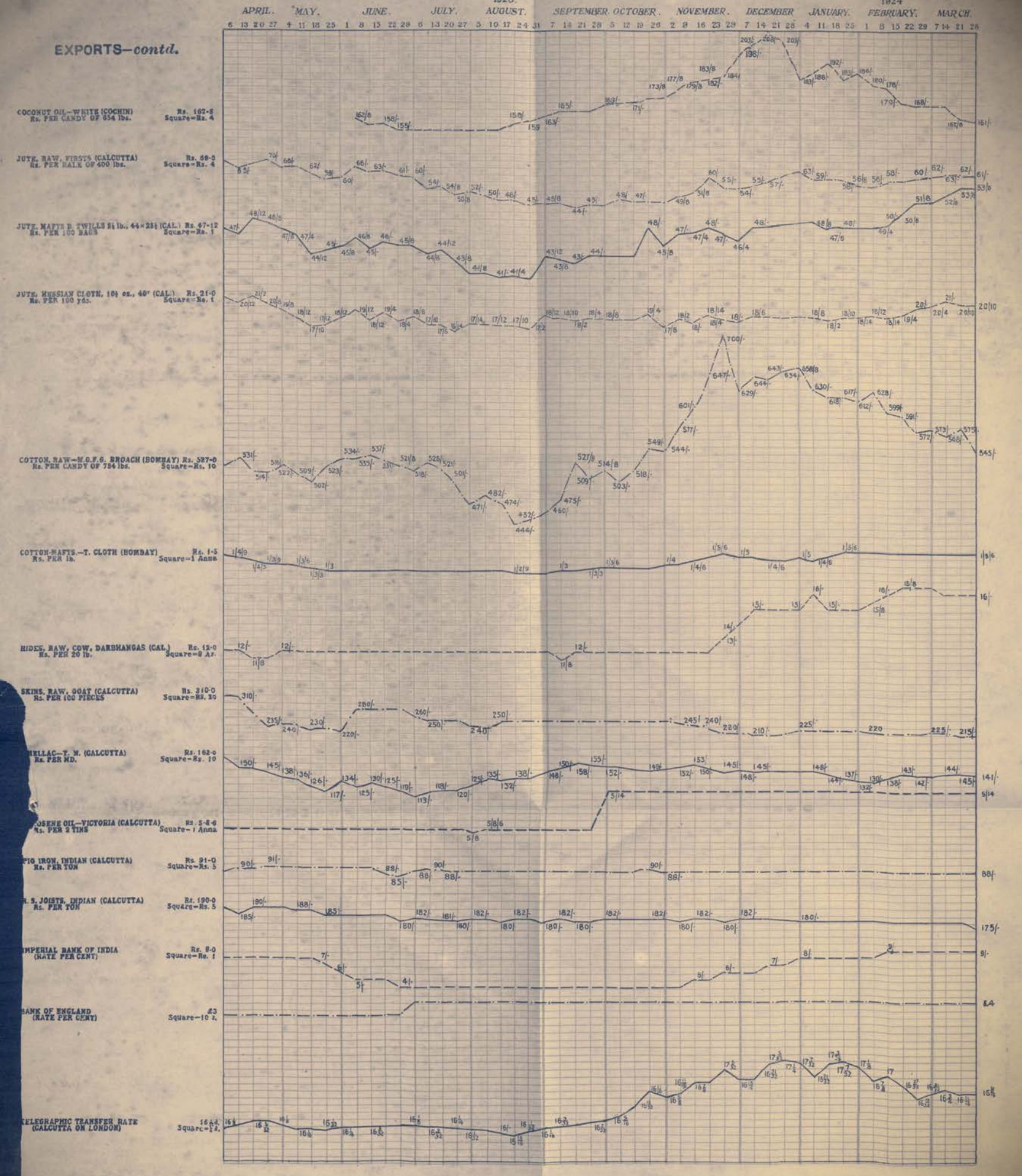
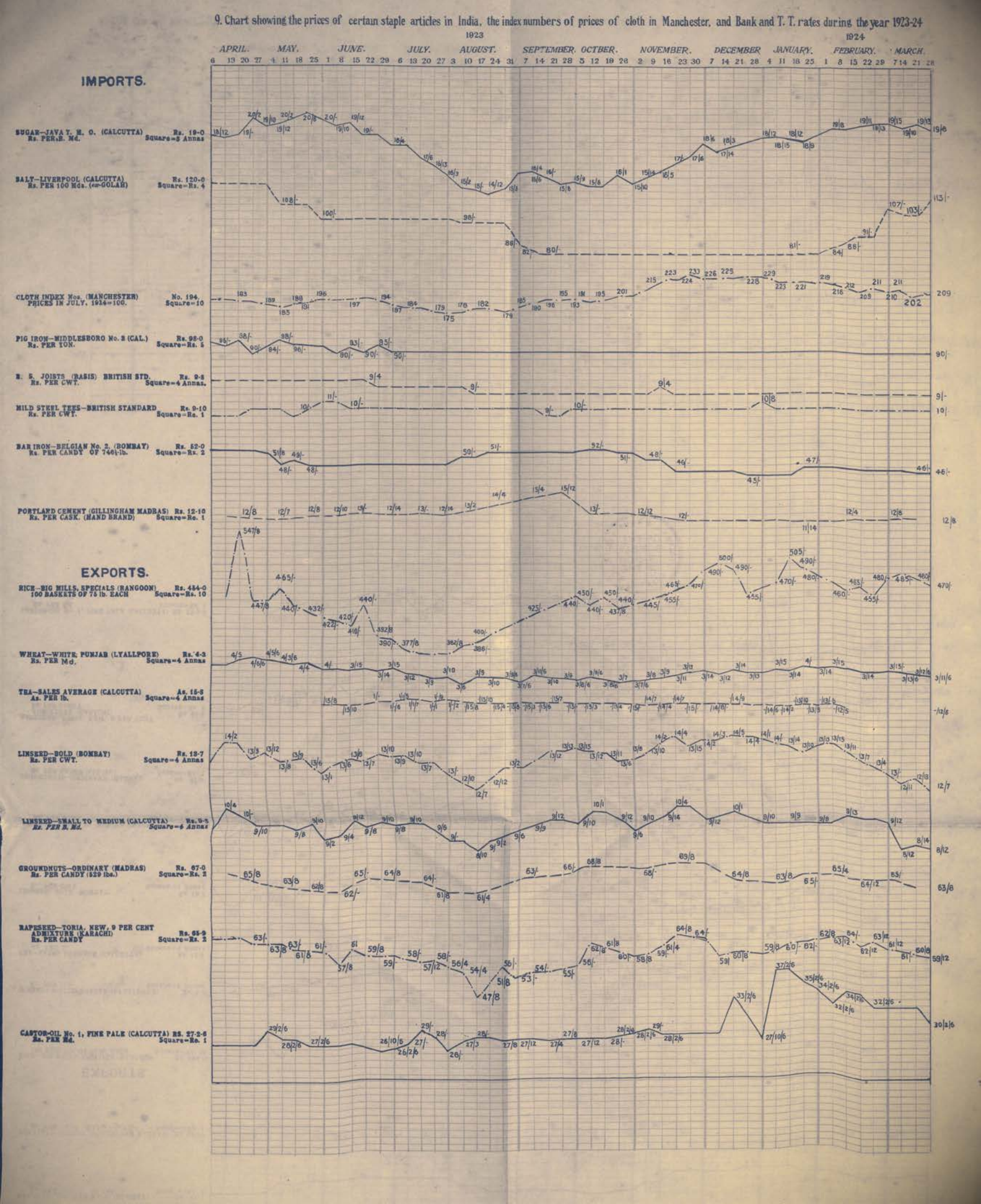
have been quoted in the first paragraph. And it is illuminating to review in somewhat greater detail the movements

9. Chart showing the prices of certain staple articles in India the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester and Bank and T. T. rates during the year 1923-1924 – *continued*


1923
APRIL. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER. NOVEMBER. DECEMBER
1924
JANUARY. FEBRUARY. MARCH.
6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 5 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 29 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 7 14 21 28
EXPORTS—contd.
COCONUT OIL—WHITE (COCHIN) Rs. PER CANDY OF 654 lbs. Rs. 162-8 Square=Rs. 4
JUTE, RAW, FIRSTS (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER BALE OF 400 lbs. Rs. 59-3 Square=Rs. 4
JUTE, MAFFS D. TWILLS 2¼ lb., 44×28½ (CAL.) Rs. PER 100 BAGS Rs. 67-12 Square=Rs. 1
JUTE, HESSIAN CLOTH, 10½ oz., 40" (CAL.) Rs. PER 100 yds. Rs. 21-0 Square=Rs. 1
COTTON, RAW—M.G.F.G. BROACH (BOMBAY) Rs. PER CANDY OF 784 lbs. Rs. 527-0 Square=Rs. 10
COTTON-MAFFS.—T. CLOTH (BOMBAY) Rs. PER lb. Rs. 1-5 Square=1 Anna
HIDES, RAW, COW, DARBHANGAS (CAL.) Rs. PER 20 lb. Rs. 12-0 Square=8 As.
SKINS, RAW, GOAT (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER 100 PIECES Rs. 310-0 Square=Rs. 20
SHELLAC—T. N. (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER MD. Rs. 162-0 Square=Rs. 10
KEROSENE OIL—VICTORIA (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER 2 TINS Rs. 5-8-6 Square=1 Anna
PIG IRON, INDIAN (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER TON Rs. 91-0 Square=Rs. 5
M. S. JOISTS, INDIAN (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER TON Rs. 190-0 Square=Rs. 5
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (RATE PER CENT) Rs. 8-0 Square=Re. 1
BANK OF ENGLAND (RATE PER CENT) £3 Square=10 s.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER RATE (CALCUTTA ON LONDON) 16 4d. Square=1 d.

9. Chart showing the prices of certain staple articles in India, the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester, and Bank and T. T. rates during the year 1923-24


1923
1924
APRIL. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER. NOVEMBER. DECEMBER JANUARY. FEBRUARY. MARCH.
6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 7 14 21 28
IMPORTS.
SUGAR—JAVA T. H. O. (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER B. Md. Rs. 19-0 Square=5 Annas
SALT—LIVERPOOL (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER 100 Mds. (ex-GOLAH) Rs. 120-0 Square=Rs. 4
CLOTH INDEX Nos. (MANCHESTER) PRICES IN JULY, 1914=100. No. 194, Square=10
PIG IRON—MIDDLESBORO No. 3 (CAL.) Rs. PER TON. Rs. 95-0 Square=Rs. 5
B. S. JOISTS (BASIS) BRITISH STD. Rs. PER CWT. Rs. 9-8 Square=4 Annas.
MILD STEEL TEES—BRITISH STANDARD Rs. PER CWT. Rs. 9-10 Square=Rs. 1
BAR IRON—BELGIAN No. 2. (BOMBAY) Rs. PER CANDY OF 7461-lb. Rs. 52-0 Square=Rs. 2
PORTLAND CEMENT (GILLINGHAM MADRAS) Rs. PER CASK. (HAND BRAND) Rs. 12-10 Square=Rs. 1
EXPORTS.
RICE—BIG MILLS, SPECIALS (RANGOON) 100 BASKETS OF 75 lb. EACH Rs. 454-0 Square=Rs. 10
WHEAT—WHITE, PUNJAB (LYALLPORE) Rs. PER Md. Rs. 4-3 Square=4 Annas
TEA—SALES AVERAGE (CALCUTTA) As. PER lb. As. 15-5 Square=4 Annas
LINSEED—BOLD (BOMBAY) Rs. PER CWT. Rs. 13-7 Square=4 Annas
LINSEED—SMALL TO MEDIUM (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER B. Md. Rs. 9-5 Square=4 Annas
GROUNDNUTS—ORDINARY (MADRAS) Rs. PER CANDY (529 lbs.) Rs. 67-0 Square=Rs. 2
RAPESEED—TORIA, NEW, 9 PER CENT ADMIXTURE (KARACHI) Rs. PER CANDY Rs. 65-9 Square=Rs. 2
CASTOR-OIL No. 1, FINE PALE (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER Md. Rs. 27-2-6 Square=Rs. 1

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1923-24.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The year 1923-24 marked a slow but distinct advance towards India's commercial recovery. The improvement in trade which characterised the previous year was maintained and there was steady development on sound and healthy lines towards more stable economic conditions. A study of trade movements in 1923-24 seems to suggest that we have moved away from violent fluctuations and that sober and steady alterations may be looked for in succeeding years. Even with world-trade at its present low ebb India's exports have expanded from a pre-war average of R219½ crores to R349 crores in the year under review. The world's stocks of most of India's staple exports are low and this latter figure represents a low estimate of the quantity of her goods which humanity must buy if current standards of living are to be maintained. The final liquidation of accumulated stocks of imports was practically completed and another good monsoon gave India her third year of good crops in succession. Two factors which hamper her further progress are the unsettled political conditions in Europe and the high prices of imports relatively to the prices which India obtains for most of her exports. All over the world countries which are primarily agricultural are suffering from this difference between the average increase in the prices of manufactured goods and the corresponding average increase in the prices of raw materials. And in the year under review India paid 90 per cent more than in 1913-14 for her imports while she received only 45 per cent more than in 1913-14 for her exports. The reparations problem remained unsolved throughout the year, and in the spring of 1923 the occupation of the Ruhr disorganised economic and political conditions throughout Europe. For the first half of the year the low wages paid to German workers, combined with the steady depreciation of her currency, enabled Germany to undersell her competitors in nearly all markets of the world, but towards the close of the year the steady strengthening of the demand of her workers to be paid on a gold basis weakened her competition to some extent. At the same time the German mark gradually passed out of practical economics. And the French franc had a perilously rapid downfall during the later months of the year, but it was fortunately steadied and brought up again just at its close. India's three best individual customers are the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America, and the wholesale price-levels in those countries were relatively stable during the year. That of the United Kingdom rose only three points from 134 to 137, taking the "Statist" index-number, that of the Bank of Japan rose from 260 to 272, while in the United States of America Bradstreet's index-number fell from 13·7 to 12·7 and that of the Federal Reserve Board from 170 to 160.

The most striking feature of Indian trade as a whole was that exports showed an increase of R50 crores over those of the previous year, while imports decreased by R5 crores. The large increase in the former has to be discounted to some extent as R27 crores of it is attributable to raw cotton of which there were large exports at high prices on account of the shortage of the American crop.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a reliable measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Imports	183	101	142	124	138	120
Exports	244	198	172	182	214	240
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports	427	299	314	306	352	360

They illustrate the extent to which Indian trade is returning to its pre-war dimensions, especially on the export side. And it has always to be borne in mind that in 1913-14 trade was distinctly better than the pre-war normal.

A comparison of these figures with those actually recorded gives the index-numbers of exports and imports which have been quoted in the first paragraph. And it is illuminating to review in somewhat greater detail the movements

of wholesale prices in India. The following table shows index-numbers of the wholesale prices of staple commodities at Calcutta :—

Period	FOODGRAINS							TEXTILES									
	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Tea	Other Food Articles	Oilseeds	Oil, Mustard	Jute, raw	Jute Manufactures	Cotton, raw	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles (Wool and Silk)	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Building Materials (Teakwood)	All Commodities.
1914, End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915, Annual Average	115	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	99	112
1916 " "	106	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	150	114	118	186	155	80	128
1917 " "	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	221	129	112	206	183	103	147
1918 " "	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	309	320	145	96	301	184	143	180
1919 " "	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	115	175	230	219	149	184	236	192	137	198
1920 " "	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	354	162	147	238	231	138	204
1921 " "	145	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	105	143	306	142	108	237	242	146	181
1922 " "	137	152	221	159	185	147	116	110	144	191	278	162	120	175	234	131	180
1923 " "	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	268	163	135	165	207	120	176
1923, April	118	114	272	204	207	140	99	104	144	231	264	162	147	160	211	127	178
May	115	110	277	213	222	136	117	86	133	281	263	162	143	160	194	124	177
June	115	108	265	202	219	138	87	92	137	245	262	179	138	159	191	122	175
July	111	114	246	209	207	135	93	76	126	238	262	174	129	160	187	116	170
August	114	112	231	211	222	134	92	73	123	239	261	160	125	163	196	119	171
September	114	117	233	210	219	139	92	67	131	240	269	166	127	170	210	108	174
October	113	114	234	209	216	136	96	69	133	247	271	157	129	172	206	114	174
November	108	111	247	196	229	142	92	89	133	304	279	160	129	168	205	111	177
December	105	109	253	197	239	140	96	84	137	293	278	160	133	173	205	111	179
1924, January	108	108	259	195	212	138	92	82	133	289	264	157	148	170	196	111	172
February	104	102	274	193	215	139	92	88	144	289	282	157	150	170	202	108	178
March	106	107	272	194	220	147	93	91	148	283	281	145	140	175	201	105	179

Taking the averages for the calendar year 1923, it will be observed that, among imports, sugar stands at 246, cotton manufactures at 268 and metals at 165. These figures are to some extent offset on the export side by tea at 206 and raw cotton at 244. But the general level of agricultural produce stands very much lower, namely cereals 114, pulses 112, oilseeds 138, raw jute 90, with manufactured jute 138, and hides and skins 135. And in addition to the exports, a large percentage of the agricultural produce sold within the country for internal consumption consists of foodgrains and oilseeds. So that in trying to interpret a lack of expansion of imports, *e.g.* of Manchester piecegoods, in response to the increased purchasing power resulting from expanded exports, it has to be borne in mind that the Indian cultivator is paying about 170 per cent more than before the war for his piecegoods, while he is receiving only about 30 to 40 per cent more than before the war for his agricultural produce. He is consequently inclined to hold off purchasing imports, in the hope that their prices will fall, and to realise his favourable balance of trade meanwhile in the form of bullion.

On the import side, cotton piecegoods fell in quantity by 107 million yards to 1,486 million yards and in value by R1½ crores to R57 crores. This was due to a decrease of R7 crores in grey goods which was only partly set off by an increase of R5 crores in coloured goods. The total value of the import trade, excluding cotton piecegoods decreased by 2 per cent from R174 crores to R171 crores. The quantity of sugar, all sorts, including molasses and confectionery imported fell by 5 per cent from 504,000 tons to 476,000 tons, while the value remained almost stationary at R15½ crores. Machinery and millwork decreased in value from R23 crores to R19 crores, while railway plant and rolling-stock showed a small improvement from R11 to R11¾ crores. Iron and steel showed a small increase in quantity with a fall of 2 per cent in value, which amounted to nearly R18 crores. The value of the imports of hardware decreased from R5 crores to R4½ crores, while motor cars improved from Rs. 1⅓ crores to R2 crores. Importations of coal were further reduced from R3 crores to R1¾ crores, but mineral oil increased from nearly R7 crores to R8⅓ crores. The quantity of alizarine and aniline dyes imported increased by 2½ million lbs. to 16½ million lbs., but their value stood at R2½ crores which approximated closely to the previous year's figures. In liquors the quantity increased with a small decrease in value. Imports of raw cotton increased from R1¾ crores to R2½ crores, but there was a fall in cotton twist and yarn from R9¼ crores to nearly R8 crores.

On the export side, raw cotton increased from R71 to R98½ crores and the total value of raw cotton and cotton manufactures exported increased by R25½ crores to R110½ crores. Raw jute increased in quantity by 14 per cent to 660,000 tons, but decreased in value by 11 per cent from R22½ crores to R20 crores. Gunny bags exported increased in quantity and value, while gunny cloth showed an increase in quantity with a small decrease in value. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures shipped fell slightly from R63 crores to R62¼ crores. Shipments of rice increased in quantity by 81,000 tons to 2·2 million tons, while their value showed a small decrease of R14 lakhs and amounted to R34·9 crores. Exports of wheat showed a large increase and amounted to 638,000 tons, valued at R9 crores. The tea trade also showed a marked improvement, shipments increasing in quantity by 50 million lbs. and in value by R9½ crores to 338¾ million lbs., valued at R31½ crores. The total value of oilseeds exported again increased in the year under review by R2½ crores to nearly R30 crores.

The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India reached the record figure of R145 crores, which was partly liquidated by bullion imports, gold to the value of R29 crores and silver to the net value of R18 crores, by the sale of council bills, purchases in India of sterling, and sales of gold in India against sterling payments.

Despite the steady accumulation of favourable trade balances month by month, T. T. in Calcutta on London weakened steadily from $1/4\frac{1}{16}$ to $1/4\frac{3}{16}$ in April to $1/3\frac{15}{16}$ to $1/4\frac{1}{32}$ in August, the former being the lowest figure of the year and reached on 22nd August Then a good supply of export bills, particularly for cotton and jute, raised the rate steadily until 1/5¼ was reached on 3rd December. Thereafter the rate moved steadily downwards reaching 1/4½ on 1st March and closing at $1/4\frac{21}{32}$ at the end of March 1924.

Freight rates continued to rule low during the year under review as in the preceding year. The "Statist" index number for shipping freights was 29·4 at the end of the preceding year, as compared with 100 in 1920. Although it rose to 32·2 in April, 1923, it fell steadily thereafter until 25, the lowest level of the year was reached in August. A steady rise then set in again and the rate stood at 32·1 in March, 1924, almost the same level as at the beginning of the year. The Time-charter index shows practically the same fluctuations, the rates being 23·9 in April 1923 (as compared with 100 in 1920), 19·4 in September, October, and November and 24·8 in March 1924. Indian rates are given in Table No. 51.

At the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate of discount stood at 8 per cent. On the 25th May it was reduced to 7 per cent, to 6 per cent on the 31st May, 5 per cent on the 7th June and 4 per cent on the

28th June. Money continued easy till November, when the usual cold-weather demand for crop-finance set in. And the rate was raised to 5 per cent on the 15th November, 6 per cent on the 29th November, 7 per cent on the 20th December, 1923, 8 per cent on the 3rd January and 9 per cent on the 14th February, 1924. This exceptionally high level was partly due to the marked reduction in the return flow of cash from the districts in payment for imports.

The following figures show the price and yield per cent of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past ten years :—

	Price.	Yield per cent.
1915	92	3·8
1916	81	4·3
1917	68	5·1
1918	66	5·3
1919	70	5·0
1920	59	5·9
1921	56	6·2
1922	55	6·4
1923	61	5·7
1924	67	5·2

There were two notable happenings in the year under review, one of which had a strong but temporary effect and the other is likely to have a considerable effect upon trade in the future. The Alliance Bank of Simla closed its doors on the 27th of April, 1923. This was followed by serious runs upon several other banks and one of them, the Tata Industrial Bank, was forced to amalgamate with the Central Bank of India. The financial disturbance would have been much greater but for the arrangement promptly put through by which the Imperial Bank of India, upon the security of the Alliance Bank's assets, paid depositors fifty per cent of their deposits. The second event of note was the beginning of the Lloyd barrage at Sukkur, in Sind, which is estimated to bring under cultivation about 3½ million acres of uncultivated land and also to increase to a considerable extent the productivity of much of the present cultivated area.

The rates of customs duties remained practically unchanged during the year under review. The Indian Finance Act, 1924, which came into force on the first day of March, reduced the duty on salt to R1-4 per maund, and imposed a specific duty of 4½ annas per lb. on undipped splints used for match making and of 6 annas per lb. on veneers for match boxes. Under the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1924, Government stores have, with very few exceptions, been made liable, with effect from the 1st of April, 1924, to payment of duty as in the case of private merchandise.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

Cotton Manufactures.—Another year of high prices had the effect of checking the recovery in demand for cotton manufactures which was anticipated after a prolonged period of agricultural prosperity. The prices of raw cotton in America dominate the world's piecegoods markets and the year under review was one of high and widely fluctuating prices. The prices of middling American at New Orleans was in the neighbourhood of 28 cents per lb., both at the opening and at the close of the year. But it varied between 22 cents in July and 35¾ cents in December. Up to the end of July there was an expectation that the American cotton crop would prove of sufficient size to bring about a reasonable level of values, but the damage it suffered during August was so great that a sharp upward movement was experienced in September and by the beginning of October the hope of an adequate yield was generally abandoned and prices moved accordingly. As usual, Indian buying was slack till the character of the monsoon was clear and even when the rains had proved to be good no large orders were placed until September-October and by that time prices had risen sharply owing to the rapid advance in the price of the raw material. Stocks in all the principal centres in India were scarce, and there would have been a strong cold weather demand but for the damping effect of a very considerable increase in prices. The year closed with stocks low and a feeling that there would be a strong demand as soon as lower prices of the raw material should permit more reasonable quotations for the manufactured products.

The imports of cotton manufactures were valued at R67½ crores as compared with R70 crores in 1922-23 and R57 crores in 1921-22. The decrease was in cotton twist and yarn and grey piecegoods, while white and coloured goods increased. The value of the imports represented 29½ per cent of the total import trade in 1923-24, as compared with 30 per cent in 1922-23 and 21 per cent in 1921-22. The chief descriptions of imports during the last three years and the pre-war year were as follows :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	11,51	9,26	7,94
Piecegoods—				
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	22,65	30,44	23,06
White (bleached)	14,29	12,67	15,01	15,44
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17,86	7,59	12,60	17,69
Fents of all descriptions	54	25	46	65
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58,14	43,16	58,51	56,84
Hosiery	1,20	63	80	94
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	10	16	23
Thread	39	72	70	71
Other sorts	1,52	82	70	82
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	56,94	70,13	67,48

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.—There was a noticeable decrease in the imports of cotton twist and yarn, the quantity falling by 15 million lbs. or 25 per cent to 44½ million lbs. and the value by R1,32 lakhs or 14 per cent to R7,94 lakhs. The total quantity of the imports was approximately the same as in 1913-14. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from R 5,69 to R4,61 lakhs and Japanese from R3,20 to R2,85 lakhs. The high cost of cotton hampered the British yarn trade, and the earthquake in September 1923 temporarily suspended Japanese activities. Prices were higher than in the preceding year and the average declared value per lb. rose from R1-9-0 in 1922-23 to R1-12-6 in 1923-24. The following table compares the imports of yarn with the production of yarn in Indian mills during the past two decades :—

—	Imports	Indian mills production	—	Imports	Indian mills production
	lbs (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—					
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776	Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
,, ,, ,, 1913-14 (pre-war)	41,794	646,757	,, 1914-15	42,864	651,985
,, ,, ,, 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227	,, 1915-16	40,427	722,425
,, ,, ,, 1923-24	44,682	660,771	,, 1916-17	29,530	681,107
			,, 1917-18	19,400	660,576
			,, 1918-19	38,095	615,040
			,, 1919-20	15,097	635,760
			,, 1920-21	47,333	660,003
			,, 1921-22	57,125	693,572
			,, 1922-23	59,274	705,894
			,, 1923-24	44,575	608,628

It will be observed that the production figures also decreased by 97 million lbs and were the lowest on record since 1913-14. The following table compares by counts the quantities of imported cotton twist and yarn with the quantities produced in Indian mills :—

—	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	7,591	443,471	6,961	470,628	13,070	478,595	6,857	403,440
,, 21 to 25	896	123,995	432	148,473	1,219	150,579	801	155,086	473	124,398
,, 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	3,757	50,613	4,238	52,583	4,708	53,873	993	57,349
,, 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	22,842	15,024	26,741	16,900	26,657	15,931	19,807	19,666
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	5,020	2,067	8,881	2,365	6,222	2,195	7,739	3,261
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	4,244	—	5,746	—	4,553	—	4,033	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	3,447	355	3,339	517	3,263	214	4,673	514
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	47,333	660,003	57,125	693,572	59,274	705,894	44,575	608,628

It will be observed that the decreases in the imports were most marked in counts 30 and below, while counts above No. 40 and unspecified descriptions showed small increases. Imports of counts Nos. 1 to 20, which nearly doubled in 1922-23, fell back in the year under review to the level of 1921-22, and amounted to nearly 7 million lbs, as compared with 13 million lbs. in the preceding year. The most important description imported consists of counts Nos. 31 to 40, which decreased by 7 million lbs. to nearly 20 million lbs., while, at the same time, the production of these counts in Indian mills showed a noticeable increase in 1923-24 from 16 million lbs. to nearly 20 million lbs. The figures of the year under review as compared with 1913-14 show the tendency of Indian mills to spin more yarn of the higher counts.

The United Kingdom supplied 21 million lbs. or 47 per cent of the total quantity imported and Japan 20 million lbs. or 46 per cent, as compared with 52 and 45 per cent, respectively, in 1922-23, 70 and 26 per cent in 1921-22, and 86 and 2 per cent in 1913-14. A noteworthy feature was larger imports from China including Hongkong which rose from 144,000 lbs. and R1½ lakhs to 208,000 lbs. and R4 lakhs. Switzerland also increased her supplies from R16½ to R20½ lakhs. The sum-total of imports and production was 653 million lbs., as compared with 765 million lbs. in the preceding year. The following table shows the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported :—

—	1913-14 pre-war year	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Cotton twist and yarn—	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	32,082	43,776	48,983	31,256
White (bleached)		2,040	2,520	1,894	2,650
Coloured	18,265	11,805	10,010	7,027	8,645
Mercerised	..	1,280	793	1,320	2,019

Grey (unbleached) yarns decreased by 17½ million lbs. or 36 per cent, while white, coloured and mercerised descriptions showed considerable increases. Sixty-four per cent of grey twist and 93 per cent of coloured twist consisted of counts 31 and above.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.—The following table compares the imports of the three important classes of piecegoods in millions of yards during each of the last eleven years :—

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5

The total quantity of cotton piecegoods, including fents, imported decreased by 107 million yards or nearly 7 per cent to 1,486 million yards. The decrease was entirely in grey goods which shrank by 227 million yards or 24 per cent from 931 million yards, valued at R30½ crores, to 704 million yards, valued at R23 crores. White goods showed an increase in the total trade from 402 million yards, valued at R15 crores, to 415 million yards, valued at R15½ crores, that is of.13 million yards or 3 per cent, while there was again a considerable expansion in coloured goods (of 103 million yards or 42 per cent) from 244 million yards, valued at R12½ crores, to 347 million yards, valued at R17½ crores. This decrease in grey goods imports was accompanied by a decrease, though only of 4½ per cent, in grey goods production in India, together with a considerable increase in the Indian production of coloured goods. So that these figures indicate a swinging back of popular preference to the white and coloured goods.

The comparative figures of coloured, printed, and dyed goods are shown below :—

	1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs
Total printed goods	284·3	16,08	84·7	4,23	128·5	6,25	182·5	8,14
„ dyed „	133·9	11,54	34·9	2,09	77·6	3,98	110·1	6,12
„ woven coloured goods	71·1	6,95	18·7	1,27	37·7	2,37	54·9	3,43

The value of the total imports of piecegoods decreased by 2·8 per cent to nearly R57 crores, as compared with a quantitative decrease of 7 per cent. The following table shows the average declared value per yard of the three important descriptions of piecegoods imported :—

Declared value per Yard.

Cotton Piecegoods.	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 7 4	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 8 4	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0
Coloured, printed, or dyed	0 3 5	0 11 4	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2

The principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below with particulars (in million yards) of imports during 1913-14, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806·1	506·7	432·6	Dhutis, saris and scarves	104·3	45·0	45·7	Dhutis, saris and scarves	115·2	24·8	32·9
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	83·6	73·0	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	166·2	172·9	Cambrics, etc.	113·6	36·2	44·1
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	280·1	119·0	Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	69·4	67·2	Shirtings	152·6	38·2	51·6
Sheetings	·2	44·5	60·7	Nainsooks	204·7	90·8	88·4	Prints and chintz	209·7	44·7	61·5
Drills and jeans	21·3	14·3	16·8	Drills and jeans	5·7	3·1	3·4	Drills and jeans	30·0	16·0	17·2
				Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	5·8	8·5	Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	6·5	8·5
				Twills	8·3	6·4	7·3	Twills	31·4	9·3	16·8
Other sorts	10·8	1·8	1·9	Other sorts	31·0	15·8	21·9	Other sorts	159·6	68·1	114·9
TOTAL	1,534·2	931·0	704·0	TOTAL	793·3	402·5	415·3	TOTAL	831·8	243·8	347·5

The decrease under grey goods was most marked in dhutis, saris, and scarves and longcloth and shirtings, while sheetings improved. White jaconets, madapollams and mulls and all the descriptions of coloured goods showed increases. There was a noticeable falling off in the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom, which were reduced from 833 million yards, valued at R26½ crores, to 600 million yards, valued at R19 crores. The Japanese share slightly increased from 90 million yards to 96 million yards, there being no material change in values. In bleached goods the United Kingdom obtained her share of the increase, the shipments advancing from 395 to 403 million yards, the values remaining about the same. Switzerland showed a noteworthy increase from 991,000 yards, worth R9½ lakhs, to 4¾ million yards, valued at R43 lakhs. Dutch shipments rose from R18 to R22 lakhs. In coloured goods British shipments, mostly made up of dyed and coloured woven goods, rose from 212 million yards, valued at R10½ crores, to 303 million yards, valued at R15 crores. Italy increased her supplies of coloured goods by over 3½ million yards to 5½ million yards, valued at R45¼ lakhs, as against R15½ lakhs in 1922-23, and Switzerland by one million yards to

2⅔ million yards, valued at R27½ lakhs, as against R18½ lakhs in 1922-23, while the Netherlands decreased her shipments by 3½ million yards to 6½ million yards, worth R44 lakhs, as against R67 lakhs in 1922-23. The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in piecegoods imports during 1913-14 and each of the last three years :—

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of Cotton Piecegoods.

	1913-14		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piecegoods grey . . .	98·8	·5	82·8	13·1	89·5	9·6	85·2	13·7
,, ,, white . .	98·5	...	97·8	·6	98·2	·6	97·0	·6
,, ,, coloured . .	92·6	·2	88·0	3·6	86·9	6·3	87·4	6·7

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of grey and white goods decreased, while she improved her position slightly in coloured goods. Japan increased her share under grey goods at the expense of the United Kingdom. Ninety-seven per cent of the white goods came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder mostly from the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan. The United Kingdom and Japan both increased their supplies of coloured goods. The following represent the shares of the principal countries in the aggregate import trade in piecegoods in India :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of Piecegoods imported.

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom . . .	97·1	90·3	85·6	87·6	91·2	88·8
Japan . . .	·3	7·0	11·3	8·3	6·8	8·2
United States . .	·3	·9	·9	2·1	·5	·5
Netherlands . . .	·8	·7	·9	1·1	·8	·7
Other countries . . .	1·5	1·1	1·3	·9	·7	1·8
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

Fents mainly supplied by the United Kingdom rose in quantity from 16 to 19 million yards and in value from R46 to R65 lakhs.

SEWING COTTON.—The total imports remained fairly constant at 1½ million lbs, valued at R71½ lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R66 lakhs.

HOSIERY.—Imports of hosiery increased from R80 lakhs to R94 lakhs, due to increased imports of underwear which rose from R57 lakhs to R71 lakhs. Japan supplied 80 per cent of the imports as in the preceding year, the value of her imports advancing from R64 to R75 lakhs.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—Although this trade is still below the normal, the total imports rose slightly from R93 to R99 lakhs. The British share fell from R35 to R32½ lakhs, owing to German competition, the imports from the latter country rising from R19½ to R27 lakhs. The shares of Switzerland and Japan remained fairly constant at R16½ and R11 lakhs, respectively.

Woollen Piecegoods.—A noticeable increase is recorded in this trade, the total imports rising from 3½ million yards, valued at R99 lakhs, to 7½ million yards, valued at R1,78 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 1¾ million yards, valued at R67 lakhs, to nearly 4 million yards, valued at R1,08 lakhs, and of Germany from R8 to R20 lakhs. France, Belgium, and Italy also increased their supplies.

Silk—Raw and Manufactured.—There was a fall of 25 per cent both in the quantity and value of raw silk imported. The imports amounted to 1,365,000 lbs, valued at R1,19 lakhs, as compared with 1,829,000 lbs and R1,58 lakhs in 1922-23. As in the preceding year, 93 per cent of the imports came from China and Hongkong and the remainder mainly from Siam and Japan. Imports by overland routes from Western China, Siam and the Shan States amounted to 669,000 lbs, valued at R93 lakhs, as compared with 583,632 lbs and R77 lakhs in 1922-23. Silk yarn, noils and warps increased to 967,000 lbs, valued at R71 lakhs, from 897,000 lbs and R62 lakhs in the preceding year, owing to larger arrivals from Italy, China, and the United Kingdom. A half of the total quantity under this head came from Italy and 21 per cent from Japan.

Silk piecegoods, the most important description of manufactured silk imported, decreased in quantity by nearly 2 per cent to 14,087,000 yards, while the value of the imports increased slightly by one per cent to R2,30 lakhs. Over 98 per cent of the total quantity came, as usual, from the Far East (China, Hongkong, and Japan). Owing to the earthquake, the imports from Japan decreased to 7½ million yards, valued at R1,19 lakhs, from nearly 9 million yards and R1,32 lakhs in 1922-23, while China and Hongkong increased their supplies to 6¼ million yards, valued at R1,03 lakhs, from 5 million yards and R87½ lakhs in the preceding year. The import duty of 30 per cent was imposed from 1st March 1922 and it is interesting therefore to compare imports since that date with those prior to it. In 1923-24 imports amounted, as above stated, to 14,087,000 yards, valued at R2,30 lakhs, as compared with 14,331,000 yards, valued at R2,27 lakhs in 1922-23, 13,956,000 yards, valued at R2,32 lakhs in 1921-22, and 27,338,000 yards, valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1913-14. Goods of silk mixed with other materials increased to 2,087,000 yards, valued at R33 lakhs, from 1,174,000 yards and R20½ lakhs in 1922-23. France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland increased their supplies. Imports from the United Kingdom fell off.

Artificial silk yarn increased to 406,000 lbs from 225,000 lbs in 1922-23. And piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk showed a remarkable increase, imports amounting to 8½ million yards, valued at R1,04 lakhs, as compared with 1½ million yards and R20 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied 4½ million yards and Italy 2½

million yards, as compared with one million yards and 337,000 yards, respectively, in 1922-23. Belgium also increased her supplies. Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Austria and Germany re-appeared in the market.

Metals and Manufactures thereof.—The total quantity of metals and manufactures thereof imported during 1923-24 increased to 808,000 tons from 801,300 tons in 1922-23, but the value showed a decrease by a crore of rupees to R24⅓ crores. Iron and steel represented R18 crores of this total, and occupied the third place in order of importance among imports, as in the preceding year. If we include under this heading machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling-stock, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, and vehicles (excluding carriages and carts) the total value would aggregate R67 crores. It is interesting to compare this figure with the value of all yarns and textile fabrics imported in the year under review, which amounted to R76 crores.

Iron and Steel.—The first quarter of 1923 saw the occupation of the Ruhr, which entirely dislocated the German steel industry and also materially reduced the steel output of France and Luxemburg, owing to the curtailment of fuel supplies. And Continental supplies of iron and steel hardly became an appreciable factor in world's supplies again until the last quarter of that year, and their supplies to India were consequently much restricted in the year under review. The United States also considerably curtailed her exports owing to a strong home-demand for industrial developments. The United Kingdom, where the industry suffered from a disastrous slump in 1921, regained, in 1923, her position as the chief exporting country. An important factor in this recovery was that prices were remarkably steady throughout the year. And, even when continental suppliers were able to underquote British suppliers, certainty and promptness of delivery gave the latter a distinct advantage. The United Kingdom output of 3,700,000 tons of steel in 1921 was the smallest recorded for over a quarter of a century and represented a decline of 5,300,000 tons on the previous year. In 1922 the output advanced to nearly 6 million tons and in 1923 to 8½ million tons as against 7 million tons in the pre-war year 1913.

The monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany during 1923-24 are shown in the following tables :—

Pig Iron.

(In tons)

Month.	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1923—			
April	330	65	..
May	1,145	..	..
June	224	1	..
July	30	..	..
August	251	15	..
September	209	46	..
October	40	40	..
November	117	..	..
December	212	228	..
1924—			
January	107	72	..
February	294	15	..
March	325	..	15
TOTAL 1923-24	3,284	482	15
TOTAL 1922-23	8,736	3,228	622
TOTAL 1921-22	7,858	13,492	1,172

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of rupees)

Month.	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1923—			
April	1,38,01	33,20	12,65
May	1,03,90	21,56	6,97
June	91,85	17,59	7,66
July	65,62	8,50	4,53
August	66,62	25,23	6,55
September	88,80	21,76	3,97
October	1,14,67	30,81	7,36
November	1,10,84	36,45	7,69
December	94,85	31,43	11,04
1924—			
January	1,19,41	42,60	13,93
February	1,02,09	31,53	14,98
March	1,00,76	33,62	17,46
TOTAL 1923-24	11,97,42	3,33,68	1,14,79
TOTAL 1922-23	10,56,23	3,72,58	1,78,01
TOTAL 1921-22	11,21,76	3,25,88	1,22,67

The total quantity of manufactured iron and steel imported (excluding pig and old iron or steel) increased by 2 per cent to 746,000 tons, while the value showed a fall of 2 per cent and amounted to R17,86 lakhs, as compared with R18,23 lakhs in 1922-23. There was a steady increase in the imports of galvanised sheets, which rose from 122,000 tons, valued at R3,66 lakhs, to 165,000 tons, valued at R5,17 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 159,000 tons, valued at R4,99 lakhs, and the United States supplied R15 lakhs only. Tin plates showed a slight increase both in quantity and value to 44,000 tons and R1,79 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained her position fairly well with 37,500 tons worth R1,52 lakhs. The share of the United States increased by 2,600 tons and R11 lakhs. Although the imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, rose from 96,600 tons to 108,000 tons, their value fell from

R1,87 to R1,81 lakhs. The United Kingdom's share improved from R83 to R1,12 lakhs, whereas the Belgian share fell from R55 to R39 lakhs, and the German from R41 to R26 lakhs. The trade in steel bars and channels showed a reduction from 192,000 tons and R2,95 lakhs to 170,000 tons and R2,46 lakhs. The Belgian share fell from R1,67 to R1,56 lakhs, the British from R41 to R32 lakhs, and the German from R58 to R37 lakhs. Luxemberg showed a small increase. There were practically no imports of this article from the United States, which sent more than 5,000 tons in 1922-23. Iron bars and channels had a marked fall from R45 to R23 lakhs, in which the British share was reduced from R15 to R7 lakhs, the Belgian from R24 to R13 lakhs and the German from R2½ lakhs to R21,000. Steel beams, pillars, girders and bridge-work increased in quantity by 17 per cent to 77,500 tons, while the value rose by only 3 per cent to R1,30 lakhs. Owing to a fall in manufacturer's prices imports from the United Kingdom remained almost steady at R74 lakhs, but those from Belgium rose from R42 to R49 lakhs and from Germany fell from R5 to R2 lakhs. There were reduced imports of bolts and nuts from R34 to R27 lakhs and pipes and fittings (cast) from R70 to R34 lakhs, the British share falling from R17½ to R15 lakhs and R52 to R31 lakhs, respectively. In the former American and German shipments were reduced by R2½ and R2 lakhs, respectively. Imports of hoops and strips rose from R59 to R70 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share advancing from R41 to R56 lakhs. Wire other than fencing wire, wire rope and steel angle increased. Anchors and cables and cast steel increased in quantity but decreased in value. There was a considerable contraction in tubes, pipes and fittings (wrought) from R1,44 to R84 lakhs, the United States accounting for R42 lakhs of the decrease, Germany R11 lakhs, and the United Kingdom R10 lakhs. Both Germany and the United States lost ground in wire nails by R7 and R3 lakhs, while Belgian imports increased by R1½ lakhs. The trade in wire rope expanded from R26 to R29 lakhs, of which the share of the United Kingdom increased from R22 to R28 lakhs. The imports of nails, rivets and washers rose slightly but the value decreased. The United Kingdom supplied R21 lakhs, Norway R11 lakhs, Sweden R7½ lakhs and Belgium R5½ lakhs. A reference is invited to table No. 19 for further details.

Imports of pig iron were considerably reduced from 12,779 tons, valued at nearly R13 lakhs, to 3,786 tons and R4¼ lakhs in the year under review. The imports in 1921-22 were more than 23,000 tons. The principal sources of supply in 1923-24 were the United Kingdom (3,284 tons), Belgium (482 tons), and Norway (101 tons). The decrease in the imports was due chiefly to an increased supply of locally produced pig iron, the output in 1923-24 amounting to 716,000 tons, as compared with 384,000 tons in 1922-23 and 358,000 tons in 1921-22. Iron ores, however, imported mostly from the Federated Malay States, rose from 40 tons, worth R7,000 to 24,400 tons, valued at over R4 lakhs.

The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig-iron was £6-7-6 at the beginning of April, 1923, as compared with £4-10-0 in April, 1922. It fell steadily from the end of April to £4-16-0 by the end of October. Then there was a small rise and the price remained steady at £5 up to the second week of January when there was a downward movement and with small fluctuations it stood at £4-11-0 on 27th March, 1924. The price of Belgian pig-iron was quoted at £4-19-0 in the middle of September, 1923, and rose to £5-3-0 to £5-5-6 by October 18. Then it fell steadily and with small variations stood at £4-6-0 to £4-7-6 on March 27, 1924. The narrow limits within which manufactured iron and steel prices fluctuated during the year will be seen from the following quotations. British angles were quoted at £10 in April and in the following two months and at £9-5-0 to £9-15-0 by the middle of November. During the rest of the year, the quotations were in the neighbourhood of £10. Belgian angles were quoted at £8-1-6 in the middle of September, and £7-11-9 to £7-14-0 in the middle of November. Then there was a downward tendency and with small fluctuations the price stood at £7-5-0 on 27th March, 1924. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and also the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel, and table No. 20 the principal sources of supply.

The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel with the percentage share of each principal country in the import trade :—

—	From the United Kingdom		From Germany		From Belgium		From the United States		From Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1913-14	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	22	2·2	14	1·4	1,018
1919-20	269	63·0	1	·2	13	3·1	135	31·6	9	2·1	427
1920-21	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	113	15·9	17	2·3	712
1921-22	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	84	13·7	29	4·7	613
1922-23	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	38	5·1	30	4·0	746
1923-24	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	18	2·4	31	4·2	756

Imports from the United Kingdom rose by nearly 20 per cent, and her share in the total trade was 56·7 per cent or only 3 per cent less than in the pre-war year. The supplies from Continental countries decreased and Germany sent 32 per cent less than in 1922-23, her share falling from 12·1 to 8 per cent. Imports from Belgium also were reduced and the combined share of Belgium and Germany was, as in the pre-war year, 37 per cent as compared with 43 per cent in the preceding year. The share of the United States was only 2·4 per cent, as compared with 5·1 per cent in 1922-23, 31·6 per cent in 1919-20 and 2·2 per cent in the pre-war year. She has practically lost the position in India's iron and steel import trade which she gained during the War.

Other Metals.—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, were valued at R6,40 lakhs, as compared with R6,92 lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity of aluminium imported increased from 77,000 cwts. to 84,000 cwts. while the value showed a small decrease from R85,80,000 to R85,67,000. Germany supplied 25,900 cwts., the United States of America 18,400 cwts., and the United Kingdom 15,500 cwts. Seventy-eight per cent of the total imports consisted of wrought circles, of which the quantity increased from 57,000 cwts. to 66,000 cwts., accompanied with a slight decrease in value from R68 lakhs to R67 lakhs. The sources of supply were chiefly Germany R22 lakhs, the United States R18 lakhs, the United Kingdom R11 lakhs, and Switzerland R8 lakhs. Wrought sheets increased by 1,000 cwts. and R20,000 to 3,900 cwts. and R4 lakhs.

Imports of brass decreased from 504,000 cwts., valued at R2,82 lakhs to 451,000 cwts., valued at R2,52 lakhs. The increase in mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from R1,79 lakhs, to, R1,94 lakhs was more than set off by decreases

in unwrought brass (—R13 lakhs) and other sorts of brass manufactures (—R32 lakhs). The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier of mixed metal with 221,000 cwts., valued at R1,30 lakhs, and was followed by Germany 108,000 cwts., valued at R61 lakhs.

Copper imports decreased from 14,500 tons, valued at R1,98 lakhs, to 12,800 tons and R1,63 lakhs. Both unwrought and wrought copper decreased, the former from R33 lakhs to R31 lakhs, and the latter from R1,59 lakhs to R1,30 lakhs, due mainly to smaller imports from the United Kingdom and the United States. Prices in the United Kingdom of copper braziers and sheets were steadily on the downward grade and consequently importers were chary and tended to restrict their orders. There were, however, larger imports from Germany from R14 lakhs to R46 lakhs.

Lead was in greater demand with lower prices, and imports increased from 52,400 cwts. to 59,600 cwts. in quantity and from R15½ to R16 lakhs in value. Imports of sheets for tea-chests from Ceylon rose by 4,419 cwts. and nearly R1½ lakhs, while the United Kingdom reduced her supplies by 2,225 cwts. and R1½ lakhs.

The quantity of tin imported decreased from 49,600 cwts. to 47,300 cwts., with an increase in value from R56 lakhs to R64 lakhs. Imports of wrought tin slightly decreased, while the supplies of block tin from the Straits Settlements increased from R46 to R60½ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by R6 lakhs to R1½ lakhs.

Zinc or spelter again increased, mostly under wrought or manufactured goods, in the year under review, by 900 tons in quantity and R5 lakhs in value to 5,600 tons, valued at R30 lakhs.

German silver including nickel silver decreased from 11,900 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs, to 10,100 cwts. and R12 lakhs in 1923-24. The principal sources of supply were Germany (R4½ lakhs), Italy (R4 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R2½ lakhs), and Austria (R1 lakh). Imports of quick-silver amounted to 224,000 lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs, as compared with 294,000 lbs. and R7 lakhs in 1922-23. Italy supplied 131,200 lbs. worth R2½ lakhs, and the United Kingdom 71,000 lbs. valued at nearly R1½ lakhs.

Machinery and Mill-work.—As in the two preceding years, machinery and mill-work maintained its position as second to cotton manufactures in India's import trade in the year under review. There has been a steady reduction in the value of importations since the boom year 1921-22. The total imports of machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery and printing presses, during 1923-24 were valued at R20 crores, as compared with R24 crores in 1922-23, R35 crores in 1921-22 and R24 crores in 1920-21. The total imports of the more important descriptions of which this head is composed were as noted below :—

	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1922-24 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1,90	2,02
Electrical	2,56	2,23
Boilers	1,24	99
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	58	52
Mining	40	1,08
Oil crushing and refining	11	38
Paper mill	14	6
Refrigerating	8	9
Rice and flour mill	43	21
Saw mill	10	10
Sewing and Knitting	51	54
Sugar	17	13
Tea	26	39
Cotton	8,49	5,60
Jute	1,79	1,37
Wool	28	11
Typewriters	12	16
Printing and lithographing presses	12	21
Belting for machinery	83	88

There was a slight fall in the prices of most classes of machinery but the decrease in values of the imports is accounted for mainly by a decrease in quantities. And it will be observed from the above figures that cotton mill machinery accounted for nearly three-quarters of the decrease and that it was assisted also by jute mill machinery. This was partly due to there having been large importations during the previous two years, but it is ascribable particularly to the poor year which was experienced by the Bombay cotton mill industry. Mining and oil crushing and refining machinery showed marked increases, particularly into Rangoon.

Textile machinery showed the large decrease of R3,48 lakhs or 33 per cent and was valued at R7,20 lakhs as compared with R10,68 lakhs in 1922-23. The United Kingdom supplied 98 per cent of the imports as in the preceding year. The value of cotton machinery imported decreased from R8,49 lakhs to R5,60 lakhs, of which spinning and weaving machinery accounted for R5,08 lakhs. Jute manufacturing machinery fell from R1,79 lakhs to R1,37 lakhs, and wool manufacturing machinery from R28 lakhs to R11 lakhs. The importation of electrical machinery also decreased from R2,56 lakhs to R2,23 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied electrical machinery valued at R1,64 lakhs, as compared with R1,99 lakhs in 1922-23, while the United States of America increased her supplies by R7 lakhs to R41 lakhs. Boilers, mostly from the United Kingdom, decreased from R1,24 lakhs to R99 lakhs, metal working machinery (including machine tools) from R58 lakhs to R52 lakhs, rice and flour mill machinery from R43 lakhs to R21 lakhs, paper mill machinery from R14 lakhs to R6 lakhs, and sugar machinery from R17 lakhs to R13 lakhs. There were increases in prime movers (other than electrical) from R1,90 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs (to which oil engines contributed R99 lakhs and steam engines R87 lakhs), mining machinery from R40 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs, oil crushing and refining machinery from R11 lakhs to R38 lakhs, and tea machinery from R26 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof increased by R3 lakhs to R54 lakhs. The number of sewing machines imported was 48,385 as compared with 46,050 in 1922-23, the United Kingdom accounting for 41,857 machines or 86 per cent and Germany 6,145 or nearly 13 per cent. The number of typewriters imported rose from 5,103 to 7,930 and the value thereof increased by R5 lakhs to R15 lakhs. The United States supplied 7,036 typewriters or 88 per cent of

the total imports. Imports of belting for machinery were valued at R88 lakhs, as compared with R83 lakhs in 1922-23. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal importing countries :—

Imports of Machinery and Mill-work including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	29,46	83·0	20,66	84·6	17,02	84·2
United States	27	3	4,68	13·2	2,35	9·6	2,11	10·4
Germany	46	6	59	1·7	83	3·4	49	2·4
Japan	2	..	4	·1	2	·1	4	·2
Other countries	10	1	72	2·0	55	2·3	57	2·8
TOTAL	8,26	100	35,49	100	24,41	100	20,23	100

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade stood at approximately 84 per cent, as in 1922-23. American competition was felt in electrical and mining machinery and her share rose from 9·6 to 10·4 per cent.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—Imports under this head, on private and Government accounts combined, were valued at R14 crores (R11,72 lakhs private and R2,28 lakhs Government) as compared with R13,76 lakhs (R11,06 lakhs private and R2,70 lakhs Government) in 1922-23 and R21,86 lakhs (R18,91 lakhs private and R2,95 lakhs Government) in 1921-22. The following statement shows details of the trade during the past two years :—

Imports of Railway plant and rolling-stock (on private and Government account).

	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R (lakhs)
Carriages and wagons	6,45	7,31	+86
Locomotive engines and tenders	3,23	3,62	+39
Bridge-work	33	50	+17
Rails, chairs and fish plates of steel or iron	1,45	1,10	—35
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron	1,55	50	—1,05
Sleepers of wood	25	38	+13
Other kinds	50	59	+ 9
TOTAL	13,76	14,00	+24

Carriages and wagons and locomotive engines and tenders increased, while there were noticeable decreases in sleepers and keys of steel and iron and rails, chairs and fish plates. The imports from the United Kingdom, Australia, Belgium, and the United States during the last three years were in the following proportions :—

	1921-22 Per cent	1922-23 Per cent	1923-24 Per cent
United Kingdom	97	93	94·6
Australia	1·1	0·6	1·3
Belgium	0·3	2·9	1·9
United States	0·6	1·1	1·2

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports advanced from R12,84 to R13,25 lakhs. Imports from Australia, mainly wooden sleepers from Western Australia, rose from R8 to R18 lakhs, and from the United States from R16 to R17½ lakhs, while those from Belgium decreased from R40 to R26 lakhs and from Germany from R9½ to R6 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles—Notwithstanding an import duty of thirty per cent there was a remarkable increase in the imports of motor cars, which in the year under review numbered 7,984 as compared with 4,323 in 1922-23 and 2,895 in 1921-22. With the exception of the two abnormal years immediately after the close of the war this represents the largest importation on record. The total recorded values also increased by 48 per cent to R2,05 lakhs. The expansion was due partly to increased imports of small light cars, but more particularly was it due to drastic price-cuttings, mainly on the part of the United Kingdom and Continental manufacturers. Of the total imports, 41 per cent came from Canada, 36 per cent from the United States, 13 per cent from the United Kingdom. The average declared value of cars imported from Canada was R1,962 (R1,982) as compared with R2,424 (R3,169) for each car from the United States and R4,511 (R7,312) from the United Kingdom, the values per unit in the preceding year being shown in brackets. The relative fall in the average cost of cars from the United Kingdom is noticeable. Bengal had 36 per cent of the trade, Bombay 29 per cent, Madras 14 per cent and Burma 13 per cent. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during the past eleven years :—

Number of Motor Cars imported.

——	From the United Kingdom	From the United States (a)	From Canada	From France	From other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	1,669	868	..	111	232	2,880
" 1914-15	1,350	510	..	54	91	2,005
" 1915-16	787	2,136	..	126	72	3,121
" 1916-17	489	4,169	..	62	58	4,778
" 1917-18	39	1,222	..	1	20	1,282
" 1918-19	21	368	..	..	11	400
" 1919-20	448	9,353	20	3	101	9,925
" 1920-21	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	641	15,432
" 1921-22	790	802	576	158	569	2,895
" 1922-23	449	1,386	1,846	61	581	4,323
" 1923-24	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	671	7,984

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada

The number of British cars imported rose from 449, valued at R33 lakhs, to 1,005, valued at R45 lakhs. Canadian imports advanced from 1,846, valued at R37 lakhs, to 3,290, valued at R65 lakhs, and American shipments increased from 1,386 and R44 lakhs to 2,865 and R69 lakhs.

As a result of reduction in manufacturer's prices, the imports of motor cycles increased from 866, valued at R8,65,000 in 1922-23 to 1,182, valued at R9,25,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied 831 or 70 per cent as compared with 500 or 58 per cent in 1922-23. The imports from the United States fell from 261 (30 per cent) in 1922-23 to 228 (19 per cent), while those from Germany rose from 32 to 63.

The number of motor buses, vans and lorries increased by 117 per cent from 480 to 1,044, while their recorded value rose by only 15 per cent to R25 lakhs. Canada supplied the largest number, 599, followed by the United States with 352 and the United Kingdom 61, as compared with 210,133, and 92 respectively, in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the numbers and classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to 31st March, 1924 :—

Number of Motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March, 1924.

	Motor cars including taxi cabs	Motor cycles including scooters, auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal	12,800	2,728	997	16,525
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind)	10,467	2,476	918	13,861
Madras City	5,494	1,852	212	7,558
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	2,263	1,226	743	4,232
United Provinces	3,935	1,726	847	6,508
Punjab	4,683	2,280	175	7,138
Burma	5,490	2,009	425	7,924
Bihar and Orissa	2,411	653	293	3,357
Central Provinces	1,460	625	110	2,195
Karachi (Sind)	1,188	594	128	1,910
Delhi(*a*)	221	73	33	327
North-West Frontier Province	1,050	800	174	2,024
Ajmer-Merwara	85	45	13	143
Assam(*b*)	564	163	53	780
TOTAL	52,111	17,250	5,121	74,482

Although rubber tyres for motor vehicles increased in number from 157,807 to 174,770, the value of the imports fell from R1,07 lakhs to R100 lakhs. The fall in prices was particularly noticeable in French tyres. The United Kingdom supplied 60,200 (43,700) tyres, valued at R35 (28) lakhs, as compared with 54,600 (47,500), valued at R31 (34) lakhs from France, 25,800 (23,800) at R13½ (16) lakhs from the United States and 16,700 (9,100) and R11 (6½) lakhs from Germany. The figures for 1922-23 are shown within brackets. Tubes for motor tyres also increased in number from 154,600 to 186,100, but their value fell from over R16 to R15¾ lakhs. Tyres and tubes for cycles were separately recorded from 1st April, 1923, and the number imported during 1923-24 was 719,000, valued at R21 lakhs. From 1st April, 1924, the classification in the trade returns of rubber tubes and tyres has undergone further revision and pneumatic covers and tubes are separately recorded under each of the heads, motors, motor cycles, and cycles. And solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles form a new head.

Hardware.—This is a comprehensive heading and includes among others the following heads :—

	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)
Agricultural Implements	23	21
Other Implements and tools (except machine tools)	79	68
Builders' hardware	35	24
Domestic hardware	9	9
Enamelled ironware	24	31
Metal lamps	57	60
Metal lamps, parts	12	9
Stoves	6	7
Safes, etc.	3	4
Gas mantles	6	5
Other sorts	2,61	2,04

The total value of the imports decreased to R4,42 lakhs from R5,15 lakhs in 1922-23. The reduction is particularly noticeable in the imports of implements and tools and builders' hardware, while metal lamps, enamelled ironware, safes, and stoves increased. The value of agricultural implements decreased by R2 lakhs to R21 lakhs, and other implements and tools by R11 lakhs to R68 lakhs. Builders' hardware, imported mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and the United States, was valued at R24 lakhs as compared with R35 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of metal lamps imported increased to 3,361,100, valued at R60 lakhs, from 2,839,600 and R57 lakhs in 1922-23. Germany supplied 1,553,700 lamps and the United States 1,430,400, as against 1,498,000 and 1,168,000 in the preceding year. The value of the imports of enamelled ironware increased by 31 per cent to R31 lakhs, of which Japan supplied R15 lakhs, Germany R10 lakhs and the United Kingdom R2½ lakhs. Domestic hardware, other than enamelled ironware, also increased to R9,38,000 from R8,97,000, while gas mantles decreased to R4,74,000 from R5,39,000. The total values of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the principal countries decreased, the United Kingdom from R2,55 lakhs to R2,08 lakhs, Germany from R1,12 lakhs to R93 lakhs, and the United States of America from R78 lakhs to R72 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade fell from 50 per cent to 47 per cent, and of Germany from 22 to 21, while the United States increased her share slightly from

(*a*) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the financial year 1923-24.
(*b*) Figures relate up to the period ending 31st December 1923.

15 to 16 per cent. Japan's share remained almost stationary at 6 per cent, although the value fell from R33 to R26 lakhs. The following table compares these percentages for the last three years with those in 1913-14.

Imports of Hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	62	50	47
Germany	18	10	22	21
United States	10	17	15	16
Japan	1	4	6	6
Other countries	14	7	7	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

The value of the imports of cutlery was the same as in 1922-23, *viz.* R23 lakhs, of which pruning knives accounted for over R1½ lakhs. Germany supplied R12½ lakhs or 54 per cent, as compared with nearly R12 lakhs or 51 per cent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom contributed R8 lakhs or 35 per cent to the total, as compared with R7½ lakhs or 33 per cent in 1922-23. The United States of America increased her exports from R23,000 to R55,000.

The value of electroplated ware was over R6 lakhs, a slight decrease as compared with last year. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the United Kingdom.

Sugar.*—Sugar held the fourth place in India's import trade in 1923-24 as in the preceding year, the total value of all kinds of sugar, including molasses and confectionery, imported being R15½ crores. Cotton manufactures ranked first as usual with R67½ crores and they were followed by machinery and mill-work, including belting, (R20 crores), and iron and steel (R18 crores). The imports of sugar, refined and unrefined, excluding molasses and confectionery, decreased in quantity by 7 per cent to 411,500 tons and the value stood at R14,78 lakhs, as against R14,85 lakhs in 1922-23. High prices ruling in Java during the latter half of the year restricted business, but the bulk of the imports arrived during August to October when prices were low. Java continued to be the main source of supply and accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the total quantity imported as compared with 84 per cent in 1922-23. Imports therefrom (including consignments from the Straits Settlements which are forwarding agents of Java Sugar) fell slightly from 373,700 tons in 1922-23 to 371,200 tons. This quantity was distributed as follows :—Bengal 154,500 tons or 42 per cent, Bombay 99,600 tons or 27 per cent, Karachi 87,900 tons or 24 per cent, Burma 20,000 tons or 5 per cent, Madras 9,200 tons or 2 per cent of the total. Mauritius sugar, mostly imported into Bombay, dwindled to 1,300 tons as compared with 31,400 tons a year ago—this reduction being due to the diversion of this sugar to the United Kingdom as a result of the preference accorded to it. The principal sources of supply to India of foreign sugar are shown in the appended table.

Imports of sugar, all kinds.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	583,000	201,600	623,300	371,100	368,300
Mauritius	139,600	11,600	61,600	31,400	1,300
Straits Settlements	2,900	9,000	5,100	2,600	2,900
China and Hongkong	1,500	5,900	4,400	4,400	5,800
Egypt	100	4,200	200	1,000	700
Japan	100	100	600	100	..
Germany	700	100	100	9,000	5,100
Austria } Hungary }	74,000	..	..	..	6,600 / 11,300
Netherlands	..	1,600	2,000	2,900	300
Belgium	..	1,600	12,800	4,900	2,100
United States	..	200	2,800	10,300	200
Other countries	1,100	1,000	4,700	4,700	6,900
TOTAL (all countries)	803,000	236,900	717,600	442,400	411,500
Value (R lakhs)	14,29	16,99	26,78	14,85	14,78

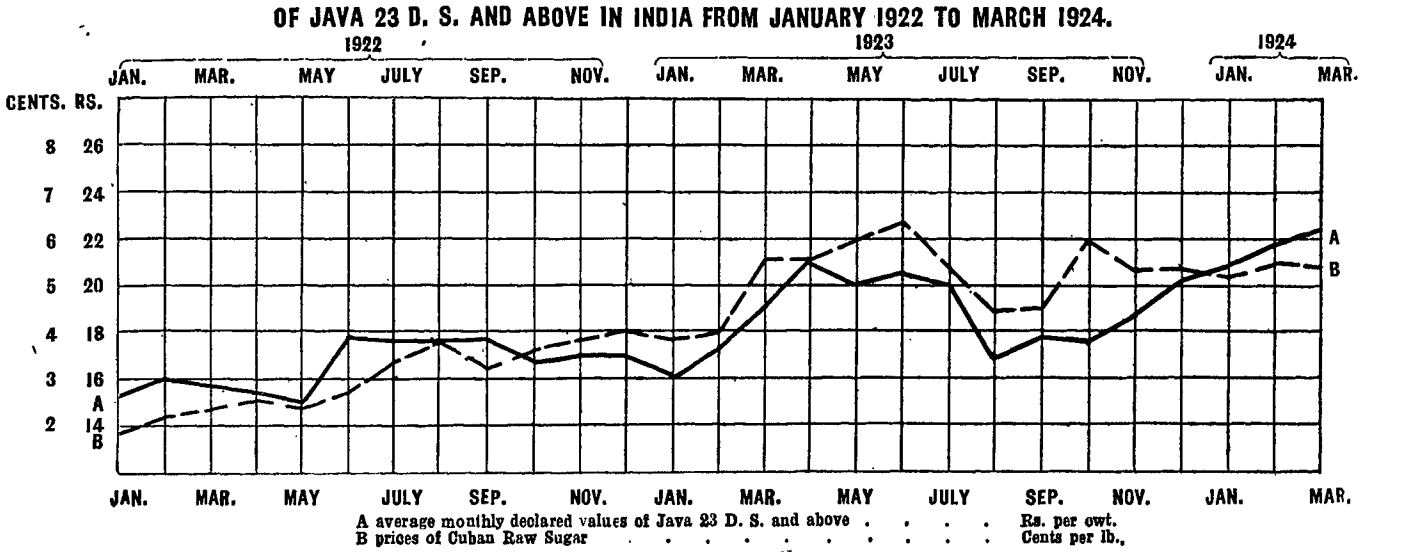
Imports from China and Hongkong increased to 5,800 tons from 4,400 tons, while Egypt reduced her shipments. The supplies of Cuban sugar from America practically ceased, the total imports from the United States (consisting almost entirely of glucose or corn syrup) amounting to 200 tons as compared with 10,300 tons in 1922-23. The quantity of beet sugar imported, mostly during the last quarter of the year, was 29,680 tons as compared with 16,600 tons in the preceding year. The principal countries of origin were Hungary, (11,300 tons), Austria (6,600 tons), Czechoslovakia (5,200 tons) and Germany (5,000 tons). As the beet sugar industry in Europe is now recovering its strength it is probable that beet sugar will be in strong competition with Java sugars in the Indian markets in the very near future.

The average declared value per cwt. of imported sugar, 16 D. S. and above, including beet, increased to R17-15 as. as compared with R16-12 as. in 1922-23, consequent upon the larger demand for Java sugar in the United Kingdom and Continental countries. The average price in the Calcutta market in April 1923 was R19-2-6 per maund for Java T. M. O. white and rose to R20-8-0 in May 1923. The lowest quotations were in August, when R15 was reached in the middle and again at the end of the month. Thereafter the price of this grade of sugar showed a steady rise until it reached R19-14-0 in the middle of March 1924. In the Bombay market the spot price of Java T. M. O. white stood at R28 per cwt. in the beginning of April 1923. So little Mauritius sugar was imported that the price

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

movemen s of Mauritius crystals were of little interest in the year under review. After a small rise in the latter half of May when the highest quotation of the year (R29 for Java T. M. O. white) was reached, prices began to recede and the lowest price was reached in August, R20-8-0 for Java T. M. O. From September onwards there was an upward movement and the price of T. M. O. rose to R28 in January, but by the end of March, it was quoted at R26-4-0. Continental beet sugar which was imported in larger quantity this year was available during the months of December 1923 to March 1924. The market opened with the quotation for this sugar at 30*s.* 9*d.* F. H. S. Bombay for January-March shipment and rose to 31*s.* 9*d.* at the end of December. The year closed in March 1924 with the quotation standing at R26 per cwt. for ready sugar delivery ex-godown. The course of prices is largely affected by the New York market prices of Cuban raw sugar, the quotations being 5·5 cents per lb. in the beginning of April 1923, 4 cents in mid-August and 6 cents in October. There was then a fall, and with small variations it stood at a little over 5 cents till the end of March. The following chart compares the monthly prices from January 1922 to March 1924 of Cuban raw sugar in NewYork and the monthly average net declared values of Java 23 D. S. and above imported into India :—

CHART SHOWING THE MONTHLY PRICES OF CUBAN RAW SUGAR AT NEW YORK AND OF MONTHLY AVERAGE NET DECLARED VALUES OF JAVA 23 D. S. AND ABOVE IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1922 TO MARCH 1924.


1922
1923
1924
JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR.
CENTS. RS.
8 26
7 24
6 22
5 20
4 18
3 16
2 14
A
B
A
B
JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR.
A average monthly declared values of Java 23 D. S. and above . . . . Rs. per cwt.
B prices of Cuban Raw Sugar . . . . . Cents per lb.,

The imports of cheap molasses, exclusively from Java for distillery purposes, increased to 63,700 tons from 60,900 tons in 1922-23.

The re-exports of sugar decreased to 35,800 tons, valued at R1,61 lakhs, from 63,000 tons and R2,62 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 6,100 tons and Mesopotamia 5,300 tons, as compared with 15,700 tons and 13,000 tons, respectively, in 1922-23. Other principal importing countries were Arabia (5,500 tons), Persia (4,700 tons) and the Bahrein Islands (2,100 tons). There were no re-exports to the Straits Settlements which took 5,600 tons in 1922-23, while Java received 1,000 tons as compared with 900 tons a year ago. The decrease in the re-exportation of this commodity was almost equivalent to the decrease in the importation of sugar this year. But as the stocks at the end of the year under review were less by over 40,000 tons as compared with those at the close of the previous year, the net quantity of foreign sugar absorbed in the country during the year 1923-24 showed an increase of 13,000 tons.

Imports of saccharine decreased to 14 tons from 44 tons in 1922-23. With effect from 1st March 1923 the duty on saccharine was raised to R20 per lb. with a corresponding rate on saccharine tablets.

The area under sugarcane increased from 2,740,000 acres in 1922-23 to 2,917,000 acres in 1923-24 and the production of raw sugar (gur) from 3,045,000 tons to 3,279,000 tons. The consumption of Indian sugar and jaggery increased owing to lower prices.

Exports of Indian sugar, mainly unrefined, increased to 3,300 tons from 1,000 tons in 1922-23, while molasses, including palmyra and cane jaggery, were exported to the extent of 36,300 tons, valued at R86 lakhs, as compared with 2,500 tons and R6 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 32,000 tons of jaggery, valued at R74 lakhs, as jaggery could compete with molasses and other low priced sugars from Mauritius. Madras accounted for 29,600 tons or 81 per cent of the total quantity of jaggery exported.

Mineral Oils.—Mineral oils imported into India from foreign countries are comprised mainly of kerosene, fuel oils and lubricating oils. The imports of petrol from abroad are insignificant, the bulk of this oil coming coastwise from Burma. The total quantity of foreign mineral oil imported in the year under review increased to 169 million gallons from 133 million gallons in the preceding year. The increase was almost equally contributed by kerosene and fuel oils. Nearly 69 million gallons of kerosene oil (bulk oil 62 million gallons and case oil 7 million gallons), valued at R4,42 lakhs, were imported from abroad in 1923-24, as compared with 50 million gallons (bulk oil 46 million gallons and 4 million gallons in tins) valued at R3,38 lakhs in 1922-23 and 46½ million gallons (bulk oil 41 million gallons and 5 million gallons in tins) and R3,46 lakhs in 1921-22. The quantity exceeded, by 2 million gallons, the average annual imports during the five pre-war years. The marginal table shows the sources of the imports of kerosene oil during the last three years and the pre-war year 1913-14. In the year under review, the United States supplied 46½ million gallons or 67 per cent of the total quantity imported and Dutch Borneo 10 million gallons or 15 per cent, as compared with 39 and 5 million gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. There were no imports from Egypt as compared with 2 million gallons in 1922-23, this being Persian oil refined in Egypt. The increase in bulk oil was due to the arrival of more than 8 million gallons of Russian oil for the first time since the war, of which 6 million gallons came from Georgia and 2 million gallons from Russia. The Straits Settlements and Sumatra, together,

Imports of Kerosene Oil.	1913-14 (pre-war year) Gals. (1,000)	1921-22 Gals. (1,000)	1922-23 Gals. (1,000)	1923-24 Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	40,186	39,068	46,515
Borneo (British and Dutch)	20,815	6,311	7,728	10,267
Persia	2,303	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,340	..	956	1,807
Russia	1,079	..	..	2,004
Egypt	..	..	2,091	..
Sumatra	..	..	469	1,679
Other countries	2	1	..	6,683
Total	68,850	46,498	50,312	68,955

supplied 3½ million gallons, as compared with nearly 1½ million gallons in 1922-23. The average declared value per gallon fell to 10 annas 3 pies as compared with 10 annas 9 pies in the preceding year. Coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into India proper amounted to 126 million gallons as compared with 119 million gallons in 1922-23 and 116 million gallons in 1921-22.

The importations of fuel oil into India, to meet the growing demands of railways, steamships, and industrial plant, have steadily risen from 34 million gallons in 1919-20, 48 millions in 1920-21, 58 millions in 1921-22, 62½ millions in 1922-23 to a record figure of 80½ millions in the year under review. Imports from Persia, which is the largest supplier, amounted to 60 million gallons or nearly 75 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with about 51 million gallons in each of the two preceding years. Borneo's supplies rose strikingly from 5 million gallons to 16¾ million gallons, while the imports from the Straits Settlements fell from 5 million gallons to 3½ million gallons. Lubricating and batching oils decreased to 16 million gallons, valued at R1,74 lakhs, from 18 million gallons and R1,79 lakhs in 1922-23. The United States supplied 11 million gallons and the remainder came mostly from Borneo (3 million gallons) and the United Kingdom (1½ million gallons). Imports of petrol from abroad were, as stated above, insignificant, being only 2,700 gallons, while the imports into India proper of petrol and other motor spirit from Burma amounted to 14¾ million gallons, as compared with 15⅓ million gallons in 1922-23 and 17 million gallons in 1921-22. The following statement shows the imports from abroad by sea of the different descriptions of mineral oil into British India :—

Imports of Mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	48,163	58,172	62,547	80,460
Kerosene—					
In bulk	52,976	48,949	41,345	45,670	61,693
In tins	15,874	8,243	5,153	4,642	7,262
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	57,192	46,498	50,312	68,955
Lubricating oils	14,953	18,560	16,899	18,060	16,147
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	2	1	1	2
Paints, solutions and compositions	1	..	..	3	1
Other kinds	3,416	1,478	1,400	1,980	3,337
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	125,395	122,970	132,903	168,902

Chemicals.—During 1923-24 chemical prices moved within narrower limits than had been the case during the two preceding years, consequently consumers' confidence was restored and there was more forward business. The value of imports of chemicals into British India rose slightly from R2,02 lakhs to R2,05 lakhs. Sodium carbonate, (soda ash and soda crystals), accounted for 25 per cent of the total value and increased from 670,000 cwts., valued at R45 lakhs in 1922-23 to 790,000 cwts., valued at R51½ lakhs in 1923-24, of which the United Kingdom supplied 705,000 cwts., valued at R48 lakhs. Caustic soda decreased from R21 lakhs to R17 lakhs. And soda bicarbonate, chiefly from the United Kingdom showed a small increase in value from R9,47,000 to R9,74,000. The quantity of acids imported increased from 7,800 cwts. to 11,300 cwts. but the value remained stationary at R5½ lakhs. Sulphuric acid increased from R26,000 to R52,000 and acetic acid from R71,000 to R1,24,000, while tartaric acid fell from R1,87,000 to R1,50,000. Imports of alum showed a decrease in value from R8 lakhs to R7 lakhs, notwithstanding an increase in quantity, while aluminous sulphates increased from R3¾ lakhs to R5 lakhs. There were also increases in the quantities of ammonia and salts thereof, carbide of calcium, copperas, copper sulphate, glycerine, magnesium chloride and potassium bicarbonate, accompanied by decreases in the values of the imports. Of copperas the bulk of the supplies before the war came from the United Kingdom. During the war Japan took a large share of this trade. After the war again the United Kingdom regained her position as dominant supplier, but this she has now lost to Germany, from which country more than three-quarters of the total imports were received in both 1922-23 and 1923-24. Disinfectants, including naphthalene, fell from R8½ lakhs to R6½ lakhs, while bleaching powder rose from R6½ lakhs to R7 lakhs. Imports of sulphur increased from 9,000 tons, valued at R12 lakhs, to 12,500 tons, valued at R13 lakhs in 1923-24. Eighty per cent of the total quantity imported came from Italy, which supplied 10,000 tons, as compared with 4,800 tons in the preceding year. Germany also increased her supplies to 1,800 tons from 770 tons, while the United States lost ground considerably, her supplies falling to 100 tons as compared with 2,200 tons in 1922-23. The United Kingdom sent only 300 tons and France 200 tons. Imports from Japan were insignificant as in the preceding year and amounted to 60 tons only. The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries of origin in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage share of principal countries in the total value of Chemicals imported.

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	82·2	69·5	67·2	63·2	75·8	75·6	71·4	68·6	65·8
Germany	12·4	·7	..	..	..	..	2·8	11·9	14·7	17·1
United States	·3	2·9	4·5	10·7	5·7	6·6	8·2	5·6	3·8	2·9
Italy	5·2	4·6	5·6	·3	1·2	2·0	3·8	2·2	3·8	5·8
Kenya Colony	..	..	·6	·4	3·1	..	·7	3·0	2·4	1·5
Norway	·5	1·4	·9	..	..	·6	1·0	·8	2·0	1·5
Japan	1·5	6·5	17·2	20·4	24·3	11·9	5·1	1·5	1·0	1·0
Other countries	5·4	1·7	1·7	1·0	2·5	3·1	2·8	3·6	3·7	4·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The United Kingdom took the first place with a share of R1,35 lakhs, Germany and Italy came next with R35 and R12 lakhs, both showing appreciable increases over the previous year, while the United States has been losing ground from R22 lakhs in 1920-21 to R6 lakhs in 1923-24.

Drugs and Medicines.—The total value of imported drugs and medicines increased from R1,66 lakhs to R1,81 lakhs, due chiefly to larger imports of camphor. Of this commodity Japan doubled her supplies from 426,000 lbs., valued at R13 lakhs, to 822,000 lbs., and R27 lakhs, and 72 per cent of the total supply came from that source. China and Hongkong also increased their contribution from 142,000 lbs. to 174,000 lbs. while German imports rose to 108,000 lbs. from 14,800 lbs. in 1922-23. Imports of quinine salts amounted to 95,800 lbs. on private account and 44,100 lbs. on Government account, as compared with 79,900 lbs. and 48,500 lbs. respectively, in 1922-23, and imports of cinchona bark on Government account decreased to 731,700 lbs. from 857,600 lbs. Cassia lignea declined from 69,800 cwts., valued at R17½ lakhs, to 48,100 cwts. and R10½ lakhs. And proprietary and patent medicines fell from R23 lakhs to R21½ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R13 lakhs and Germany and the United States of America R3 lakhs each. Imports of cocaine also dropped from 1,376 ounces to 597 ounces, of which 364 ounces came from the United Kingdom, 115 ounces from Germany and 107 ounces from the Netherlands. Morphia and preparations of opium and morphia were valued at R48,500, as compared with R46,100 in the preceding year, the United Kingdom accounting for R40,600 and Germany R5,430. From April 1924, morphia has been specified separately in the sea-borne trade returns.

Paper and Pasteboard.—Under paper the revival of trade recorded in the previous year continued and increases were recorded in all the major headings. The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported increased by 15 per cent from 60,300 tons to 69,700 tons. In respect of value, there was a decline of 3 per cent from R2,79 lakhs to R2,71 lakhs, owing particularly to the lower prices of German paper, although nearly all prices showed an easier tendency.

Printing paper was imported to the extent of 19,900 tons, as compared with 19,300 tons in the preceding year, while the value decreased to R86½ lakhs from nearly R96 lakhs. News printing paper, which was specified separately from April, 1923, accounted for 10,030 tons, valued at R33 lakhs. A noticeable feature was the increase in the imports of printing paper from Germany, which supplied 5,500 tons, valued at R22½ lakhs, as compared with 2,200 tons and R10 lakhs in 1922-23. The share of the United Kingdom receded from R35 to R28 lakhs and that of Norway from R30 to R20 lakhs. The quantity imported from Norway, the United Kingdom and Sweden decreased from 6,900, 5,700 and 2,000 tons in 1922-23 to 5,300, 5,000 and 1,100 tons, respectively, last year. The Netherlands increased her supplies from 660 to 900 tons, while there were reduced imports from Belgium and Japan. The United States of America has almost disappeared from the trade, supplies from that country amounting to 15 tons only, as compared with 44 tons in 1922-23 and 204 tons in 1921-22.

Writing paper and envelopes increased in quantity from 7,800 tons to 8,150 tons but fell in value from R62 to R56 lakhs, which includes note and letter paper and envelopes valued at R8 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom decreased from R43 to R35 lakhs and she supplied 54 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 65 per cent in the preceding year. Germany considerably increased her supplies from 700 tons and R5 lakhs to 1,700 tons and R8 lakhs, while Norway and Sweden reduced their supplies.

Packing paper decreased from 7,800 tons, valued at R26½ lakhs, to 4,900 tons and R21 lakhs in 1923-24. The imports from the United Kingdom fell from 2,900 tons, valued at R8½ lakhs in the preceding year to 780 tons, valued at R4½ lakhs, while those from the United States fell away almost to nothing. There were increased imports from Germany and Sweden, while those from Norway decreased. Old newspapers in bales and bags, which were recorded for the first time from April, 1923, amounted to 2,200 tons, valued at R33 lakhs. Paper manufactures showed an increase from R16 to R19 lakhs, the largest supplier being the United Kingdom. Pasteboard, mill board, and card board of all kinds increased from R16 lakhs to nearly R30 lakhs, about one half of which, R14½ lakhs, consisted of straw boards, which were almost exclusively supplied by the Netherlands. In 1923, there were 8 paper mills in India, *viz.*, 3 in Bombay, 3 in Bengal, 1 in the United Provinces and Travancore each, and their aggregate production amounted to 25,970 tons, as compared with 23,928 tons in 1922 and 28,689 tons in 1921. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of Paper and Pasteboard.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56·2	47·7	48·0	49·2
Norway	5·1	9·6	15·1	9·3
United States	·8	5·8	4·0	1·7
Sweden	3·2	8·6	6·9	4·9
Japan	1·0	3·7	·9	1·0
Germany	17·3	7·9	11·0	18·0
Austria	8·3	·3	1·1	2·8
Hungary		..	..	..
Other countries	8·1	16·4	13·0	13·1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

It is noticeable that Germany has fully regained her pre-war share of the trade in all kinds of paper, while the United States of America and Japan have fallen back to approximately the shares they had before the war.

Imports of wood pulp amounted to 7,700 tons, valued at R20½ lakhs, of which Sweden supplied 3,000 tons or 39 per cent, Norway, 3,900 tons or 50 per cent, and Germany 760 tons or 10 per cent. The respective shares in the preceding year were 33,41, and 22 per cent. There were no imports from the United Kingdom, nor of rags for paper making.

Provisions.—This comprehensive head covers a large variety of articles, of which the principal are (in order of importance), canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, milk condensed, biscuits and cakes, bacon and hams, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, cocoa and chocolate, isinglass, butter, ghi, lard, and vinegar. The total value of imported provisions increased slightly from R2,77 lakhs in 1922-23 to R2,80 lakhs in 1923-24.

Canned and bottled provisions increased in quantity from 100,000 cwts. to 107,000 cwts., but decreased in value from R75 lakhs to R70 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R35 lakhs and the United States of America R12 lakhs. The share of Australia fell to R1¾ lakhs. Prices declined in sympathy with reduced prices in the United Kingdom, the main source of supply.

Farinaceous and patent foods increased both in quantity and value from 277,500 cwts., valued at R70 lakhs, to 293,600 cwts., valued at R80 lakhs, of which R25 lakhs consisted of milk foods for infants and invalids, mostly from the United Kingdom, and R41 lakhs of farinaceous foods in bulk, chiefly sago and sago flour from the Straits Settlements.

Condensed milk increased in quantity from 61,000 cwts. to 71,000 cwts. and in value from R44 to R47 lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands increased considerably from 13,100 cwts. to 25,700 cwts. and Norway supplied 14,800 cwts. Imports from Australia and the United Kingdom fell to 8,600 cwts. and 6,400 cwts., respectively, as compared with 13,800 cwts. and 12,600 cwts., in the preceding year, and those from the United States also decreased to 5,500 cwts. from 6,000 cwts. in 1922-23. Bacon and hams increased from 11,800 cwts. to 12,900 cwts., of which 95 per cent came from the United Kingdom. Biscuits and cakes were also imported in larger quantities, the total imports amounting to 22,900 cwts., as compared with 21,900 cwts. in 1922-23. The United Kingdom supplied 20,000 cwts. or 90 per cent of the total quantity, as compared with 17,300 cwts. in the preceding year. Jams and jellies increased from 10,800 cwts., valued at R7 lakhs, to 14,300 cwts., valued at R8 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R4½ lakhs and Australia nearly R3½ lakhs. Cheese, mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and pickles showed small increases in quantity, while cocoa and chocolate, ghi, and isinglass decreased. The quantity of vinegar imported was about the same (22,755 gallons) as in the preceding year, while the value decreased.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of the imports fell from R1,34 to R1,30 lakhs or 46 per cent of the total trade. The trade of the Straits Settlements which consists, mostly of sago and sago flour and, to a less extent, of goods in transit from Australia, was valued at R41 lakhs or 15 per cent. Shipments from the Netherlands advanced from R16 to R27 lakhs or 9 per cent of the total imports, but those from the United States declined from R28 to R24 lakhs or 8 per cent, and direct supplies from Australia and New Zealand shrank from R18 to R14 lakhs or 5 per cent of the total.

Liquors.—The total of liquors imported increased in quantity but decreased in value, owing particularly to cheaper continental beer and spirits. The total imports were 4,740,000 gallons, as compared with 4,605,000 gallons in 1922-23, an increase of 3 per cent, while the value amounted to R3,14½ lakhs, a decrease of R28 lakhs or 8 per cent. Ale and beer, brandy, gin, spirit present in drugs, liqueurs and wines showed increases, while there were noticeable decreases in rum, whisky and perfumed spirits. Bengal took the largest quantity of liquors, her imports amounting to 1,496,000 gallons, valued at R95 lakhs, as compared with 1,473,000 gallons, valued at R1,00 lakhs imported into Bombay. The respective imports in the preceding year were 1,426,000 and 1,486,000 gallons. Sind, Madras and Burma showed small increases in quantity accompanied with decreases in value. The values of the imports into these three provinces were, respectively, R49, R22, and R48 lakhs, as compared with R59, R24, and R50 lakhs, in the preceding year. Sixty per cent of the total quantity of liquors imported consisted of ale, beer, and porter, 35 per cent of spirits, and 5 per cent of wines.

The imports of ale and beer amounted to 2,704,000 gallons, valued at R72 lakhs, as compared with 2,581,000 gallons, valued at R76 lakhs, in 1922-23. The decrease in value was due mainly to larger arrivals of German light beers, whose low cost and good quality are enabling them to oust Japanese beer again from the Indian market. Of these imports the United Kingdom supplied 1,635,000 gallons or 60 per cent, and Germany 886,000 gallons or nearly 33 per cent, as compared with 66 and 26 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. British shipments fell in value from R50 to R44½ lakhs, while those from Germany advanced from R20 to R22½ lakhs. The imports from the Netherlands and Japan again decreased in the year under review and amounted to 83,000 gallons and 90,000 gallons, respectively, as compared with 84,000 and 105,000 gallons in 1922-23. The imports of bottled beer increased from 1,464,000 gallons to 1,601,000 gallons, of which 881,000 gallons or 55 per cent came from Germany, and 539,000 gallons or 34 per cent from the United Kingdom, as compared with 660,000 gallons and 602,000 gallons, respectively, in 1922-23. Beer in bulk decreased slightly from 1,117,000 gallons to 1,104,000 gallons, of which 1,097,000 gallons or 98 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The imports of stout and porter are comparatively small, amounting to 132,000 gallons in 1923-24, as compared with 131,000 gallons in 1922-23. The United Kingdom, as usual, supplied the bulk of these imports.

Spirits were imported to the extent of 1,666,000 gallons, valued at R2,09 lakhs, as compared with 1,665,000 gallons, valued at R2,28 lakhs, in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom diminished from R1,57 to R1,36 lakhs, whereas that of France increased from R37 to R39 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 679,000 gallons of spirits, 75 per cent of which consisted of whisky, followed by Java with 486,000 gallons, mostly methylated spirit and Java rum, and France with 292,000 gallons, 94 per cent of which were brandy. Germany increased her shipments of spirits to 93,000 gallons from 70,000 gallons, her consignments of brandy amounting to 50,500 gallons, valued at R3,45,000, as compared with 41,500 gallons, valued at R3,64,000 in 1922-23. She also increased her supplies of rum and whisky. The total imports of whisky fell from 595,000 gallons, valued at R1,19 lakhs, to 527,000 gallons, valued at R97 lakhs, in 1923-24, owing probably to increased consumption of the cheaper Dutch and German spirits. The United Kingdom supplied 97 per cent of the total quantity as in the preceding year. Brandy increased to 348,000 gallons from 274,000 gallons, of which France supplied 274,000 gallons or 80 per cent, as compared with 207,000 gallons or 75 per cent in 1922-23. The increase in the quantity of brandy imported was 27 per cent, while the value on account of larger arrivals of low-priced brandy from France and Germany increased by only 2 per cent from R41¾ lakhs to R42½ lakhs.

Imports of gin increased from 78,000 gallons to 85,000 gallons, of which 74,000 gallons came from the United Kingdom and nearly 9,000 gallons from the Netherlands. Imports of rum showed a decrease of 14,000 gallons, due to reduced supplies from Java and amounted to 123,000 gallons.

The imports of wines increased in quantity from 217,000 gallons to 225,000 gallons but decreased in value from R30 lakhs to R26½ lakhs. The imports of other still red wines and vermouth increased, while those of port and champagnes decreased. The quantity of sherry, madeira and marsala imported was almost the same as in 1922-23.

The increase under other sorts of spirits was due to larger arrivals of rectified spirit from Java and Germany which is denatured on arrival and sold as methylated spirit.

Salt.—The duty on salt manufactured in India was raised from R1-4 to R2-8 per maund on the 1st March, 1923. The fact that the enhanced rate was to be in force for one year, after which the question of its continuance would be considered again, necessarily limited clearances to the immediate requirements for consumption and there was a corresponding reduction also in imports. The imports of salt from abroad showed a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity from 542,000 tons to 475,000 tons, while the value fell by 35 per cent from R1,69 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs. Foreign salt was, as usual, imported almost entirely into Bengal and Burma, the former importing 419,000 tons or 88 per cent of the total quantity and the latter 55,300 tons or over 11 per cent, as compared with 484,000 tons and 57,800 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom, Aden and Italian East Africa increased

and supplies of Spanish, German and Egyptian salt were considerably reduced. Nearly 40 per cent of the imports came from Aden, which was the largest supplier, as in the preceding four years. She increased her exports from 173,000 tons to 187,000 tons and supplies from the United Kingdom also rose from 86,000 tons to 92,000 tons. Spain supplied only 14,000 tons, Germany 25,000 tons and Egypt 76,000 tons, as compared with 65,000 tons, 56,000 tons and 98,000 tons, respectively in 1922-23. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of origin:—

Percentage share of principal countries in the imports of Salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	29·0	31·6	31·8	39·5
Egypt	13·9	18·9	23·2	18·1	16·9
United Kingdom	22·5	14·9	15·2	16·0	19·3
Spain	15·0	10·9	15·1	12·1	3·0
Germany	8·8	16·3	8·7	10·4	5·2
Italian East Africa	8·1	8·7	8·2	11·6	16·1
Turkey, Asiatic	12·6	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	1·3	...	...	...
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	621,000	472,400	542,100	474,600

The production of Indian salt in 1923 amounted to 1,610,000 tons, as compared with 1,450,000 tons in 1922. The consumption of Bombay and Madras salt in Bengal decreased considerably and amounted to 10,000 tons, as compared with 42,000 tons in 1922-23 and 36,000 tons in 1921-22. The following statement shows the prices per 100 maunds in Calcutta, month by month, of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt :—

	IMPORTED.		INDIAN.
	Liverpool (ex-duty)	Spanish (ex-duty)	Deshi, Bombay Kurkutch (ex-duty)
	₹	₹	₹
April 1923	120	115	114
May „	100	93	80
June „	100	95	80
July „	100	92	80
August „	98	93	80
September „	80	90	80
October „	80	80	78
November „	80	80	78
December „	80	80	78
January 1924	81	88	78
February „	91	88	78
March „	113	..	120

Other Articles.—Of other imports the following are those to which special attention is drawn.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	2,22	5,81	5,15	3,15	3,26
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	1,89	3,74	3,21	2,79	2,94
Spices	1,73	2,27	1,91	1,93	2,45	2,59
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,00	3,38	2,22	2,60	2,46
Tobacco	75	2,02	2,96	1,65	2,26	2,26
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	2,26	1,80
Coal and coke	11	13	30	5,85	3,22	1,76
Matches	90	2,05	1,67	2,04	1,62	1,46
Cement	66	93	1,39	1,39	1,06	75

Instruments and apparatus.—The value of instruments and apparatus imported increased from ₹3,15 to ₹3,26 lakhs. As in the preceding year, 69 per cent of the total value consisted of electrical instruments and apparatus, including telegraph and telephone apparatus, but excluding electrical machinery, which has been dealt with separately. Electrical instruments were valued at ₹2,26 lakhs, as compared with ₹2,16 lakhs in 1922-23 and ₹4,06 lakhs in 1921-22. The United Kingdom supplied ₹1,72 lakhs or 76 per cent and the United States of America ₹18½ lakhs or 8 per cent, as compared with ₹1,52 lakhs and ₹19 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	55	31	29
„ wires and cables	1,09	77	70
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	32
Electric lamps and parts thereof	28	23	21
Batteries	2	2	6
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	8	4	3
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches	30	11	9
Meters	8	6	5
Electro-Medical Apparatus including X-Ray apparatus	1	...	1
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	13	7	7
Unenumerated	1,46	49	42
TOTAL	4,06	2,16	2,26

There was a noticeable increase in the imports of telegraph and telephone instruments.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade was R2,24 lakhs or 69 per cent, of the United States of America R38 lakhs or 12 per cent, Germany R35 lakhs or 11 per cent, the Netherlands R8 lakhs or 2 per cent, Italy R7 lakhs or 2 per cent, and Japan R4 lakhs or 1 per cent.

Dyeing and Tanning substances.—Synthetic dyes increased in quantity by 18 per cent from 14 million lbs. to 16⅔ million lbs., but in value by only 2 per cent, from R2,47 lakhs to R2,51 lakhs. The increase in value was due entirely to alizarine dyes which rose by 10 per cent both in quantity and value and amounted to 5,809,000 lbs., valued at R 47½ lakhs, as compared with 5,286,000 lbs., valued at R43 lakhs, in the preceding year. The aniline dyes imported increased in quantity by 24 per cent from 8,742,000 lbs to 10,809,000 lbs., while their value (R2,02½ lakhs) was approximately the same as in the preceding year on account of the reduced prices of German supplies. The average declared value of alizarine dyes was R0-13-1 per lb as in 1922-23, while in the case of aniline dyes it fell to R1-14-0, as compared with R2-5-0 in 1922-23. Noticeable features were the increases in the imports of British alizarine dyes from 878,000 lbs. to 2,431,000 lbs. and of German aniline dyes from 6,726,000 lbs. to 8,531,000 lbs. Germany almost regained her pre-war importance as a supplier, although the value of her imports fell from R1,84 to R1,81 lakhs. British supplies advanced from R20 to R27 lakhs and those from Netherlands, probably in transit from Germany, from R14 to R18 lakhs. American shipments also increased from R9 to R11 lakhs. The following statement shows the details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes during the last four years :—

—	Quantity in thousands of lbs.				Value in lakhs of Rupees.			
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	R (lakhs)	(R lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	826	1,863	878	2,431	12	26	8	20
„ Germany	2,062	2,861	3,127	2,607	41	34	24	21
„ United States	54	21	25	14	1	1	..	..
„ Belgium	262	252	470	94	5	3	3	1
„ Netherlands	573	428	680	599	12	7	6	5
„ Switzerland	21	57	..	..	..	1	..	..
„ Other Countries	85	241	106	64	2	3	2	..
Total	3,883	5,723	5,286	5,809	73	75	43	47
Imports of Aniline Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	2,633	1,094	443	297	82	52	12	7
„ Germany	1,591	2,989	6,726	8,531	76	1,04	1,59	1,58
„ United States	1,958	723	692	819	75	26	9	11
„ Belgium	130	120	533	174	8	4	12	4
„ Netherlands	43	86	244	665	3	4	8	14
„ Switzerland	297	639	53	250	15	21	2	7
„ Other Countries	86	219	51	73	4	6	..	2
Total	6,738	5,870	8,742	10,809	2,63	2,17	2,02	2,03

Spices.—Imports of spices continued to rise from R2,45 lakhs in 1922-23 to R2,59 lakhs. Imports of betel nuts, mostly from the Straits Settlements, increased from R1,62 to R2,01 lakhs, while supplies of cloves, mostly from Zanzibar and Kenya Colony, fell from R68 lakhs to R41 lakhs.

Glass and glassware.—The value of glass and glassware imported decreased to R2,46 lakhs from R2,60 lakhs in 1922-23. Japan maintained her lead in this trade with R81 lakhs and was followed by Germany (R43 lakhs), Czechoslovakia (R42 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R32 lakhs), and Belgium (R24 lakhs). With the exception of bangles, all the principal descriptions specified showed decreases in value. Imports of bangles from Japan and Czechoslovakia increased. More beads and false pearls also came from Japan, while the supplies from Germany and Italy decreased. In bottles and phials the quantity increased but the value decreased owing to a large increase in the imports of a cheap class of phials from Japan. Germany also sent more bottles and phials than in 1922-23. There were decreases in the imports of funnels, gloves and glass parts of lamps from Germany and Japan, of sheet and plate glass from Belgium, and of tableware from Japan.

Tobacco.—The activity of the Indian cigarette manufacturing industry was reflected in the figures of imports of unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes. There was a remarkable increase in unmanufactured tobacco from 1,228,000 lbs., valued at R17 lakhs, to 4,557,000 lbs., valued at R48½ lakhs, together with a decrease in cigarettes from 4,087,000 lbs., valued at R1,85 lakhs, to 3,453,000 lbs., valued at R1,57 lakhs in 1923-24. These figures include imports of cigarettes by postal packets which were not separately specified prior to April, 1922. The United States of America sent 3,889,000 lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco, as compared with 703,000 lbs. in 1922-23. Nearly 97 per cent of the total quantity of cigarettes imported came from the United Kingdom, as compared with 94 per cent in the preceding year. The imports of American and Egyptian cigarettes decreased. These figures suggest that the high rate of import duty of 75 per cent has stimulated the manufacture of Indian cigarettes from imported tobacco. Cigars were in greater demand with lower prices, the imports rising from 24,600 lbs., valued at nearly R2 lakhs to 27,200 lbs., valued at R1¾ lakhs. Tobacco for pipes and cigarettes decreased to 279,200 lbs. worth R17½ lakhs, from 309,800 lbs. and R20 lakhs in 1922-23.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—The value of precious stones imported in the year under review decreased rom R1,32 lakhs to R89 lakhs, of which over R85 lakhs consisted of diamonds. This was largely due to a fall in prices, owing partly to speculation and partly genuine slackness of demand. The chief supplier of diamonds was as usual, Belgium which accounted for R45 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent R24 lakhs of precious stones, Belgium R46 lakhs, and France R10 lakhs, as compared with R35 lakhs, R77 lakhs and R3 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Pearls, unset were valued at R91 lakhs, as compared with R94 lakhs in 1922-23. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the Bahrein Islands and Maskat, which together supplied R86½ lakhs worth as compared with R79 lakhs in 1922-23.

Coal.—The imports of foreign coal showed a further decrease in the year under review to 592,000 tons, as compared with 882,000 tons in the preceding year. The most noticeable feature was the decrease in the supplies from the United Kingdom, which fell from 497,000 to 79,000 tons, a decrease of 418,000 tons, This was partly set off by increases of 20,000 tons from the Union of South Africa, of 135,000 tons from Portuguese East Africa, and of 37,000 tons from Australia Imports from Japan dropped from 83,000 tons in 1921-22 and 38,000 tons in 1922-23 to 1,000 tons in 1923-24. The following table shows the imports from the chief sources of supply during the last three years :—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	tons	tons	tons
United Kingdom	705,000	497,000	79,000
Natal	340,000	254,000	274,000
Japan	83,000	38,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa	268,000	34,000	169,000
Australia	88,000	24,000	61,000

The prices of English, Natal and Dishurghur (Bengal) coal were much the same as in 1922-23, but there was a fall in the prices of 2nd class Bengal steam coal.

Matches.—Imports of matches were steady at 11 million gross, although the value decreased from R1,62 lakhs to R1,46 lakhs. Nearly 9 million gross worth R1,18½ lakhs were safety matches, of which 52 per cent came from Japan and 43 per cent from Sweden. Other kinds of matches amounted to 2⅓ million gross, of which Sweden supplied 56 per cent and Japan 39 per cent. The interesting feature of the trade was the large increase in the imports of Swedish matches, which amounted to over 5 million gross as compared with 2½ million gross in 1922-23, while the arrivals of Japanese matches dropped from 8 million gross to 5½ million gross. The share of Japan in the total quantity of matches imported was 49 per cent and of Sweden 46 per cent as compared with 74 and 23 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports from Norway and Czechoslovakia increased in quantity, but showed decreases in value. The high import duty was the direct cause of a new Japanese trade in splints, complete in every way except for the head, and empty boxes. So that the only manufacturing processes applied to these goods in India were the dipping and the packing. With effect from 1st March, 1924, a high specific duty has also been imposed on undipped splints, veneers for match boxes, and empty boxes, which came in formerly at an *ad valorem* import duty of 15 per cent.

Cement.—With the expansion of the Indian cement industry, imports of cement declined from 134,000 tons, valued at R1,06 lakhs, to 113,000 tons, valued at R75 lakhs. The quantity imported from the United Kingdom showed a small decrease, while there were considerable decreases in the imports from Japan, Germany, and other principal exporting countries, as will be seen from the following table :—

Imports of Cement.

	Quantity		Value	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	96,985	95,739	78	64
Hongkong	2,931	668	2	1
Sweden	965	483	1	..
Norway	5,239	2,198	4	1
Germany	13,244	7,781	10	5
Belgium	4,776	1,977	3	1
Italy	1,659	1,917	1	1
Japan	4,238	87	3	..
Other Countries	4,078	2,287	4	2
Total	134,115	113,137	1,06	75

CHAPTER III.

Exports of merchandise.

Cotton.*—The year ending March 1924 was one of general depression in the Lancashire spinning industry, particularly in the section using American cotton. The section of the spinning industry using Egyptian cotton did somewhat better. The uncertainty of the position was intensified by the character of the American cotton-season. With practically a record acreage there seemed every hope of a large crop, but succeeding condition-reports steadily diminished this hope and the crop eventually ginned was only 12,675 thousand bales (400 lbs.) excluding linters. The Egyptian crop decreased to 1,447,000 bales from 1,659,000 bales in 1922 and 1,076,000 bales in 1921. The Indian crop in 1923-24, in spite of an increased area of 6 per cent, was estimated at 5,074,000 bales, practically the same figure as in 1922-23, as against 4,485,000 bales in 1921-22.

The Liverpool quotation for Fully Middling American spot was 14·90*d.* at the end of March 1923, but rose to 15·48*d.* on April 30th. On May 11th it had dropped to 14·18*d.* but was just over 16·00*d.* by the end of that month. From 17·28*d.* half way through June a gradual decline took place, and on the first of August 13·40*d.* the lowest point of the year, was recorded. From that date over 2*d.* per lb. was added before the beginning of September and nearly 3*d.* more during the course of that month, whilst in November the price was raised another 4*d.* from 17·78*d.* to 21·72*d.* A set-back in early December reduced the quotation to 18·59*d.* but through bullish activities the month closed at 21·06*d.* only 1*d.* per lb. less than the highest point of the year. Prices then took a downward turn and reached 16·46*d.* on 28th March 1924. The trend of prices in the Bombay market responded generally to the price movements of American cotton. Broach cotton at Bombay was quoted at R527 per candy (784 lbs.) at the beginning of April, and with small fluctuations prices tended to weaken during the first few months of the year, the lowest quotations of the year, R444½ being recorded in August, when monsoon prospects were good. Prices then began to move upwards and there was a

* Acknowledgments are due to the (Indian) Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

sharp rise by the end of November, when the highest quotation (R715) was reached. Subsequently prices fell and R545 was the quotation on 28th March, 1924.

Indian mill consumption was reduced by two mill strikes in Ahmedabad and Bombay respectively and by a period of poor demand for yarn and cloth. Export was brisk, the high prices of American cotton leading to an increased demand for the cheaper Indian product. Exports from India during the year under review rose to 3,764,000 bales, as compared with 3,363,000 bales in 1922-23. The value, on account of the high range of prices, rose by 39 per cent from R71 crores to R98 crores and represented 28 per cent of the grand total value of all Indian merchandise exported during the year, as compared with 24 per cent in the preceding year. Stocks of unsold cotton in Bombay on 31st August 1923, were only 367,000 bales as compared to 988,000 in the preceding year (on 31st August, 1924, stocks amounted to 233,500 bales only.). Japan was, as hitherto, India's best customer and took 1,722,000 bales (value R42,62 lakhs) or 46 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 1,621,000 bales or 48 per cent in 1922-23 and 1,760,000 bales or 59 per cent in 1921-22. China and Hongkong, on the other hand, reduced their demands from 497,000 bales to 270,000 bales (value R6,88 lakhs), while the United Kingdom and Continental countries excepting Germany again increased their purchasings by 55 per cent from 932,000 bales to 1,449,000 bales (value R40,23 lakhs). Italy took the largest quantity next to Japan, her imports rising from 241,000 bales to 551,000 bales (value R14,96 lakhs). The shipments to Belgium were 256,000 bales (value R7,08 lakhs) as compared with 252,000 bales, and France also increased her takings from 126,000 bales to 174,000 bales (value R4,74 lakhs). Exports to Spain and the Netherlands increased to 87,000 bales (value R2,45 lakhs) and 42,000 bales (value R1,12 lakhs) from 66,000 bales and 10,000 bales, respectively, while those to Germany decreased from 263,000 bales to 244,000 bales (value R6,65 lakhs). British spinners took more Indian cotton, the imports into the United Kingdom rising from 191,000 bales to 290,000 bales (value R8,57 lakhs). It is of interest to note that actual deliveries to English spinners for the year ending 31st July, 1923 and 1924, respectively, were 176,000 and 257,000 bales as compared to 67,000 for 1921-22 and an average of 81,000 for 1918-1922. An export of 43,000 bales of Indian cotton to the United States is interesting since America is by far the largest cotton exporting country. It is understood that this was taken for special purposes such as the manufacture of cotton blankets. Table No. 32 shows the quantities and destinations of raw cotton. The following statement shows the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last three years :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
April	255,100	232,000	423,700
May	295,400	319,000	332,800
June	200,200	280,700	308,400
July	181,600	298,200	283,100
August	222,400	205,600	98,800
September	208,100	85,700	83,400
October	188,000	79,900	135,000
November	186,300	204,500	184,500
December	289,300	249,600	270,500
January	335,800	435,300	586,400
February	302,400	508,400	540,000
March	324,700	463,700	517,200
TOTAL	2,989,300	3,362,600	3,763,800

Bombay alone was responsible for 79 per cent of the total exports, as against 14 per cent from Karachi and 5 per cent from Madras.

The imports of raw cotton into India from foreign countries increased to 12,718 tons, valued at R2,50 lakhs, from 10,708 tons and R1,73 lakhs in the preceding year. The supplies from Kenya Colony increased from 5,420 tons, valued at R96 lakhs, to 9,634 tons, valued at R207 lakhs, and from Persia from 997 tons to 1,839 tons. Arrivals from the United Kingdon were negligible, amounting only to 48 tons, as compared with 2,823 tons in the preceding year, while there were practically no imports from the United States. Most of the cotton imported from Africa is re-exported, chiefly to Japan and the United Kingdom, as will be seen from the appended figures :—

Re-exports of African cotton from Bombay during 1923-24.

	Tons.
To Japan	3,884
„ United Kingdom	2,074
„ Other countries	322
TOTAL	6,280

A certain amount of East African cotton is used in Indian mills, the amount in any particular year depending on its price relative to American and to the finest Indian cottons and on the demand for the finer Indian yarns.

Cotton yarn.—The production of yarn in the Indian mills during the year was the lowest on record since 1904-05, amounting only to 608½ million lbs. as compared with 706 million lbs. in 1922-23, 693½ million lbs. in 1921-22, and 683 million lbs. in 1913-14. In the early part of the year Indian yarns found themselves unable to compete with the cheaper Japanese yarns and the resulting fall in demand led to an accumulation of stocks. The disastrous earthquake in Japan in September was the direct cause of a brisker demand which had the effect of a considerable reduction in stocks and a temporary rise in prices. Thereafter owing to the abnormal rise in the price of raw cotton, business became difficult and trade at the end of the year was in a depressed state. The mill-strikes at Bombay and Ahmedabad in January-February were not unmixed evils, as they enabled mill-owners to clear their stocks. Demand however, was slack and there was no improvement in prices. The details of production in million lbs. were :—

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Nos. 1—10	131	84	99	103	85
„ 11—20	362	360	372	376	319
„ 21—30	167	199	203	209	183
„ 31—40	20	15	17	16	20
Above 40	3	2	2	2	3

Export figures were also the lowest on record, decreasing in the year under review to 38½ million lbs., valued at R3,66 lakhs, as compared with 57 million lbs., valued at R5,48 lakhs in 1922-23, 81 million lbs., and R7,71 lakhs in 1921-22, and a pre-war average of 193 million lbs. and R9,13 lakhs. China is the principal market for Indian yarn and stress has been laid in the past two annual reviews upon the steady fall in Chinese demand and the increasing competition of both locally produced and Japanese yarns. China and Hongkong took only one-half of the quantity shipped in the preceding year, the exports amounting to 20¾ million lbs., valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1923-24, as compared with 41 million lbs., valued at R3,86 lakhs in 1922-23, 62 million lbs. and R5,57 lakhs in 1921-22, and a pre-war average of 170 million lbs. and R7,97 lakhs. The exports to Egypt increased from 3·7 million lbs. to 4·6 million lbs. and to Persia from 2·2 million lbs. to 2·3 million lbs. while those to Aden fell to 2·2 million lbs. from 2·7 million lbs. Syria took 2·1 million lbs. and the Straits Settlements 1·4 million lbs., as compared with 1·7 million lbs. each in the preceding year. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 33A and 33B which show the detailed figures of exports.

Cotton piecegoods.—The previous year's depression in the Indian cotton-mill industry continued through the first half of the year under review. Prices were reduced but in the absence of demand stocks still accumulated. There was a short-lived but valuable spurt in clearances during November and the first half of December, which helped the mills to clear stocks and to put through a certain number of forward contracts. Thereafter, as in the case of imported goods, prices rose (see Table No. 50), owing to the great increase in the cost of the raw material, and demand fell away. There is little direct competition between Manchester goods and Indian goods, but competition of Japanese piecegoods with the latter is severe. And it is significant that in the year under review imports from Japan reached the high figure of 123 million yards, as compared with 108 million yards in 1922-23 and 90 million yards in 1921-22. The earthquake at the end of September gave a temporary set-back to Japanese supplies, and this was a factor which assisted the strengthening of demand for Indian goods from the end of October onwards. But the set-back was only temporary, as the Japanese cotton mills had not been working full time and the reduction in spindlage was partly offset at once by an increase in working hours.

The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills was less than that in the two preceding years. The figures of production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the last three years and in 1913-14 are shown in the table below :—

	Production in the Indian mills					Exports			
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—					Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth .	292·5	487·0	470·6	443·5	Shirtings	2·2	2·4	3·1	5·5
Chadars	69·9	59·4	63·2	58·0					
Dhutis	284·8	455·6	431·1	399·2	Chadars and dhutis . .	7·6	6·5	9·0	8·4
T cloth, domestics, and sheetings.	128·9	84·1	81·0	68·1	T cloth and domestics .	21·6	9·4	10·2	12·4
Drills and jeans . .	27·8	60·5	56·3	55·0	Drills and jeans . .	·6	·4	·9	2·4
Other sorts . . .	68·5	138·2	169·5	172·9	Other sorts . . .	12·2	6·5	9·9	6·6
TOTAL .	872·4	1,284·8	1,271·7	1,196·7	TOTAL .	44·2	25·2	32·2	35·3
Coloured piecegoods . .	291·9	446·8	453·5	503·6	Coloured piecegoods . .	45·0	135·8	124·8	130·0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	1,731·6	1,725·2	1,700·3	TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	89·2	161·0	157·0	165·3

It will be observed that the output of all specified descriptions of grey and bleached goods decreased, but that there was an increase of 50 million yards in coloured goods. Exports of grey and bleached goods increased by 3 million yards to 35 million yards and of coloured goods by 5 million yards to 130 million yards. The proportion of coloured to grey and bleached goods exported was 4:1, as compared with 1:2 in the production of Indian mills. Mesopotamia was the largest purchaser of Indian piecegoods with 41 million yards, of which 31 million yards were coloured goods, as compared with 33 million yards in the preceding year, and Persia took 27½ million yards of which 24 million yards were coloured goods, the same quantity as in 1922-23. Shipments to the Straits Settlements amounted to 23½ million yards, as compared with nearly 22 million yards, while Ceylon reduced her demands by nearly one million yards to 16 million yards, almost exclusively coloured goods in both these cases. East African ports took 24 million yards, as compared with nearly 25 million yards in 1922-23. Prior to 1917 China was the chief market for Indian piecegoods. But now, owing to the strong development of her own mill industry and severe competition from Japan, the exports to that destination are very small indeed. In the year under review they amounted to 58,000 yards, as compared with 40,000 yards in 1922-23 and 971,000 yards in 1913-14. The share of Bombay in the total yardage of piecegoods exported was 76 per cent and of Madras 23 per cent, as compared with 77 and 22 per cent, respectively, in 1922-23.

The following table compares local production, imports and exports and deduces the balance available for local consumption. As remarked in the reviews of previous years, stocks cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty owing to the numerous markets and scattered demands, and the production figures, strictly speaking, represent deliveries from the mills during the year and not the actual output of the year. It will be observed that the balance decreased by 127 million yards.

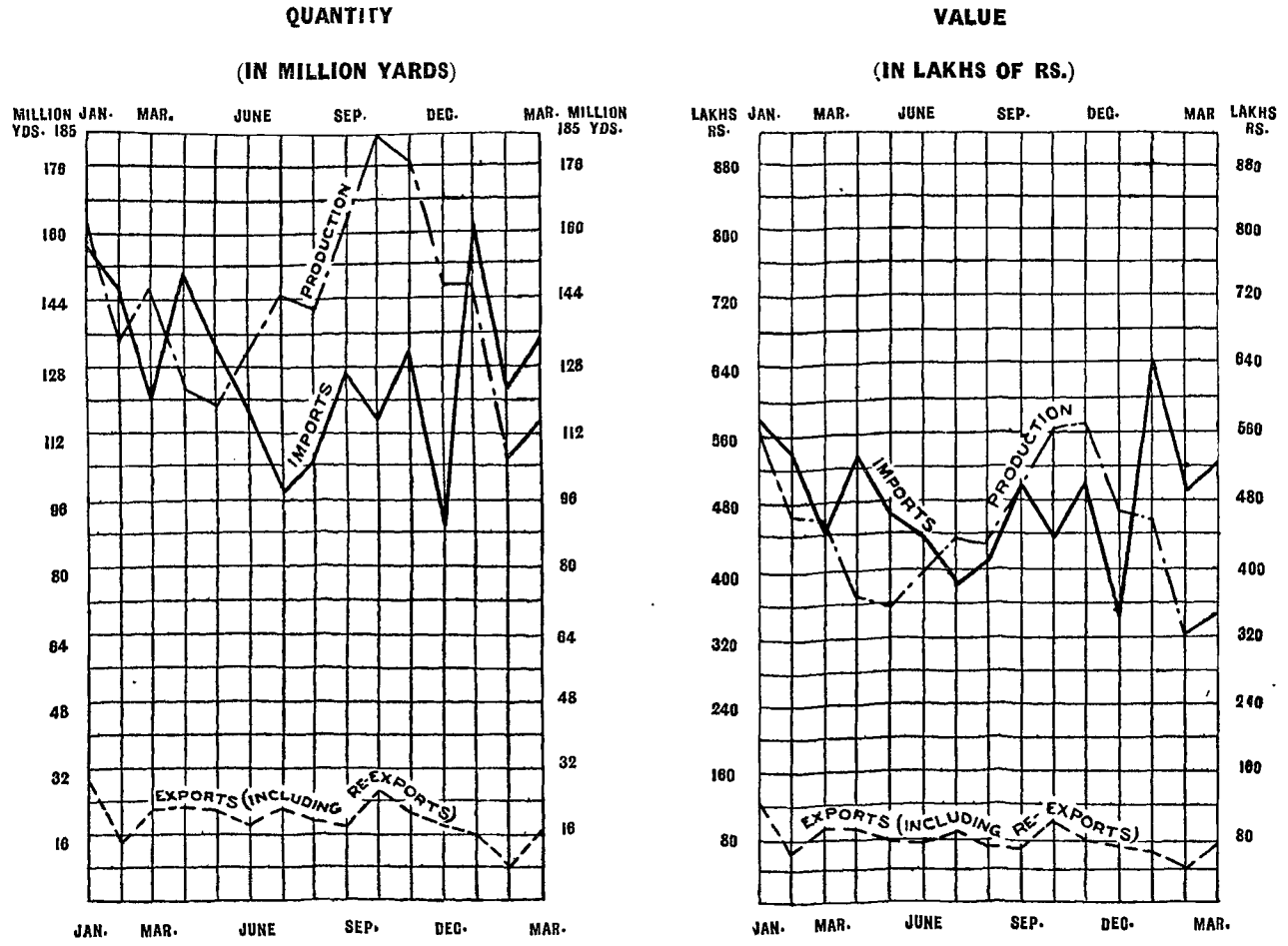
——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production . .	1,164·3	1,450·7	1,640·0	1,580·8	1,731·6	1,725·2	1,700·3
Imported goods	3,197·1	1,122·0	1,080·7	1,509·7	1,089·8	1,593·3	1,485·8
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS.	4,361·4	2,572·7	2,720·7	3,090·5	2,821·4	3,318·5	3,186·1
Exported, Indian . . .	89·2	149·1	196·6	146·4	161·0	157·0	165·3
„ Foreign . . .	62·1	114·2	88·6	61·0	73·6	74·6	61·1
TOTAL EXPORTS .	151·3	263·3	285·2	207·4	234·6	231·6	226·4
BALANCE AVAILABLE .	4,210·1	2,309·4	2,435·5	2,883·1	2,586·8	3,086·9	2,959·7

The average declared values of imported goods in 1923-24 were almost on the level of the preceding year, while those of exported goods decreased. The following table compares the declared values per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past four years with those in 1913-14 :—

	Imported					Indian piecegoods exported				
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.
Grey	0 2 8	0 7 4	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 2 7	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 5 11	0 5 3
White	0 2 11	0 8 4	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 11	0 9 1	0 7 6	0 6 0
Coloured	0 3 5	0 11 4	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 5 0	0 8 7	0 7 7	0 7 6	0 6 8

The diagram below illustrates the monthly fluctuations, both in quantity and value, of the imports, exports and production of cotton piecegoods in India from January 1923 to March 1924.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1923 TO MARCH 1924.



Jute and Jute Manufactures.—The figures of 1923-24 again showed an increase in weight, but this was accompanied by a slight decrease in value. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute shipped increased by 12½ per cent from 1,250,000 tons to 1,407,000 tons, but the value of the exports showed a fall of one per cent from ℟ 63 crores to ℟62¼ crores. The following statement shows the quantities exported during 1913-14 and the last three years :—

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	468	578	660
Bags (in millions)	369	387	344	414
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,121	1,254	1,349

Raw jute showed an increase in quantity of 14 per cent over 1922-23, but the figures were still 14 per cent below those of 1913-14. But it is satisfactory to note that the number of bags and the yardage of cloth exported were both greater than the corresponding figures of either the preceding year or the pre-war year. Full details will be found in tables Nos. 29 and 31—A and B.

In 1922 the final official forecast estimated the jute crop at 42 lakhs of bales. Arrivals from the districts during the course of the cold weather made it clear that this was an under-estimate to a considerable extent and the figure was subsequently revised to 55 lakhs of bales, and the trade put the figure much higher, still, at about 82 lakhs. In consequence of the very low forecast published overseas consumers bought early at high prices. And therefore at the beginning of 1923-24 they had on their hands considerable stocks bought at prices distinctly above any which prevailed during that year. The high prices realised during the previous year resulted, as usual, in a considerably greater area being sown with jute in 1923, even though climatic conditions at the time of sowing were not too favourable. The area sown during the year under review was ultimately estimated at 28 lakhs of acres as compared with 18 lakhs of acres in 1922. The yield was officially forecasted at 70 lakhs of bales. Subsequent arrivals showed that this figure was too low, and it was officially raised to 85 lakhs, while the trade estimate put the crop at as high as 94 lakhs

The arrivals at Calcutta and neighbouring mill-stations between 1st July 1923 and 31st March 1924, amounted to 82 lakhs of bales, as compared with 55 lakhs of bales in the preceding year. It will be understood, therefore, that buying was very cautious during the early part of the season and prices sagged steadily until they reached bottom in the latter part of September. Then all markets became interested, there was steady buying, and prices rose sharply till the end of December, after which time the price-movements were limited to normal trade fluctuations. For week-by-week quotations for " First marks " at Calcutta, the reader is invited to turn to Chart No. 9. And Table No. 50 shows the trend of prices during the year as compared with those of the previous year and in 1913-14. It will be observed that the whole range of prices for the raw material in 1923-24 was much below those of 1922-23. The London price per ton *c.i.f.* of " First marks " stood at £30 at the beginning of the year. In sympathy with Indian prices it fell to £20-2-6*d.* in September, rose to £29 by the end of December, and stood at £27-2-6*d.* at the close of the year.

Exports of raw jute increased in quantity by 14 per cent from 3,237,000 bales to 3,696,000 bales, but decreased in value by 11 per cent from R22½ crores to R20 crores. Germany was the largest purchaser, taking 909,000 bales, valued at R5,13 lakhs, nearly 25 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 792,000 bales, valued at R5,58 lakhs in the preceding year and her pre-war average of 920,000 bales valued at R4,90 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 877,000 bales, valued at R4,62 lakhs, as compared with 875,000 bales, valued at R5,92 lakhs in 1922-23. Shipments to the United States of America decreased slightly from 502,000 bales, valued at R3,39 lakhs to 488,000 bales, valued at R2,47 lakhs, while France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan and Brazil and the Argentine took more than in the preceding year. There were smaller exports to Spain in the year under review.

As in the preceding two years, mills continued the short-time working of fifty-four hours per week.

The exports of bags increased in number by 20 per cent from 344 millions to 414 millions, consisting of 314 millions sacking gunny bags and 100 millions hessian gunny bags, and in value by 14 per cent from R16 crores to R18 crores. Australia was the largest purchaser and increased her takings from 63 millions to 79 millions. There was a striking increase in the exports to Chile, which took 44 millions, as compared with 6½ millions in 1922-23 and 4½ millions in 1921-22. The United Kingdom came next, taking 41 millions, as compared with 31 millions a year ago. Exports to China increased from 11 millions to 15 millions, to the Straits Settlements from 5 millions to 10½ millions, and to New Zealand from 8 millions to 10¾ millions, while those to Cuba decreased from 38 millions to 21 millions, to the Union of South Africa from 20 millions to 15 millions, to Java from 20 millions to 17 millions, and to Siam from 11 millions to 10 millions. Japan took about the same quantity as in the preceding year, while Egypt considerably increased her imports. Peru and the Argentine showed improvements, but there were smaller demands both from Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony.

The exports of gunny cloth increased in quantity by 8 per cent from 1,254 million yards to 1,349 million yards, of which hessian cloth accounted for 1,294 million yards, but decreased in value by 2 per cent from R24,32 lakhs to R23,75 lakhs. The principal consumer is the United States of America, which took 946 million yards, valued at R16,14 lakhs, or 70 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 954 million yards, valued at R17,75 lakhs, or 76 per cent, in 1922-23. The Argentine increased her takings from 126 million yards, valued at R2,78 lakhs to 192 million yards, valued at R3,39 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 66 million yards, valued at R1,28 lakhs, as compared with 50 million yards, valued at R1,05 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to Canada decreased from 64 million yards, valued at R1,27 lakhs, to 62 million yards, valued at R1,11 lakhs, Australia and New Zealand took nearly 25 million yards almost the same quantity as in 1922-23. Uruguay and Peru took more, while Germany took much less, than in the preceding year. Russia re-appeared in the market and took 50,000 yards. Fuller details of exports will be found in Tables Nos. 31A and 31B.

The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and the two more important grades of hessians :—

Dates.	B. Twills.		Hessians, 40″×8 oz.		Hessians, 40″×10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1923 April, 10	48 0	46 8	16 3	16 0	21 2	20 8
,, April, 24	49 0	46 4	16 2	15 8	20 14	20 0
,, May, 29	45 0	41 0	13 14	13 14	17 12	17 14
,, June, 26	46 0	44 8	14 9	14 6	19 4	18 14
,, July, 31	43 8	40 8	12 10	12 8	16 14	16 10
,, August, 28	41 4	40 4	12 14	12 13	17 10	17 0
,, September, 25	43 0	41 8	13 2	12 13	18 2	16 10
,, October, 30	48 0	45 8	14 2	13 14	19 4	17 14
,, November, 27	48 0	47 8	14 10	14 9	18 14	18 10
,, December, 18	48 0	46 12	14 2	14 1	18 6	18 2
1924 January, 29	48 0	46 8	14 3	14 3	18 14	18 8
,, February, 26	50 8	49 4	14 14	14 14	20 0	19 15
,, March, 25	53 8	51 8	16 0	15 14	20 10	20 6

Foodgrains and Flour.—In 1923-24, the exports of foodgrains and flour amounted to 3,429,000 tons, valued at nearly R51 crores, showing an increase of 32 per cent in quantity and 20 per cent in value. The detailed exports during the last three years as compared with the average figures of the five pre-war years are shown in the following table :—

——	Pre-war average.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	1,366	2,088	2,177
,, in the husk	42	39	37	30
,, flour	..	..	..	..
Wheat	1,308	81	220	638
,, flour	55	64	50	57
Pulse	291	80	147	276
Barley	227	10	16	169
Jowar and bajra	41	5	16	14
Maize	49	2	23	67
Other sorts		6	1	1
Total Tons (000)	4,411	1,653	2,598	3,429
Value R (lakhs)	45,81	29,99	42,48	50,87

The important crops are rice and wheat. Sixty-four per cent of the total quantity of grain, pulse and flour exported consisted of rice, 20 per cent wheat and wheat-flour, 8 per cent pulse including beans, gram, lentils, etc., and 5 per cent barley.

RICE.—India is the most important source of the world's supplies of rice. The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during the last five years and the pre-war year :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1919-20	32,024	618	34
1920-21	27,656	1,060	35
1921-22	33,143	1,366	39
1922-23	33,703	2,088	37
1923-24	28,130	2,177	30

It will be observed that India exports only a small fraction of her total rice crop. Most of the provinces cultivate the crop primarily for home consumption, the one exception being Burma which exported to foreign countries in the year under review 43 per cent of her crop. Eighty-one per cent of the shipments of cleaned rice went from Burma, 13 per cent from Bengal and 3 per cent from Madras, as compared with 84, 10 and 2 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

In 1922-23 the total production in India and Burma of cleaned rice was estimated at 33¾ million tons on an area of 82½ million acres, a figure which exceeded the estimates of the preceding four years. In 1923-24, the yield of the crop was estimated at 28⅛ million tons on an area of 78¼ million acres. The total quantity exported during the year showed a slight increase from 2,125,000 tons to 2,207,000 tons,while the value of the exports was nearly R35 crores, a shade less than in 1922-23. As rice is mainly a monsoon crop, the exports were drawn, as usual, partly from the 1922 crop and partly 1923 crop.

The price of boat paddy in Rangoon per 100 baskets, of 46 lbs each, was R189 to R192 in the first week of April, 1923. There was a downward tendency in the following months and the lowest quotation of the year, R165 to R166, was recorded by the end of July. In September there was a keen competition for supplies, particularly for shipments to China and the price rose to R208. The market was easier in October. But in November demand from Java brought the price up again to R197. The new season's crop came into the market at R188 to R190. Prices then rose in January to over R200, which brought in unusually heavy supplies and the price fell to between R189 and R191 by the beginning of February. From then onwards the price remained with small fluctuations, at between R186 and R188, till the end of March. For cleaned rice the highest quotation per 100 baskets, of 75 lbs each, was R547-8 recorded on 24th April. This fell to R370 by the end of July. Then prices rose gradually and were quoted at R500 on 18th December and R505 on 15th January. On the 25th March, 1924, the quotation was R470.

Germany regained her pre-war position and was India's principal customer for rice in 1923-24, taking 414,000 tons as compared with 340,000 tons in the preceding year. Ceylon also increased her purchases to 389,000 tons from 363,000 tons. China came next with 229,000 tons but her demands were less than in the preceding year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements increased from 174,000 tons to 202,000 tons, and to Japan from 79,500 tons to 128,000 tons. Java, Cuba and the West Indies took more than in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom, Mauritius, Sumatra, Australia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and Aden took less. The coastwise exports of rice and paddy from Burma to India proper decreased to 528,000 tons from 693,000 tons.

WHEAT.—Wheat is a cold-weather crop and consequently any year's exports are principally of the previous year's crop. The crop of 1922-23 was estimated at nearly 10 million tons on an area of 30¾ million acres and showed a small increase over the estimated production (9·8 million tons) of 1921-22. The following table shows the figures of production and exports of wheat in the last four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1920-21	6,706	238
1921-22	9,830	81
1922-23	9,974	220
1923-24	9,747	638

Two excellent wheat-harvests in succession had filled local granaries and there was consequently a fair surplus for export. Shipments increased markedly from 220,000 tons, valued at R3,44 lakhs to 638,000 tons, valued at R9,11 lakhs in the year under review. It will be recollected that the embargo on exports had been entirely removed in the middle of the previous year. The quantity shipped was still only about one-half of the exports in 1913-14. But it is probable that this is partly due to a rise in the standard of living of the agricultural population, particularly in the north-western parts of India, and a consequent slight but permanent increase in the local consumption of wheat. The United Kingdom considerably increased her takings and imported 492,000 tons, or 77 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 191,000 tons in 1922-23. Shipments to France, Italy and Belgium increased from 4,300, 4,500 and 11,600 tons, respectively, to 63,600, 28,100 and 38,400 tons. Norway, the Netherlands, Natal, and Arabia also took more, while only 30 tons were shipped to Germany. Ninety-five per cent of the total quantity exported went through Karachi. The Karachi quotation for white wheat opened at R4-13 per maund in the first week of April, but rose to R5-1 by the third week of that month. The price receded from the end of May and reached the lowest figure in the second week of August at R4 per maund, but rose slightly towards the close of the year when it stood at R4-7,

WHEAT FLOUR.—Exports of wheat flour also increased to 57,000 tons, valued at R1,14 lakhs, as compared with 50,000 tons, valued at R1,30 lakhs, in 1922-23. Egypt and Arabia took more than 11,000 tons each, as compared with 9,300 and 8,700 tons in 1922-23. Aden took 7,200 tons and Ceylon 7,000 tons. Italy for the first time took a consignment of 570 tons.

OTHER FOODGRAINS.—The quantity of other foodgrains exported increased from 203,000 tons to 527,000 tons, owing chiefly to larger shipments of barley, pulse and maize, crops which are grown mainly for domestic consumption. Exports of barley during the year under review amounted to 169,000 tons, valued at R1,76 lakhs, as compared with 16,000 tons, valued at R19 lakhs, in 1922-23. The United Kingdom took 97,000 tons, Germany 38,000 tons and Belgium 20,000 tons. These large exports were induced by a strong Continental demand due to the difficulty of obtaining from the United States supplies of maize at moderate prices. Pulse including beans, gram, and lentils increased from 147,000 tons to 276,000 tons and maize from 23,000 tons to 67,000 tons. Owing to heavy purchases by the United Kingdom and Continental countries, particularly France and the Netherlands, shipments of gram also rose considerably from 22,000 tons, valued at R32 lakhs, to 71,000 tons, valued at R80 lakhs.

Tea.—The tea industry experienced an exceptionally favourable year. Overseas markets began the year short of stocks and demand was consistently strong throughout the year. Climatic conditions were favourable throughout the manufacturing season and labour was in better supply. Exchange varied between 1-4 9/32 and 1-5 5/16 for three months' D-P bills, but owing to the strong demand rupee prices varied relatively less. Quality was up to the average, though somewhat inferior to that of 1922, and the percentage of really poor tea was small. The outturn showed considerable increases, month by month, on the previous year.

The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. show the monthly return in million lbs. for the past five years and the monthly percentages of increase as compared with 1922 :—

	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	Increase per cent in 1923 over 1922
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	
April-May	33½	29	23¾	38¾	26	16
June	35¼	34¼	27⅜	42½	34¼	2
July	53	44¾	41¼	52½	48¼	18
August	60¼	53¼	47½	59¼	63¼	13
September	56¾	45½	46¾	53	68¾	25
October	49¼	42¼	37	47	57½	17
November	29	23¼	17¼	20½	36¾	25
December	9¾	8½	6½	5	17	15
TOTAL	326¾	280¾	247¾	318½	351¾	

The total production of tea in India was estimated at 375 million lbs. in 1923, as compared with 312 million lbs. in 1922 and 274 million lbs. in 1921. Assam contributed 63 per cent or nearly two-thirds of the total, Northern India (excluding Assam) nearly 25 per cent, and Southern India 12 per cent. The statement below shows the development of the industry during the past 18 years :—

	1905	1915	1920	1921	1922	1923
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	420,200	417,200	412,100	411,800
Rest of Northern India	153,500	181,300	193,800	200,600	203,200	203,600
Southern India	33,800	68,000	88,400	91,200	92,900	94,900
Burma	1,500	2,800	1,700	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL	528,000	634,900	704,100	709,000	708,200	710,300
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	151,905	245,752	234,314	181,503	199,965	237,601
Rest of Northern India	57,478	94,695	75,237(*a*)	61,362	75,126	92,076
Southern India	11,910	31,610	35,655	31,399	36,548	45,679
Burma	107	146	134	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL	221,400	372,203	345,340	274,264	311,639	375,356

The total area under tea in India during 1923 was 710,000 acres as against 708,000 acres in the previous season and the estimated yield increased by 64 million lbs. to 375 million lbs. Eighty-three per cent of the area lies in Assam and in the adjoining districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

Exports during the same years were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1915-16	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	199,737	301,403	250,233	284,086	253,796	296,778
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,680	25,840	30,638	27,233	30,386	38,560
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	1,807	11,227	4,881	2,559	4,114	3,417
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	285,752	313,878	288,296	338,755

It will be observed from the above statements that the bulk of India's production is exported abroad, but local consumption is also reported to be steadily increasing.

(*a*) Excludes the production in the Tripura State (Bengal), for which information is not available.
(*b*) Returns discontinued.

PRICES.—The average price realised was 15 annas 8 pies on 29th May, 1923, and rose to R1-1-7 on 17th July, the highest quotation of the year. It continued in the neighbourhood of one rupee until the third week of August, when there was a downward tendency, and the price fell to 14 annas 4 pies by the middle of November. After small fluctuations during the next three weeks, the price fell further and 12 annas was recorded on the 26th of February. Cachar and Sylhet were quoted at 14 annas 3 pies on the 29th of May and fell to 13 annas by June 12th. Then prices rose slightly and ranged between 13 annas 6 pies to 14 annas 3 pies till the end of December. The lowest quotation of the year 12 annas 6 pies was recorded on 22nd January, 1924, and on March 11th it stood at 12 annas 9 pies. The average price realised at auction sales in Calcutta for teas from all districts during the season 1923-24 was 15 annas, as compared with 13 annas 3 pies in 1922-23, 10 annas 1 pie in 1921-22, and 5 annas 1 pie in 1920-21. The London price for Broken Pekoe per lb. was 1*s.* 5¼*d.* on May 4th, 1923, but by June 1st it had fallen to 1*s.* 3¼*d.* Prices then improved and ranged between 1*s.* 4½*d.* to 1*s.* 5¼*d.* till the end of October. With small fluctuations, 1*s.* 6*d.* was recorded on December 14th, after which prices moved downwards again and the quotation on March 21st was 1*s.* 3½*d.* Broken Orange Pekoe opened at 3*s.* 8½*d.* in April and moved downwards to 2*s.* 4*d.* in June. During July little was available, but in August some fine tippy consignments were received and at the end of that month 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb. was recorded. Thenceforward the price fell gradually and 3*s.* 4*d.* was quoted on March 21st, 1924.

The total quantity of tea exported in 1923-24 increased by 17 per cent from 288 million lbs. to 339 million lbs. of which 255,000 lbs. was green tea, while the value rose by 43 per cent, on account of higher prices, from R22 crores to over R31½ crores. Nearly 296 million lbs. of black tea, or eighty-seven per cent of the total, with a value of R28 crores were shipped to the United Kingdom, as compared with 248 million lbs., valued at R19 crores, in the preceding year, an increase of 19 per cent in quantity and of 46 per cent in value. The re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom increased from 14½ million lbs. in 1922-23 to 38 million lbs.* in 1923-24, of which over 10 million lbs. were shipped to the Continent of Europe, as compared with 6 million lbs. in the preceding year. Direct shipments from India to Canada and the United States increased from 10 and 4 million lbs., respectively, in 1922-23 to 12 and 6 million lbs. and to Germany and France from 1 and 2 to 4 and 3 million lbs. Australia slightly increased her imports from nearly 4 million lbs. to 4⅓ million lbs., but the figure was considerably smaller than the shipments in 1921-22. Exports to Ceylon, which is also a distributing centre for foreign markets, increased from 2½ million lbs. to nearly 4 million lbs., while Mesopotamia took only 3⅓ million lbs., as compared with 6 million lbs. in 1922-23. Persia, Egypt and the Union of South Africa took less, while Chile increased her demands. As in the preceding year, 88 per cent of the total quantity was exported from Bengal and 11 per cent from Madras.

Table No. 63 shows the imports of tea into the principal foreign countries from India, Ceylon, China, and Java. The most noticeable feature in that table is the considerable increase in the imports of the countries noted from China. Unlike India, China grows tea primarily for her own consumption and consequently she can fairly readily expand her exports if overseas demand is strong and will pay the price. India's share of the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom in 1923 was 58 per cent, as compared with 61 per cent in 1922, 64 per cent in 1921, and 54 per cent in the pre-war period. In France, India's share was 10 per cent of the imports, as compared with about 16 per cent both in 1922 and in the pre-war year period. In Canada, India's share was 54 per cent, almost on the level of the preceding year, as compared with 59 per cent in 1921 and 38 per cent in the pre-war period. In the case of the United States, India's share was 4·6 per cent as compared with 5·3 per cent in the preceding year and 4·8 per cent before the war. In Australia, India's share improved from 8·5 per cent to 10 per cent and in New Zealand there was also a small increase from 9·7 to 10·1 per cent. It will be observed that India is the largest supplier of tea to the United Kingdom and Canada and retains her strong position in those markets. Ceylon, China, and Japan hold the market of the United States. Java dominates the Australian market, and Ceylon that of New Zealand.

The imports of foreign tea by sea into India were stimulated by the high prices ruling and more than doubled in the year under review from 6 million lbs., valued at R45½ lakhs, to nearly 13 million lbs. valued at R82 lakhs. China increased her supplies from 5 million lbs. to 10½ million lbs. and had 82 per cent of the trade. Java sent 1,047,000 lbs. and Ceylon 777,000 lbs. as compared with 356,000 lbs. and 325,000 lbs. in 1922-23.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 1,623,000 lbs. to 2,296,000 lbs. and was sent chiefly to the United States and the United Kingdom.

Oilseeds.—Seeds ranked fifth in order of importance in India's export trade in the year under review, the first four being cotton, jute, raw and manufactured, foodgrains and tea. The principal features of the year were noticeable increases in the exports of linseed and rapeseed and decreases in cotton seed, sesamum, and copra. The quantities of the chief seeds exported are shown in the margin. Fuller details of exports will be found in Tables Nos. 36A, 36B, 36C and of prices in Chart No. 9 and Table No. 50.

	1922-23	1923-24
	(Thousands of tons)	
Linseed	274	369
Rapeseed	252	337
Groundnuts	267	257
Castor	84	85
Cotton	183	150
Sesamum	36	10
Copra	14	4
Others	67	43
TOTAL	1,177	1,255

The total exports showed an increase of nearly 7 per cent in quantity and 9 per cent in value and amounted to 1,255,000 tons, valued at R29,82 lakhs, as compared with 1,177,000 tons and R27,35 lakhs in 1922-23. Ninety-five per cent of the total quantity of oilseeds exported consisted of linseed (29·4 per cent), rapeseed (26·8 per cent), groundnuts (20 per cent), cotton seed (12 per cent), and castor seed (6·8 per cent). The bulk of the oilseed crops are harvested towards the end of one financial year and marketed in the following year.

LINSEED.—The linseed crop of 1922-23, which was marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 533,000 tons as compared with 436,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 22 per cent, while the estimated area under the crop was 3,382,000 acres, twelve per cent more than in the previous season. Prices were, on the whole, steady and there was a strong demand for export. Shipments increased by 34 per cent in quantity and 31 per cent in value to 369,000 tons, valued at R9,62 lakhs, as compared with 274,000 tons, valued at R7,35 lakhs, in 1922-23. The use of linseed oil in the manufacture of linoleum and oilcloth in the United States of America has increased rapidly and, although she has also expanded her production of the seed, she was only able to meet requirements in the year under review by taking a large share of the Argentine crop. And other consumers, particularly the United Kingdom and the Continent, consequently took larger quantities of Indian linseed. A noticeable feature was the greatly increased demand from the Netherlands.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 141,000 tons, valued at R3,82 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 181,000 tons and R4,69 lakhs in 1923-24. Continental countries took 172,000 tons, as compared with 121,000 tons in 1922-23 and

* Inclusive of 19 million lbs. re-exported to the Irish Free State.

77,000 tons in 1921-22. The principal Continental countries to increase their demands were France from 50,000 tons to 78,000 tons, Belgium from 22,000 tons to 28,000 tons, the Netherlands from 8,000 tons to 26,500 tons, Germany from 3,000 tons to 7,000 tons and Spain from 4,000 tons to 6,400 tons, while Italy reduced her takings from 30,500 tons to 25,600 tons. Table No. 63 shows the relative importance of the sources from which the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia import their linseed. It will be observed that India improved her percentages in the first three countries but lost ground in Australia. Bengal was responsible for 59 per cent of the exports and Bombay over 40, as compared with 58 and 40 per cent, respectively, in 1922-23.

The price of linseed in Calcutta was R9-8 per maund on April 6th, 1923, and rose to R10-4 on April 13th. With small fluctuations the price ranged between R9 and R10 during the next six months, except in the middle of August, when it fell to R8-10. It rose to R10-4 by the end of November and fluctuated between R9-8 to R10-1 up to March 7th, when there was a sharp fall, and R8-12 was quoted on March 28th. The London price was £21-5*s.* per ton on April 6th, 1923, and rose to £22-7*s.* on April 13th. The lowest price £19-10*s.* was quoted on August 10th and it rose to £23-15*s.* by the third week of November, and stood at £20-15*s.* on 28th March, 1924.

RAPESEED.—In 1922-23, the yield of rape and mustard seed was estimated at 1,209,000 tons, an increase of 3 per cent over the previous season, while the production of 1923-24 was estimated at 1,152,000 tons on an area of 6,139,000 acres sown which are respectively 5 per cent and 2 per cent less than the final figures of 1922-23. Exports increased from 252,000 tons, valued at R5,58 lakhs, to 337,000 tons, valued at R7,36 lakhs, in 1923-24. Italy was the largest buyer, taking 81,300 tons as compared with 27,100 tons in 1922-23. Germany took 71,000 tons as compared with 63,000 tons. And the United Kingdom took 69,000 tons as compared with 46,500 tons in 1922-23. The Netherlands increased her takings to 30,000 tons from 27,000 tons and Japan to 27,000 tons from 3,300 tons in 1922-23. Belgium and France considerably reduced their demands. Karachi was responsible for 77 per cent of the exports, Bombay 14 per cent and Bengal 9 per cent. The increase in Bengal's share from one per cent in 1922-23 to 9 per cent was due to larger orders from Japan. Table No. 63 shows India's share of the importations of rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, and France.

SESAMUM.—The area under sesamum (til or jinjili) during 1923-24 was estimated at 5,062,000 acres as compared with 4,998,000 acres in 1922-23, and the outturn was reported to be 436,000 tons which was about 10 per cent less than the yield of the 1922-23 crop. Sesamum is grown in India primarily for domestic consumption and this reduction in supplies led to high prices and the absorption of nearly the whole of the crop in India. The chief consumers of Indian sesamum, France and Italy, were therefore forced to turn to China for their supplies. In this connection a reference is invited to Table No. 63. Exports amounted only to 9,500 tons as compared with 36,400 tons in 1922-23. Italy and France took 850 tons and 5,000 tons, respectively, as compared with 11,100 tons and 9,000 tons in the preceding year. Austria, Germany and the Netherlands considerably reduced their purchases, and there were no shipments to Belgium as compared with 2,400 tons in 1922-23.

GROUNDNUTS.—From an area of 2,633,000 acres under groundnuts in India during the 1922-23 season, the estimated outturn was 1,236,000 tons of nuts in shell (to which Madras contributed 823,000 tons), being 29 per cent larger than the previous year's crop. The exports amounted to 257,000 tons, valued at R7,19 lakhs, as compared with 267,000 tons, valued at R7,57 lakhs, in the preceding year. Exports to France, the principal market, increased, largely owing to more favourable rates of freight and exchange, and she took 191,000 tons or 74 per cent of the total quantity shipped, as compared with 179,000 tons or 67 per cent in 1922-23 and 169,000 tons or 80 per cent, the pre-war average. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands also increased their demands and took 6 per cent each of the total shipments, while Italy, Germany and Belgium considerably curtailed their takings. The increased exports to the Netherlands were partly made up of shipments in transit to Germany. Madras was responsible for 87 per cent of the total quantity shipped and Bombay 13 per cent. Table No. 63 shows the imports of groundnuts into France. It will be observed that the percentage share of India in the total imports increased considerably in 1923.

The price in Madras was R67 per French candy f.o.b. on 12th April, 1923, and this fell to R61-4 by the middle of August. Thereafter prices moved upwards and were quoted at R69-8 by the middle of November. There was a downward movement again during the remaining months and the closing price of the year was R62.

COTTON SEED.—The exports of cotton seed decreased by 18 per cent in quantity and 13 per cent in value to 150,000 tons, valued at R1,71 lakhs, as compared with 183,000 tons and R1,97 lakhs in 1922-23. They went, as usual, almost entirely to the United Kingdom. The demand for cotton seed depends upon its price relatively to those of other seeds with which it competes and the reduction in exports is ascribable to the high prices of raw cotton which prevailed during the year.

CASTOR SEED.—The exports of castor seed during 1923-24 amounted to 85,000 tons, valued at R2,27 lakhs, as compared with 83,600 tons and R1,83 lakhs in 1922-23. The United States of America was the best customer, taking 36,000 tons, as compared with 33,000 tons in 1922-23. France also increased her takings from 15,600 tons to 18,700 tons, while exports to the United Kingdom fell from 16,000 tons to 14,800 tons, to Belgium from 8,200 tons to 6,800 tons and to Italy from 8,000 tons to 5,800 tons. Bombay was responsible for 61 per cent of the trade and Madras 36 per cent.

Hides and **Skins.**—The exports of raw hides and skins increased by 7 per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in value, from 45,700 tons, valued at R5,71 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 48,900 tons, valued at R6,93 lakhs, in 1923-24. The chief item of note was the increased exportation of raw hides due to two factors, stronger Continental demand, particularly from Germany and Italy, and the reduction in the export duty. Of cow-hides Germany took 9,461 tons, valued at R97 lakhs, and Italy 4,894 tons, valued at R45 lakhs, in 1922-23, while Germany took 11,618 tons, valued at R1,32 lakhs, and Italy 5,386 tons, valued at R57 lakhs, in 1923-24, and of buffalo-hides Germany took 1,124 tons, valued at R7¼ lakhs, and Italy 182 tons, valued at R1¼ lakhs, in 1922-23, while Germany took 1,662 tons, valued at R14 lakhs, and Italy 1,358 tons, valued at R13½ lakhs, in 1923-24. Thus in the year under review, of the 285 lakhs' worth of raw hides exported from India, 218 lakhs' worth went to these two countries. The export duty on raw hides and skins was reduced, with effect from the 1st March, 1923, from 15 per cent, with a rebate of 10 per cent on shipments tanned within the Empire, to an all-round rate of 5 per cent.

Raw hides represented 57 per cent of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported and increased from 24,000 tons, valued at R2,18 lakhs, to 28,000 tons, valued at R2,85 lakhs. The shipments consisted of 22,300 tons of raw cow-hides, 5,300 tons buffalo-hides, and 300 tons of calf skins which are included under raw hides.

Raw cow-hides increased from 19,900 tons, valued at R1,93 lakhs, to 22,300 tons, valued at R2,41 lakhs, in 1923-24. More than fifty per cent of the shipments went to Germany which took 11,600 tons, valued at R1,32 lakhs, as compared with 9,500 tons and R97 lakhs in 1922-23. Italy also increased her demands from 4,900 tons to 5,400 tons, Sweden from 800 tons to 1,400 tons, Finland from 373 tons, to 648 tons, and the Netherlands from 24 tons to 162 tons, while

shipments to Spain fell from 2,300 tons to 900 tons, and to the United Kingdom from 500 tons to nearly 300 tons. The average declared value per ton of raw cow hides exported rose to R1,079 from R972 in the preceding year. For price quotations the reader is invited to turn to Chart No. 9 and Table No. 50. The shipments were, as usual, mostly from Bengal which exported 88·7 per cent as compared with 86·6 per cent in 1922-23. Burma accounted for 5·5 per cent and Sind 4·5 per cent, as compared with 7 and 5·2 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

Buffalo-hides increased from 3,600 tons, valued at R21 lakhs to 5,300 tons and R42 lakhs in 1923-24. Germany was the largest purchaser as in the preceding year with 1,700 tons as against 1,100 tons in 1922-23. Italy also considerably increased her takings from 200 tons to nearly 1,400 tons, while shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 900 tons to 600 tons and to the United States from 500 tons to 200 tons. Egypt and Bulgaria took more than in the preceding year.

The exports of raw skins declined in quantity from 20,800 tons to 19,300 tons, but increased in value from R3,51 to R4,06 lakhs, most of the shipments being made early in the year when prices were high. Goat skins showed a decrease of 7 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 16 per cent in value. The shipments amounted to 19,100 tons, valued at R4,00 lakhs, as compared with 20,600 tons and R3,45 lakhs in 1922-23. The United States was, as usual, the best customer, taking over 75 per cent of the total quantity exported, namely 14,400 tons, valued at R2,86 lakhs, as compared with 15,500 tons and R2,52 lakhs in the preceding year. The Netherlands and France slightly increased their takings from 900 and 700 tons, respectively, to 1,200 and 900 tons, while the United Kingdom reduced her imports from 2,100 tons to 1,500 tons and Germany from 553 tons to 195 tons only. Exports of sheep skins showed a small improvement from 124 tons, valued at R3,77,000, to 171 tons, valued at R3,84,000. France took 89 tons and the United Kingdom 42 tons. The average declared value of goat skins per lb. increased from 11 annas 11 pies to 15 annas, while that of sheep skins fell from R1-5-10 to R1. For price quotations a reference is again invited to Chart No. 9 and Table No. 50.

The share of Bengal in the total quantity of raw skins shipped from India in 1923-24 was 38 per cent and of Bombay 31 per cent, as compared with 36 per cent each in the preceding year. Sind had 16 per cent of the trade and Madras nearly 15 per cent.

Last year's revival in the trade in tanned hides and skins continued in the year under review, and the total quantity exported increased to 18,100 tons, valued at R5,90 lakhs. The following statement shows the details :—

	Quantities.				Value.			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned Cow-hides	7,900	5,500	8,500	11,500	1,47	1,30	1,99	2,77
„ Buffalo-hides	800	500	700	800	11	8	12	14
„ other hides	..	300	700	900	..	8	20	26
„ Goat skins	3,700	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,61	85	1,04	85
„ Sheep skins	2,500	2,800	3,100	3,500	96	1,57	1,63	1,87
„ other skins	300	..	100	..	7	6	8	1
Total Hides and Skins tanned	15,200	10,300	14,600	18,100	4,22	3,92	5,06	5,90

Tanned cow-hides showed the largest increase from 8,530 tons and R1,99 lakhs to 11,466 tons and R2,77 lakhs, or 34 per cent in quantity and 39 per cent in value. Tanned sheep skins also increased to 3,554 tons, valued at R1,87 lakhs, from 3,112 tons and R1,63 lakhs. The demand for chrome tanned goat skins is gradually superseding the bark tanned goods. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal market and took 93 per cent of tanned hides exported and 65 per cent of tanned skins, as compared with 91 and 69 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. She took 12,200 tons of tanned hides as compared with 9,100 tons in 1922-23 and her imports of tanned skins were 3,200 tons, about the same as in 1922-23. In the United Kingdom the clearance of old accumulations of war-stocks of leather led to a greatly improved position, and there was a steady demand at improving prices. There were small increases in the exports of tanned hides and skins to Japan, the United States and the Straits Settlements, which took 943,545 and 301 tons, respectively, while Hongkong reduced her demands to 471 tons from 511 tons, and Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony accounted for 37 and 59 tons.

Lac.—The total quantity of lac exported increased by 2 per cent from 476,000 cwts. to 486,000 cwts., but the value of the exports showed a decrease of 12 per cent from R10,27 lakhs to R9,06 lakhs. Eighty-two per cent of the total quantity exported consisted of shellac, 4 per cent of seed lac, and 3 per cent of button lac. The United States of America maintained her leading position, taking 287,000 cwts. or 59 per cent of lac of all kinds shipped, as compared with 293,000 cwts. in 1922-23 and 263,000 cwts. in 1921-22. The United Kingdom came next with 95,000 cwts, valued at R1,90 lakhs, as compared with 91,000 cwts. and R2,28 lakhs in 1922-23, followed by Germany with 44,000 cwts. and R59 lakhs and France 18,000 cwts. and R36 lakhs. Shipments to Japan fell from 17,000 cwts. to 15,000 cwts. and there were also decreases in the exports to the Netherlands and Australia, while Italy, Argentina and China took more than in the preceding year. The price of T. N. Shellac in the Calcutta market is shown graphically in Chart No. 9. The cess on lac collected during the year amounted to R1,72,000 as against R1,38,000 in 1922-23.

Raw Wool.—The expanded trade in raw wool in 1922-23 was not maintained in the year under review, and exports fell from 53 million lbs., valued at R4,41 lakhs, to 37 million lbs, valued at R3,17 lakhs. Demand in the United Kingdom was considerably less than in the preceding year. And another noticeable feature was the increased consumption by Indian woollen mills, which made purchases throughout the year at good prices. The following table shows comparative figures of exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land :—

	Imports by land.	Exports by sea, including re-exports.
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1912-13	193	602
1913-14	221	528
1919-20	203	467
1920-21	190	286
1921-22	135	421
1922-23	165	594
1923-24	179	425

Re-exports by sea also decreased partly owing to direct exports of Kandahar wool to Russia through the Northern Territories in Afghanistan. Shipments of Tibetan wool rose from R6 to R13 lakhs, owing to heavier purchases by the United Kingdom and the United States.

Bombay had 46 per cent of the export trade and Karachi 51 per cent, while 77 per cent of the re-exports passed through Karachi. The United Kingdom took 34 million lbs. or 94 per cent of Indian wool exported, as compared with 51 million lbs. in 1922-23, and the United States of America nearly 2 million lbs. or 5 per cent, as against 1⅓ million lbs. in the previous year. Of the re-exports of foreign wool 85 per cent went to the United Kingdom and 14 per cent to the United States of America. The following table shows the quantities which the United Kingdom imported from India and other sources :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

	(In million pounds)					
	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923
Australia	285	265	509	311	458	276
New Zealand	184	181	154	148	305	181
South Africa	121	133	58	162	147	112
Argentina	56	55	44	49	64	49
India	55	55	42	35	55	51
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES	807	801	873	761	1,106	739
Percentage of India's share	7	7	5	5	5	7

Exports of carpets and rugs showed a small increase in quantity from 4,145,000 lbs. to 4,174,000 lbs, but their value fell from R96 lakhs to R81 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 2,600,000 lbs., valued at R50⅔ lakhs, as compared with 2,780,000 lbs., valued at R64½ lakhs, and the United States of America 485,000 lbs. and R15 lakhs as against 388,000 lbs. and nearly R16 lakhs. Ceylon also took 489,000 lbs. and R2 lakhs, Australia and New Zealand nearly 200,000 lbs. and R4½ lakhs, and the Union of South Africa 146,000 lbs, valued at R3 lakhs.

Oils.—The exports of vegetable oils amounted to 1,467,000 gallons, valued at R39 lakhs, as compared with about 2 million gallons, valued at R51 lakhs, in 1922-23. These consisted of castor oil, 581,000 gallons, valued at R15½ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 296,300 and Australia and New Zealand 122,500 gallons ; mustard and rape seed oil, 471,000 gallons, valued at R12¼ lakhs ; coconut oil, which showed a heavy decrease from 834,000 gallons, valued at R20 lakhs, to 175,000 gallons, valued at R4½ lakhs, owing particularly to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States consequent upon cheaper supplies being available from other sources ; linseed oil which improved from 31,000 gallons, valued at a lakh of rupees, to 94,000 gallons and R2¾ lakhs, the Philippines, the best customer, taking 24,000 gallons ; sesamum or til oil 68,000 gallons, valued at R1¾ lakhs ; and other kinds 77,000 gallons, valued at R2¼ lakhs.

Shipments of sandalwood oil amounted to 153,000 lbs., valued at R28 lakhs, as against 127,000 lbs. and R23⅔ lakhs in 1922-23. The trade was almost equally divided between Bombay and Madras and the United Kingdom took over 75 per cent, Japan 10 per cent and France 6 per cent.

Exports of benzine and petrol from Burma to foreign countries decreased from nearly 20 million gallons, valued at R2,23 lakhs, to 16⅔ million gallons and R1,87½ lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom increased her demands by nearly 6 million gallons to 15 million gallons, while the Netherlands showed a marked decrease from 5,600,000 gallons to 600,000 gallons. Egypt also considerably curtailed her requirements.

There was a large increase in the exports of animal oil, chiefly fish oil, from the Madras Presidency from 126,000 gallons, valued at R99,000, to 1,642,000 gallons, valued at R12 lakhs, consequent on a shortage of supplies from Japan. This resulted in an advance of prices by 50 to 75 per cent and the shipment of all available supplies, principally to Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

	1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—				
Pig iron	42	54	91	1,28
Pig lead	9	1,12	1,39	1,80
Manganese ore	1,21	1,25	1,73	1,78
Others	47	64	81	92
Oilcakes	1,38	1,37	1,72	1,94
Manures	94	1,17	1,24	1,59
Saltpetre	31	41	36	27
Opium	3,42	2,05	2,45	2,66
Coffee	1,54	1,39	1,24	1,57
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	1,15	1,26	1,28
Dyes	1,04	1,32	1,20	1,32
Rubber	79	77	73	1,15
Paraffin wax	67	1,28	1,23	1,14
Spices	91	1,00	1,10	1,11
Teakwood	79	46	80	1,07
Tobacco	48	71	83	1,03
Coir manufactures	89	92	1,09	1,02
Mica	45	63	61	86
Hemp, raw	1,02	39	61	76
Provisions	54	71	61	60
Coal and coke	69	16	15	22

Metals and Ores.—The total exports of ores amounted to 793,000 tons, or 69,000 tons less than in the preceding year.

Manganese ore.

Manganese ore, which represented nearly 95 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, decreased by 53,000 tons to 752,000 tons, but increased in value by R4½ lakhs to R1,78 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the best customer as in the preceding year, and took 310,000 tons as compared with 311,000 tons in 1922-23. France increased her imports and took the second place with 170,000 tons as compared with 144,000 tons in 1922-23, while exports to Belgium fell to 137,000 tons from 296,000 tons. The United States increased her imports to 97,000 tons from 13,000 tons and Germany took 9,000 tons as against *nil* in the preceding year. The Netherlands, Italy, and Japan took less than in the preceding year. Bengal had 51 per cent of the trade and increased her exports by 16,000 tons, while shipments from Bombay decreased by 59,000 tons and represented 47 per cent of the total quantity shipped.

Wolfram ore.

Shipments of wolfram from Burma amounted to 390 tons, as compared with 120 tons in 1922-23 and 461 tons in 1921-22.

Chromite.

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore decreased to 30,000 tons, valued at R9 lakhs, from 52,500 tons, valued at R17 lakhs, in 1922-23. The United Kingdom took a much larger quantity, namely 12,700 tons, as compared with 6,500 tons in 1922-23, while the United States of America, which was the largest purchaser in 1922-23, reduced her takings from 23,700 tons to 8,000 tons. Sweden and Belgium also considerably reduced their purchases from 5,500 tons and 7,400 tons to 1,600 tons and 600 tons, respectively. There were no exports to the Netherlands as compared with 2,500 tons in the previous year. Germany and France took more than in the preceding year, while Italy took less.

Pig iron.

Shipments of pig iron, almost entirely from Bengal, again increased in the year under review by 54 per cent in quantity and 40 per cent in value from 118,500 tons, valued at R91 lakhs, to 183,200 tons and R1,28 lakhs. Japan was the best customer, as in the preceding year, taking 144,000 tons, or nearly 79 per cent of the total shipments, as compared with 112,500 tons in 1922-23. There were also noticeable increases in the exports to the United States of America from 3,000 tons to 21,000 tons and to the United Kingdom from 400 tons to 3,200 tons. New Zealand took 4,000 tons as compared with 1,000 tons, while Italy and Australia appeared in the market and took 1,100 tons and 2,700 tons, respectively. The production of pig iron in India increased considerably from 384,000 tons in 1922-23 to 716,000 tons in 1923-24.

Pig lead.

Shipments of pig lead, which is an expanding trade of Burma, increased from 40,000 tons, valued at R1,39 lakhs, to 42,500 tons, valued at R1,80 lakhs. Prices rose owing to short supplies in the market. The United Kingdom and China took more, while Japan and Ceylon took less, than in 1922-23. The shares of these countries were 51,12, 21 and 11 per cent, respectively.

Oilcakes.

Oilcakes increased from 151,000 tons, valued at R1,72 lakhs, to 178,000 tons, valued at R1,94 lakhs, due mainly to larger shipments of rape and sesamum cake to Japan and of linseed cake to the United Kingdom. There was a marked fall in the exports of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom and of cotton seed cake to Germany. Oilcakes both for fodder and for manure are included under this head.

Manures.

The exports of manures including animal bones, fish manures and guano and sulphate of ammonia increased from R1,24 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs. Sulphate of ammonia increased by over R7 lakhs to R12½ lakhs, due to larger demands from Java and Mauritius, and fish manures and guano improved by R6½ lakhs to R29 lakhs of which Ceylon took R21 lakhs, the Straits Settlements R3½ lakhs, and Japan R2 lakhs. Crushed bones again increased in the year under review from R49 lakhs to R71 lakhs and bone-meal from R41½ lakhs to R43 lakhs. Belgium took R48½ lakhs of crushed bones and France R11 lakhs, as compared with R30 lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year, while Japan increased her takings of bone-meal from R11 lakhs to R16¾ lakhs and Ceylon from R6 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Exports of bone-meal to the United Kingdom fell again from R8½ lakhs to R4¾ lakhs. And exports to the United States of America and Germany were also less than in the preceding year.

Saltpetre.

The exports of saltpetre decreased from 212,000 cwts., valued at R36 lakhs, to 156,000 cwts., valued at R27 lakhs. The United Kingdom reduced her purchases from 42,000 cwts. to 17,000 cwts., a decrease attributable to underselling in that market by the cheaper synthetic product from Germany. Ceylon was, as in the preceding year, the largest buyer with 56,700 cwts. as compared with 50,900 cwts. in 1922-23, while Hongkong and Mauritius reduced their imports to 32,400 cwts. and 39,500 cwts., respectively, as compared with 45,500 cwts. and 41,900 cwts. in 1922-23. There were no shipments to the French West Indies as against 17,900 cwts. in the preceding year. The average declared value per cwt. was R17-3-3 as compared with R17-2-8 in 1922-23.

Opium.

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 6,130 chests (9,042 cwts.), valued at R2,66 lakhs, as compared with 6,094 chests (8,848 cwts.), valued at R2,45 lakhs, in 1922-23. Indo-China increased her imports from 2,075 chests to 2,710 chests, and Siam from 1,450 chests to 1,600 chests. Java and Macao reduced their purchases and took 900 and 245 chests, respectively. Japan imported 100 chests, the same quantity as in the two preceding years, while Persia and British Borneo slightly increased their demands and took 396 and 179 chests, respectively. The exports on Government account amounted to 2,566 chests, as compared with 2,116 chests in 1922-23. Shipments were mainly to the Straits Settlements (2,325 chests) and to Hongkong (240 chests) and the increase was due to the fact that the previous year's supplies to the Straits Settlements were much below those taken in 1921-22. Shipments to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Siam, Java and British Borneo were made direct to the Governments of these countries and the balances were certified by the Governments of the countries concerned (*viz.*, Cochin-China, Macao, Japan and Persia) as having been approved by them and required for legitimate purposes. The price of Benares opium per chest at the Calcutta sales ranged between R4,500 in May, October and November and R5,715 in March, 1924.

Coffee.

The coffee crop of the season, 1923-24, was earlier than usual and was estimated to yield 23 million lbs. on an area of 130,000 acres, as compared with the previous season's crop of 25 million lbs. on an area of 128,000 acres in 1922-23, which came late into the market. The exports in 1923-24, which were from the crops of both these seasons, increased by 9 per cent in quantity and 27 per cent in value from 169,000 cwts., valued at R1,24 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 218,000 cwts. and R1,57 lakhs in the

year under review. The average value per cwt. was R72 as compared with R73 in 1922-23 ; the price of plantation coffee ranged between R75 to R78 per cwt. as compared with a range from R62 to R67 in 1922-23. The largest purchaser was the United Kingdom, whose trade is partly entrepôt trade. She took 73,400 cwts. as against 57,000 cwts. in 1922-23. And France took 63,000 cwts. as against 60,700 cwts. in the preceding year. The Netherlands and Germany also considerably increased their takings from 497 cwts. and 653 cwts. in 1922-23 to 14,800 cwts. and 11,500 cwts., respectively, in 1923-24. Mesopotamia and Arabia took 18,000 cwts. as compared with 12,000 cwts. in 1922-23, and Belgium and Italy also increased their imports to 7,800 cwts. and 4,800 cwts., respectively. Norway, Australia and the Bahrein Islands took less than in the preceding year.

Fodder, bran and pollards.

Fodder, bran and pollards increased in quantity by 11 per cent from 210,500 tons to 234,700 tons, and in value by 2 per cent from R1,26 lakhs to R1,28 lakhs of which R1,17 lakhs were accounted for by rice-bran. The United Kingdom took 57 per cent of the total quantity of rice-bran shipped, as compared with 53 per cent in the preceding year, and the Straits Settlements 24 per cent, as compared with 21 per cent. Germany reduced her purchases to 24,000 tons as compared with 40,000 tons in the preceding year.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a decrease in quantity from 1,612,000 cwts. to 1,517,000 cwts., but their value increased from R1,20 to R1,32 lakhs.

Myrobalans.

The most important item under this head is myrobalans exports of which decreased by 8 per cent from 72,000 tons to 66,000 tons, of which, however, over 50 per cent was crushed myrobalans. The total value fell by only 1½ per cent from R74 to R72¾ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 29,400 tons and the United States 16,300 tons, as compared with 31,900 tons and 16,700 tons, respectively, in 1922-23. Germany also again reduced her demands to 7,200 tons from 12,100 tons and Belgium to 3,135 tons from 3,395 tons, while exports to France increased by nearly 500 tons to 5,100 tons. Australia, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden took more than in 1922-23. Myrobalan extracts increased from 3,000 tons, valued at R8,34,000, to 3,100 tons, and R8,40,000 of which 1,800 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Exports of cutch and gambier improved in the year under review from 1,966 tons valued at R7½ lakhs, to 2,342 tons, valued at R9½ lakhs, owing to larger demands from the United Kingdom and France. Turmeric exports also increased from 2,106 tons and R10 lakhs to 2,504 tons and R15½ lakhs, on account of larger exports to Mauritius and Belgium.

Indigo.

The total yield of indigo in 1923-24 was estimated at 35,100 cwts. on an area of 180,600 acres as compared with 52,100 cwts. on an area of 284,400 acres in the previous season—a decrease of 33 per cent. In spite of the strong competition of synthetic indigo, exports increased by 48 per cent in quantity from 4,500 cwts. to 6,700 cwts., but, owing to lower prices, by only 18 per cent in value from R17 lakhs to R20 lakhs. The increase was due mainly to a revival of purchases by Japan and Egypt. Japan took 2,200 cwts. and Egypt 1,600 cwts., as compared with 400 and 1,150 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. The United Kingdom slightly increased her demands from 769 cwts. to 790 cwts., while there was a heavy decrease in the exports to Mesopotamia which took only 640 cwts. as compared with 1,159 cwts. in 1922-23. Persia and Syria took more than in the preceding year. The price per unit of colour was further reduced in the year under review from R4 per unit of colour in 1922-23 to R3-8 and subsequently to R3-4. The cess on indigo was abolished from the 1st August, 1923, the collections in the first four months being R3,174.

Rubber.

Rubber is grown mainly in Southern India and Burma, and the area tapped in 1923 increased to 73,900 acres from 61,600 acres in 1922 and the yield to 14½ million lbs. from 12 million lbs. The exports in the year under review increased by 23 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value, from 12½ million lbs. valued at R72½ lakhs, to 15½ million lbs. and R1,14½ lakhs in 1923-24. All the principal importing countries increased their demands. The United Kingdom took 7½ million lbs. or 48 per cent of the total, Ceylon 3½ million lbs.or 23 per cent, the Straits Settlements and the United States about 2 million lbs. or 13 per cent each. Madras had 58 per cent of the trade and Burma nearly 42 per cent. The average declared value per lb. rose from 9 annas 3 pies to 11 annas 10 pies in 1923-24.

Paraffin wax.

The shipments of paraffin wax decreased from 27,400 tons, valued at R1,23 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 25,100 tons, valued at R1,14 lakhs, in 1923-24. Japan reduced her purchases from 7,600 tons to 5,200 tons. China and Hongkong took 5,800 tons, the United Kingdom 3,600 tons, Belgium 2,000 tons and the Cape of Good Hope 1,800 tons. Italy, the United States of America and Australia considerably curtailed their takings. Burma accounted for 94 per cent of the total shipments and the remainder was shipped from Bengal.

Spices.

Exports of spices declined in quantity from 335,000 cwts. to 311,000 cwts., but rose slightly in value from R1,10 lakhs to R1,11 lakhs. Of pepper the crop was short and the price, which is mainly governed by that of Straits pepper, was also low. Consequently total exports amounted only to 90,000 cwts. as compared with 114,000 cwts. in 1922-23. Italy, in particular, took only 20,600 cwts. as compared with 39,100 cwts., in the preceding year. Chillies showed a marked increase in orders from Ceylon with a fall in value from R49½ lakhs to R43 lakhs. Cardamoms, on the other hand, rose in value from R5½ to R17½ lakhs.

Teakwood.

There was a noticeable increase in the exports of teakwood by 37 per cent in quantity and 33 per cent in value from 29,000 cubic tons, valued at R80 lakhs, to 40,000 cubic tons, valued at R1,07 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her share from 50 to 56 per cent of the total quantity shipped, and took 22,700 cubic tons as compared with 14,700 cubic tons in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa and Ceylon also increased their imports to 4,000 cubic tons each, as compared with 2,500 cubic tons each in 1922-23. Germany reduced her takings from 2,500 cubic tons to 800 cubic tons. The United States of America also took less, while Mauritius, the Netherlands and the Portuguese East Africa took more than in the preceding year.

Tobacco.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco increased from 21½ million lbs , valued at R72½ lakhs, to nearly 33 million lbs. and R96 lakhs in 1923-24. The increase was mostly in leaf tobacco, particularly Guntur tobacco exported to Continental markets. The United Kingdom took 5·4 million lbs. as compared with 3·6 million lbs. in 1922-23 and the Netherlands 8·3 million lbs. as against 1·3 million lbs. Aden and Germany also increased their demands and took 5 and 4·7 million lbs., respectively, as compared with 4·5 and 3·1 million lbs. in 1922-23. The Straits Settlements took 3·6 million lbs. and the Federated Malay States 1·3 million lbs. as in the preceding year.

Shipments of manufactured coir decreased from 33,000 tons, valued at R1,09 lakhs, to 31,000 tons and R1,02 lakhs in 1923-24. The United Kingdom reduced her takings from 10,100 tons to 8,600 tons and Germany from 6,300 tons to 5,400 tons. The Netherlands, Belgium, France and Japan showed small increases, while the United States of America took less than in the preceding year.

Coir.

Exports of mica showed an increase of 32 per cent in quantity and of 42 per cent in value from 59,800 cwts., valued at R61 lakhs, to 78,900 cwts., valued at R86 lakhs, in 1923-24. The exports of block mica rose from 9,600 cwts, to 14,400 cwts. and splittings from 50,200 cwts. to 64,500 cwts. The United States of America took nearly 60 per cent of the total quantity exported and increased her imports from 32,900 cwts. to 47,200 cwts. The shipments to the United Kingdom also rose from 17,600 cwts. to 20,600 cwts. Germany took less, while shipments to Japan and France were more than in the preceding year.

Mica.

Shipments of raw hemp increased from 412,000 cwts., valued at R61 lakhs, to 459,000 cwts., valued at R76 lakhs, in the year under review. Belgium was the largest purchaser, as in the preceding year, and took 193,000 cwts. or 42 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 158,000 cwts. or 38 per cent in 1922-23. The exports to the United Kingdom and France also increased to 106,000 cwts. and 47,000 cwts., respectively, from 101,000 cwts. and 33,000 cwts. in 1922-23. Italy, owing to the shortage of her home supplies, took 40,400 cwts. as compared with only 570 cwts. in the preceding year. The United States of America reduced her demands, while Denmark, Greece, and Egypt took more than in the preceding year. Prices of East Indian hemp moved upwards in sympathy with a rise in Manila hemp, Jubbulpore rising from £24 to £30 and Benares from £21 to £29 per ton.

Hemp, raw.

There was no restriction on the exports of coal to foreign countries in the year under review, the embargo having been removed on the 1st January, 1923. The exports of coal increased to 132,500 tons, valued at R22 lakhs, as compared with 97,600 tons, valued at R14¾ lakhs, in 1922-23. These figures are considerably below the pre-war average of 800,000 tons. Shipments to Ceylon increased from 97,100 tons to 109,100 tons, and the Straits Settlements took 22,300 tons, after two years' cessation of trade. The production of coal in India in 1923 was reported to be 19,657,000 tons, as compared with 19,011,000 tons in 1922 and 19,303,000 tons in 1921. Desherghur at pit's mouth was quoted at R12-8 per ton in April, rose to R13 in July, but receded to R11-8 in August-October when the price rose again to R12-8. It dropped to R12 in November and to R11-8 in February, at which figure it stood till the end of the year.

Coal and coke.

Postal articles not specified.

The head " postal articles not specified " in the import returns excludes the following items of imports by post, including letter packets (registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, which have, since the 1st of April, 1922, been included with their appropriate heads and sub-heads in the import trade returns : (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, and (*e*) cinematograph films.

The value of the imports of " postal articles not specified " was R3,44 lakhs in 1923-24, as compared with R3,47 lakhs in 1922-23. The share of the United Kingdom was 82 per cent. That of Ceylon 4 per cent, Italy and Hongkong about 3 per cent each, Germany and Japan 2 per cent each and the Straits Settlements 1 per cent.

The value of articles exported by post increased to R2,47 lakhs from R2,38 lakhs, chiefly owing to larger exports to France, Persia and Mesopotamia. As stated in the previous year's review, owing to a new arrangement between the postal department in India and the United Kingdom, the value of parcels exported to that destination is no longer ascertainable, but only their number is reported and values are estimated on the basis of an average value per parcel. The United Kingdom took 31 per cent of the exports, Ceylon 17, France 12, the Straits Settlements 11, Hongkong 7, Dutch Borneo and Persia about 3 per cent each and Kenya Colony 2 per cent.

Re-exports.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported decreased to R13 crores from R15 crores in 1922-23 and R14 crores in 1921-22. The important decreases were in sugar (—R1,02 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (—R58 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R75 lakhs), and raw wool (—R15 lakhs), while there were noticeable increases in raw hides and skins (+R31 lakhs), oils (+R23 lakhs), raw cotton (+R23 lakhs), and woollen manufactures (+R18 lakhs). The re-exports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, decreased by 43 per cent in quantity and 39 per cent in value, from 63,000 tons, valued at R2,63 lakhs, to 35,800 tons and R1,61 lakhs in 1923-24. The United Kingdom took 6,100 tons and Mesopotamia 5,300 tons, as compared with 15,700 tons and 13,000 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. France, Aden, Persia, Ceylon and Kenya Colony took less than in 1922-23, while Arabia and the Bahrein Islands increased their takings. There were no shipments to the Straits Settlements, as compared with 5,600 tons a year ago. The re-exports of raw cotton, mostly African or Uganda produce, increased from 6,095 tons to 6,753 tons, due mainly to larger shipments to Japan and also to the United Kingdom and France. Cotton twist and yarn re-exported increased in quantity from 1,480,000 lbs. to 1,543,000 lbs. of which Persia took 71 per cent. In cotton piecegoods there was a decrease of 18 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value and the shipments amounted to 61 million yards, valued at R2,54 lakhs, as compared with 74½ million yards and R3,29 lakhs in the preceding year. Aden took nearly 13 million yards and Arabia 9 million yards, as compared with 19¾ and 7¾ million yards, respectively, in 1922-23. Kenya Colony reduced her takings to 7 million yards from 10½ million yards. There were increased shipments to Mesopotamia and the Bahrein Islands, while Persia, Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa took less than in the preceding year. Re-exports of raw wool again decreased in the year under review to 11 million lbs., valued at R75 lakhs, from 13¾ million lbs. and R89 lakhs, owing to the diversion of a quantity of the Kandahar wool to Russia *viâ* Afghanistan. The United Kingdom took only 9½ million lbs, as compared with nearly 12 million lbs. in 1922-23. Woollen manufactures increased by R18 lakhs to R95 lakhs, owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom. Raw skins re-exported increased in value by nearly R31 lakhs to R98 lakhs, owing to larger shipments of Persian fur-bearing raw skins from Bombay to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany. Leather improved by nearly R6 lakhs to R30½ lakhs, due to shipments from Karachi of large consignments of tanned fur-skins, mostly Persian, to the United Kingdom.

Dried fruits showed a heavy fall owing partly to a poor demand for raisins from the United Kingdom. The increase in oils from R13 lakhs to R36 lakhs was partly due to a consignment of over 1½ million gallons of kerosene oil, valued at R10 lakhs, having been re-exported from Karachi to the United States of America. Bombay is the great emporium for foreign merchandise required by Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Kenya Colony and had 70 per cent of the re-export trade, as compared with 72 per cent in 1922-23. Karachi came next with 19 per cent as compared with 17 per cent in 1922-23. Bengal had nearly 8 per cent as in the preceding year. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the trade were : the United Kingdom 30 per cent, Persia 8 per cent, Arabia and Mesopotamia 7 per cent each, Japan 6 per cent, Aden 5 per cent, Kenya Colony, Ceylon and the United States 4 per cent each, and the Bahrein Islands 3 per cent.

Government Stores.

The value of the imports of Government stores decreased in 1923-24 by 29 per cent from R13,48 lakhs to R9,57 lakhs. The imports of coal were valued at less than a lakh of rupees as compared with nearly R1,12 lakhs in the preceding year, and machinery decreased from R2,04½ lakhs to R100 lakhs. Other principal decreases were in hardware, railway plant and rolling stock, arms, ammunition and military stores, carriages and carts and iron or steel while woollen manufactures and leather increased. The value of the exports of Indian produce on Government account increased from R1,19 lakhs to R1,27⅔ lakhs, owing mainly to larger shipments of opium. Grain, pulse and flour exported on Government account decreased from R14 lakhs to R9 lakhs. The value of re-exports on Government account was only R19 lakhs, as compared with R55½ lakhs in 1922-23 and R92 lakhs in 1921-22.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade in 1923-24.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended 31st March, 1924, are shown in the following tables. Tables A, B and C illustrate in tabular form the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade, and Tables D and E analyse the trade in particular commodities or groups of commodities so as to show the shares of the chief countries interested in each. The main features are also illustrated in the two graphs prefixed to this Review (see Chart No. 8).

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	— 59	49	151	—102	70	140	—70	91	132	— 41
Other British Possessions	36	11	+ 25	52	26	+26	58	16	+ 42	50	15	+ 35
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	— 34	101	177	— 76	128	156	— 28	141	147	— 6
Europe	85	30	+ 55	47	23	+ 24	69	29	+ 40	93	31	+ 62
United States of America	22	5	+ 17	26	22	+ 4	35	13	+ 22	34	13	+ 21
Japan	23	5	+ 18	39	14	+ 25	41	14	+ 27	51	14	+ 37
Other Foreign countries.	25	15	+ 10	32	30	+ 2	41	20	+ 21	43	23	+ 20
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	144	89	+ 55	186	76	+110	221	81	+140
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+ 66	245	266	— 21	314	232	+ 82	362	228	+134

TABLE B.

	IMPORTS			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	56·6	60·2	57·8
Germany	6·9	2·7	5·1	5·2
Java	5·8	8·9	5·5	6·2
Japan	2·6	5·1	6·2	6·1
United States of America	2·6	9·1	5·7	5·7
Belgium	2·3	2·1	2·7	2·4
Austria and Hungary	2·3	..	·1	·5
Straits Settlements	1·8	1·5	1·9	2·2
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	1·3	1·6	1·1
France	1·5	·8	·8	1·0
Mauritius	1·3	·8	·4	...
Italy	1·2	·8	9	1·2
China	·9	1·0	1·2	1·5
Netherlands	·8	·8	·9	1·0
Australia	·5	3·5	·4	·5
Hongkong	·5	·6	·6	·5
Dutch Borneo	·4	·3	·2	·5
Ceylon	·4	·5	·6	·6
Switzerland	·3	·4	·5	·7
East Africa and Zanzibar	·3	1·4	·8	1·4

TABLE C.

	EXPORTS			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	20·1	22·4	25·0
Germany	10·6	6·7	7·2	6·5
Japan	9·1	15·7	13·0	14·1
United States of America	8·7	10·0	11·1	9·4
France	7·1	4·0	5·0	5·5
Belgium	4·8	3·3	3·6	3·8
Austria and Hungary	4·0	·3	·4	·4
Ceylon	3·6	5·0	4·1	3·6
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	6·1	3·5	1·8
Italy	3·1	2·4	3·3	6·0
Hongkong	3·1	2·7	2·2	1·3
Straits Settlements	2·7	3·1	2·6	2·4
China	2·3	4·5	4·4	2·9
Central and South America	2·2	1·9	1·5	1·9
Netherlands	1·7	1·1	1·5	1·6
Australia	1·6	1·6	1·7	1·6
East Africa and Zanzibar	1·0	1·3	·8	1·1
Russia	·9	..	..	..
Spain	·8	·7	1·0	1·0
Java	·8	1·7	1·0	1·0

TABLE D—IMPORTS.

—	Iron and Steel			Machinery			Hardware			Motor cars, motor cycles, etc.			Railway plant			Instruments		
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	58·0	67·1	89·8	84·7	84·9	57·2	49·6	46·9	71·3	30·9	26·2	93·0	94·1	94·1	75·3	65·7	68·6
United States	2·6	7·6	4·1	3·3	9·6	10·2	5·7	15·1	16·4	15·1	32·8	35·3	..	1·2	1·5	8·0	11·7	11·7
Germany	14·5	9·7	6·4	5·6	3·3	2·3	18·2	21·7	21·0	..	..	..	3·0	·9	·4	8·2	12·1	10·6
Belgium	11·5	20·4	18·7	..	·7	·5	..	..	..	4·5	2·8	1·7	·7	1·9	1·8	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	6·4	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	·6	1·8	1·1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·5	2·2	2·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·3	4·2	..	..	..	2·2	3·5	2·1
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	27·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	·8	1·5	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	95·7	96·3	98·7	98·3	97·9	86·6	92·8	90·1	95·4	92·0	96·9	99·6	98·9	99·3	94·3	94·8	94·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	18,37	17,94	7,76	23,46	19,13	3,95	5,15	4,42	1,53	2,16	2,81	10,03	11,06	11,72	1,82	3,15	3,26

—	Cotton manufactures			Silk manufactures			Sugar			Liquors			Mineral oils			Paper		
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	84·5	81·9	9·0	3·5	4·0	1·8	1·6	1·1	62·9	67·3	63·7	5·7	5·4	2·9	56·0	48·0	49·2
United States	·4	·4	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·1	60·6	54·4	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·1	·3	..	..	..	·1	2·6	1·3	10·7	8·2	9·9	..	..	..	17·0	11·1	18·0
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1·8	11·7	12·4	46·8	51·1	40·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7·8	3·2	4·7	..	..	..	18·8	13·7	15·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	·3	·8	6·1	7·3	11·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	1·5	1·4	..	..	..	..	·8	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	..	..	20·6	31·5	34·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	82·2	89·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	6·6	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·7	15·3	13·7	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·8	11·3	14·8	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	15·1	9·3
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	6·8	4·9
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·5	98·5	97·2	90·3	96·6	95·9	90·6	95·1	93·0	92·4	89·2	89·2	87·3	92·6	85·8	81·1	81·0	81·4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66,30	70,13	67,48	3,10	3,17	3,40	14,96	15,49	15,45	2,24	3,43	3,15	4,12	6,80	8,40	1,59	2,79	2,71

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.
† Includes Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

TABLE E—EXPORTS.

—	Tea			Jute (raw)			Jute manufactures			Cotton (raw)			Oil seeds			Food Grains			Hides and skins (raw and tanned)		
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	86·8	88·4	38·0	26·3	23·1	6·3	6·1	7·4	3·5	5·9	8·7	22·2	28·8	29·9	26·7	12·2	20·5	25·9	42·3	40·7
Canada	4·3	3·4	3·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3·1	1·2	·9	..	..	..	10·6	9·2	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkey Asiatic and Mesopotamia	1·2	3·6	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	·7	1·3	1·7	11·9	15·1	12·3	41·5	45·8	40·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·3	25·6	24·3
Ceylon	1·6	·7	·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	17·6	14·1	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	24·8	25·6	..	..	..	14·6	7·4	6·7	16·0	9·9	7·5	7·8	12·6	13·8	20·3	10·4	11·6
France	..	..	..	9·9	10·0	10·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·4	29·1	29·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	6·7	7·9	..	..	..	7·7	6·8	15·2	5·0	9·6	9·8	..	..	..	5·8	4·5	5·7
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	7·2	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	2·6	2·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	·5	1·1	1·2	47·2	48·6	43·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·3	7·6	7·3	16·0	9·1	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·7	14·9	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	4·8	6·0	..	..	..	3·3	2·0	2·9
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·7	7·1	6·3	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	2·3	·8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	97·0	96·9	87·1	82·9	79·8	71·8	72·0	69·6	85·0	91·2	88·1	91·6	91·3	89·2	52·7	49·5	54·7	81·9	87·1	86·0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	22,04	31,64	30,83	22,53	20,00	28,27	40,49	42,28	41,04	70,97	98,47	25,65	27,35	29,82	45,14	42,48	50,87	15,95	10,76	12,51

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate her trade balances with the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all the countries with which she deals in large quantities excepting the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. It is, however, of interest to note that the excess of imports over exports in the case of the United Kingdom declined to R41 crores in the year under review from R70 crores and R102 crores, respectively, in the two preceding years. The average during the five war years was only R14 crores and that during the five years immediately preceding the war was R35 crores.

Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the shares of the first twenty countries in each case, in the order of their importance in 1913-14. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the import trade fell from 60·2 in 1922-23 to 57·8 in 1923-24, while her share in the export trade increased from 22·4 to 25 per cent. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and other British Possessions in imports was 6·7 per cent, almost on the level of the preceding year, the smaller imports of Mauritius sugar being set off by larger arrivals of Kenya cotton. In the export trade their share fell from 18·3 to 13·9 per cent. The whole British Empire had 48·8 per cent of the total trade (64·5 per cent in imports and 38·9 per cent in exports) as compared with 52 per cent (67·2 per cent in imports and 40·7 per cent in exports) in 1922-23. The share of the United States of America in the import trade was 5·7 per cent being the same as in

the preceding year, while her share in the export trade, which showed some improvement in 1922-23, decreased in the year under review to 9·4 per cent from 11·1 per cent. Japan's share in the import trade showed no appreciable change, but on the export side her share improved from 13 to 14·1 per cent owing to larger exports of cotton to that destination. Germany's share in imports was 5·2 per cent as compared with 5·1 per cent in 1922-23, while her share in the export trade decreased to 6·9 per cent from 7·2 per cent. Belgium had 2·4 per cent of the import trade and 3·8 per cent of exports as compared with 2·7 per cent and 3·6 per cent, respectively, in 1922-23. The share of Java in the import trade increased on account of higher prices of sugar imported from that country, while Mauritius considerably reduced her supplies. Larger imports of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and coal from Portuguese East Africa increased the share of East Africa in the import trade.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. It will be observed that in iron and steel the United Kingdom improved her position considerably in the year under review, and had over 67 per cent of the trade as compared with 58 per cent in 1922-23, and nearly 70 per cent in the pre-war year 1913-14, while the other important sources of supply Belgium, Germany and the United States lost ground. The shares of Belgium and the United States were, however, higher than before the war. In machinery, the position of the United Kingdom was stationary at nearly 85 per cent, while the United States of America slightly improved her share to 10·2 per cent as compared with 9·6 per cent in 1922-23 and 3·3 per cent in the pre-war year, 1913-14. The United Kingdom lost ground in hardware by 2·7 per cent to 46·9 per cent, while the United States showed an increase of 1·3 per cent to 16·4 per cent. The shares of Germany and Japan showed small decreases. In mechanically propelled vehicles, motor cars, motor cycles, etc., Canada increased her share by 7 per cent to over 27 per cent and the United States from nearly 33 per cent to over 35 per cent, while the share of the United Kingdom further declined in the year under review from nearly 31 per cent to 26·2 per cent. The position of the United Kingdom in railway plant and rolling stock remained unchanged at 94·1 per cent. Under the head "Instruments" the United Kingdom improved her position, while that of the United States of America was the same as in the preceding year and Germany's share was reduced. In cotton manufactures the share of the United Kingdom decreased from 84·5 to nearly 82 per cent. Japan showed a small improvement from 11·7 to 12·4 per cent. In silk manufactures, China improved her share from 31·5 to 34·6 per cent, while Japan's share fell from 51 per cent to 41 per cent and Italy improved her position from 7·3 to 11·7 per cent. Java dominates the sugar market and increased her share from 82 to 89½ per cent, while the share of Mauritius showed a heavy decrease and was only 0·4 per cent as compared with 6·6 per cent in 1922-23 and 16·9 per cent in the pre-war year, 1913-14. In liquors the share of the United Kingdom decreased, while France and Germany improved their position. The United States of America decreased her share in mineral oils from 60·6 per cent to 54·4 per cent and the share of Persia also fell, while that of Borneo increased. Germany considerably improved her position in the paper trade at the expense of Norway and Sweden.

Turning now to the exports (Table E), the United Kingdom increased her share in the tea trade from 86·8 to 88·4 per cent, while Australia, on account of the competition of Java tea, further reduced her share to 0·9 per cent from 1·2 per cent in 1922-23 and 3·1 per cent in 1913-14. Direct trade with Russia does not yet claim a share, and the portion taken by the Persian Gulf littoral also decreased. In raw jute Germany came first with 25·6 per cent as compared with 24·8 per cent, while the share of the United Kingdom and the United States fell by about 3 per cent each, to 23 and 12 per cent, respectively. In jute manufactures, the noticeable feature was the fall in the share of the United States of America from 45·8 to 40·2 per cent. The United Kingdom, Australia and the Argentina showed small increases. The share of Japan in the exports of raw cotton again decreased in the year under review from 48·6 to 43·2 per cent, and of China from nearly 15 to 7 per cent, while Italy improved her position from 6·8 to 15·2 per cent and the United Kingdom from 5·9 to 8·7 per cent. Oilseeds is a composite head. The United Kingdom showed a small improvement from 28·8 to 29·9 per cent, and France from 29·1 to 29·6 per cent. The shares taken by Belgium and Germany decreased, while the Netherlands showed a small increase. Under foodgrains, the United Kingdom considerably improved her position and was the best customer with 20·5 per cent as compared with 12·2 per cent in 1922-23 and 26·7 per cent in 1913-14. The shares of the other principal importing countries—Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements—showed decreases while Germany increased her share. In hides and skins, the shares taken by both the United Kingdom and the United States fell from 42·3 and 25·6 to 40·7 and 24·3 per cent, respectively. Germany and Italy improved their position, while Spain considerably reduced her share.

The British Empire.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following table :—

Countries	Imports				Exports			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,50,92	1,40,05	1,31,60	58,35	49,28	70,40	90,40
Ceylon	81	1,38	1,44	1,29	9,04	12,31	13,00	13,17
Straits Settlements	3,42	4,08	4,48	4,93	6,79	7,68	8,11	8,52
Hongkong	98	1,66	1,45	1,06	7,82	6,65	6,85	4 66
Egypt	(a)	72	61	—	(a)	2,22	3,66	—
South Africa	23	1,45	82	77	1,20	2,27	2,44	2,16
Mauritius	2,53	2,23	1,02	9	1,26	2,04	2,37	1,75
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,34	1,93	2,65	1,02	1,95	2,49	2,26
Canada	1	51	65	90	1,43	1,47	2,20	2,43
Australia	92	9,44	97	1,07	4,10	4,05	5,48	5,74
New Zealand	..	1	..	..	56	52	63	88
Other countries	1,20	2,62	2,91	2,60	2,82	10,46	10,37	8,79
Total British Empire	1,28,07	1,77,36	1,56,33	1,46,96	94,39	1,00,90	1,28,00	1,40,76

(a) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16 and again transferred to foreign countries from 1923-24. The figures for 1913-14 are R30 lakhs for imports and R2,27 lakhs for exports.

The United Kingdom.

The value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed a further decrease in the year under review of R8½ crores and amounted to R131½ crores as compared with R140 crores in the preceding year, R151 crores in 1921-22 and R117½ crores in the pre-war year. The value of the exports thereto increased by R20 crores to R90 crores as compared with R70 crores in 1922-23 and R58 crores in the pre-war year. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, accounted for 42 per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom, as in the preceding year, and were valued at R55 crores as compared with R59 crores in 1922-23 and R47 crores in 1921-22. The other important groups, namely, metals and manufactures, machinery and railway plant and rolling stock were valued at R42 crores as compared with R44⅔ crores in 1922-23 and accounted for 32 per cent of the total imports in 1923-24 as in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 9 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value in cotton piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom, which amounted to 1,319 million yards, valued at R49 crores, as compared with 1,453 million yards, valued at R52 crores, in 1922-23, the decline being mostly under grey goods. Imports of iron and steel increased from 359,000 tons, valued at R10⅔ crores, to 429,000 tons and R12 crores, and the value of railway plant and rolling stock from nearly R10½ crores to R11 crores. Machinery and mill-work imported fell in value by 18 per cent from nearly R20 crores to R16 crores. Coal and coke showed a heavy decrease and amounted to only 89,000 tons valued at R33½ lakhs, as compared with 517,000 tons and R2,00 lakhs in 1922-23 and 716,000 tons and R2,98 lakhs in 1921-22. Instruments and apparatus, chiefly electrical, increased in value from R2,06 lakhs to R2,24 lakhs, while hardware decreased from R2,54½ lakhs to R2,07½ lakhs. The value of paper and pasteboard imported stood at R1,33 lakhs, as in 1922-23. Liquors decreased from R2,31 lakhs to R2,00 lakhs and tobacco, chiefly cigarettes, from R1,99 lakhs to R1,75 lakhs. There were increases in the imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk (+R45 lakhs), woollen piecegoods (+R41 lakhs), raw wool (+R17 lakhs), motor cars (+R12½ lakhs) and soap (+R4 lakhs), while copper decreased by R45 lakhs, cement by R14 lakhs and chemicals by R3 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R28 crores), foodgrains (R10½ crores), seeds (R9 crores), raw cotton (R8½ crores), raw and manufactured jute (R7¾ crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R5 crores), raw wool (R3 crores), and lac (R2 crores). These articles combined represented over 81 per cent of the total exports to that destination as compared with 80 per cent in 1922-23. Tea increased by 19 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value from 248 million lbs., valued at R19 crores, to 296 million lbs. and R28 crores. Foodgrains increased by over R5 crores in value to R10 crores. Wheat rose from 191,000 tons to 492,000 tons, barley from 10,000 tons to 97,000 tons, gram and pulse from 58,600 tons to 99,000 tons and maize from 13,000 tons to 37,000 tons, while rice not in the husk again declined to 67,000 tons from 79,000 tons. The total quantity of seeds exported to the United Kingdom increased by 20,000 tons to 441,000 tons and the value by over a crore of rupees to nearly R9 crores. Linseed increased by 40,000 tons to 181,000 tons and rape seed by 23,000 tons to 69,000 tons, while cotton seed fell by 33,000 tons to 148,000 tons. Exports of raw cotton increased in quantity from 191,000 bales to 290,000 bales and in value by nearly R4½ crores to R8½ crores. In raw jute the quantity (156,600 tons) showed a small increase of 457 tons, but the value fell by R1,30 lakhs to R4,62 lakhs. Jute bags increased to nearly 41 millions from 31 millions and jute gunny cloth to 66 million yards from 50 million yards. The total value of raw and manufactured jute, however, fell from R8,38 lakhs to R7,76 lakhs, owing to the lower prices of the raw material. Raw hides and skins decreased from 3,700 tons to 2,500 tons, while tanned hides and skins improved to 15,400 tons from 12,300 tons. The quantity of raw wool exported decreased from 51 million lbs. to 34 million lbs. In lac, there was an increase in quantity from 91,000 cwts. to 95,000 cwts., but the value fell by R38 lakhs to R1,90 lakhs. Shipments of coffee, pig lead, raw rubber, teak wood, mica, raw hemp, and jaggery and molasses increased, while there were reduced shipments of wool manufactures, coir manufactures, ground nut cakes and saltpetre. The quantity of manganese ore shipped decreased, while the value showed a small increase.

Other British Possessions.

As regards other British Possessions, the total value of imports decreased from R16 crores to R15 crores and of exports from R58 crores to R50 crores. It should be borne in mind that Egypt, which was formerly shown under this head has been included in foreign countries from April 1923.

Ceylon.—The value of the total trade with Ceylon was approximately the same as in the preceding year (R14½ crores). The imports of copra from Ceylon have been on a much reduced scale since 1921-22, and amounted to only 26 tons in the year under review as compared with nearly 100 tons a year ago and 7,500 tons in 1920-21. The quantity of betel nuts imported increased, but the value decreased. Ceylon doubled her supplies of tea and of lead sheets for tea-chests. In the preceding three years she was the largest purchaser of rice, but in the year under review she stood second to Germany, although her purchases increased by 7 per cent to 389,000 tons. She took more coal, raw rubber, bones, raw cotton, fish and fruits and vegetables, but less wheat flour, pig lead and coloured cotton piecegoods.

Straits Settlements.—The value of imports from the Straits Settlements increased to nearly R5 crores from R4½ crores and exports to R8½ crores from R8 crores. Imports of betel nuts increased by R41 lakhs to R1,68 lakhs, while provisions fell by R1½ lakhs to R41 lakhs and mineral oil by R2½ lakhs to R25 lakhs. More unwrought tin, refined sugar and fish came from the Straits Settlements. Exports of rice increased to 202,000 tons from 174,000 tons in 1922-23. She took more gunny bags, raw rubber, unmanufactured tobacco, dressed sheep skins, coal, rice, bran and pig lead, but less cotton twist and yarn, raw cow hides and chillies.

Hongkong.—The value of the total trade with Hongkong decreased to R5¾ crores from R8⅓ crores in the preceding year. Only 408,000 yards of silk piecegoods worth R8 lakhs were imported as compared with 2,061,000 yards valued at R36 lakhs in 1922-23, while sugar increased from 4,400 tons to 5,700 tons. Imports of raw silk were reduced. She took more gunny bags than in the preceding year, but less rice. The shipments of cotton twist and yarn to Hongkong decreased to nearly 20 million lbs. as compared with 38 million lbs. in 1922-23.

Mauritius.—The total value of the imports from Mauritius fell from R1,02 lakhs to R9 lakhs, owing to the marked reduction in the supplies of sugar, which amounted only to 1,300 tons as compared with 31,400 tons in 1922-23 and 139,600 tons in 1913-14. Exports to Mauritius also decreased to R1,75 lakhs from R2,36½ lakhs. She took less rice and cotton piecegoods, but more gunny bags. The quantity of wheat flour exported increased but the value decreased.

Canada.—The total value of the trade with Canada increased to R3,33 lakhs from R2,85 lakhs. Imports rose from R65 lakhs to R90 lakhs and exports from R2,20 lakhs to R2,43 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported increased to 3,290, valued at R64½ lakhs, as compared with 1,846 and R36½ lakhs in 1922-23. As in the preceding year there were no imports of wood pulp. The direct exports of tea to Canada increased to over 12 million lbs. from

10½ million lbs. Shipments of jute gunny cloth amounted to 62 million yards as compared with 64 million yards in 1922-23 and 46¾ million yards in 1921-22. It has to be borne in mind that it is difficult to record the true extent of India's trade with Canada as a large proportion is entrepôt trade *viâ* the United States of America.

Union of South Africa.—Imports from the Union of South Africa decreased to R77 lakhs from R82 lakhs and exports to R2,15½ lakhs from R2,44 lakhs. Coal imports increased in quantity to 273,700 tons from 253,700 tons but decreased in value to R69½ lakhs from R74¾ lakhs. Exports of gunny bags fell from 20 millions to 15 millions, while the quantity of rice not in the husk exported increased from 21,900 tons to 23,700 tons, the value being however, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Australia.—The total trade with Australia was valued at R6,81 lakhs as compared with R6,45 lakhs in 1922-23. Imports increased to R1,07 lakhs from R97 lakhs and exports to R5,74 lakhs from R5,48 lakhs. She sent more coal, wooden sleepers, and raw wool, but less condensed milk. No wheat was imported from Australia, while her supplies of biscuits and jams increased. Shipments of gunny bags to Australia increased from 63 millions, valued at R3,06½ lakhs, to 79 millions and R3,67 lakhs in 1923-24. She also took more linseed but less rice, coffee and raw goat skins.

Mesopotamia—Imports from Mesopotamia were valued at R1,16 lakhs, as compared with R1,17 lakhs in 1922-23, and exports at R3,10 lakhs, as against R3,69 lakhs. Imports of dates increased to 49,500 tons, valued at R74 lakhs, from 39,400 tons and R65 lakhs, and the quantity of wheat imported also increased to 11,000 tons from 8,200 tons. There were no imports of fuel oil as compared with R3½ lakhs' worth in the preceding year. She took more cotton piece goods but less rice. Shipments of tea decreased to 3⅓ million lbs. from 6 million lbs.

Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the imports from and exports to European and other foreign countries :—

Countries.	Imports				Exports			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	5	1	15	2,47	..	1	..
Sweden	52	96	1,13	1,33	42	28	25	28
Norway	23	38	82	68	5	25	38	38
Germany	12,67	7,25	11,89	11,89	26,42	16,34	22,64	25,11
Netherlands	1,55	2,36	2,22	2,28	4,42	2,73	4,08	5,96
Belgium	4,26	5,33	6,32	5,51	12,10	8,03	11,37	13,90
France	2,69	2,23	1,96	2,23	17,72	9,90	15,57	20,05
Spain	19	29	26	9	2,23	1,84	3,17	3,79
Switzerland	69	1,02	1,10	1,63	..	1	2	1
Italy	2,20	2,00	2,10	2,73	7,89	5,85	10,29	21,82
Austria	4,29	20	29	76	10,01	85	1,26	1,54
Hungary		..	..	42		..	..	..
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..	11	24	28	46
Other Countries	15	52	90	1,62	73	58	89	1,30
Total European Countries	29,51	22,59	29,00	31,32	84,57	46,90	70,21	94,60
Other Foreign Countries—								
Egypt (*a*)	30	—	—	52	2,27	—	—	2,98
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	2	2,94	19	5	9
Persia	71	1,66	1,75	1,76	1,41	3,43	3,55	3,18
Java	10,75	23,71	12,89	14,03	1,95	4,14	3,03	3,67
China	1,71	2,60	2,87	3,36	5,71	11,13	13,70	10,61
Japan	4,78	13,58	14,42	13,82	22,69	38,68	40,77	50,97
United States	4,79	21,61	13,18	12,83	21,85	25,60	34,92	34,04
Cuba	..	..	..	..	56	1,04	4,01	2,74
Argentine	..	..	..	..	3,14	2,44	3,16	3,81
Chile	..	..	..	..	1,06	20	38	1,61
Other Countries	2,06	3,23	2,27	2,99	6,34	10,79	12,55	12,85
Total other foreign countries	25,67	66,39	47,38	49,33	69,92	97,64	1,16,12	1,26,55

Japan.—Japan ranked second in importance in India's foreign trade as in the two preceding years. The value of her total trade with India increased to R64¾ crores from R55 crores, owing mainly to the increased price of raw cotton which constitutes the chief item in Indo-Japanese trade. Imports from Japan decreased in value from R14½ crores to R13¾ crores, while exports rose from R40¾ crores to nearly R51 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, were valued at R8·3 crores as compared with R8·2 crores in 1922-23 and represented 60 per cent of the total import trade as against 56 per cent in the preceding year. Cotton piecegoods increased to 122 million yards, valued at R4½ crores, from 108 million yards and R4¼ crores, while twist and yarn fell to 20½ million lbs., valued at nearly R3 crores, from 26½ million lbs. and R3¼ crores in 1922-23. The table in the margin gives the figures of imports under the three main groups of grey, white, and coloured goods.

In thousands of yards.

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Grey	7,108	83,490	90,037	96,172
White	58	1,861	2,375	2,307
Coloured, etc.	1,735	4,924	15,366	23,422

There was again in the year under review a heavy decrease in the imports of matches from 8 million gross, valued at R1,15 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 5½ million gross and R70 lakhs. The value of silk manufactures imported also fell from R1,62 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs, both silk yarn and piece goods sharing in the decrease. Glass and glassware were valued at nearly R81 lakhs as compared with R80 lakhs in 1922-23. Imports of coal, hardware, brass, apparel, and cement decreased, while camphor, umbrella fittings and wood manufactures increased. Under exports raw cotton accounted for 84 per cent of the total value as in the two preceding years. The quantity rose by 6 per cent to 1,722,000 bales and the value by 24 per cent to R42⅔ crores. Japan increased her demands of rice to 128,000 tons, valued at R2,12 lakhs, from 80,000 tons and R1,26 lakhs in 1922-23. Pig iron also increased by 32,000 tons to 144,000 tons, valued at R1,02 lakhs. The quantity of raw jute exported increased from 11,500 tons to 12,300 tons, but the value decreased from R38 lakhs to R35 lakhs. The number of gunny bags exported increased from 10·8 millions to 11·4 millions and

(*a*) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

the value from R43 lakhs to R51 lakhs. Shipments of rape seed and sesamum cakes, bone meal, sheep skins and indigo increased, while there were decreases in shellac, paraffin wax and pig lead.

United States.—The United States occupied the third place in India's foreign trade as in the two preceding years. The value of India's total trade with that country decreased by over a crore of rupees to nearly R47 crores. Imports fell from R13·2 crores to R12·8 crores and exports from R34·9 crores to R34 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were mineral oils (R4½ crores), machinery and mill work (R2 crores), motor vehicles (R1 crore), iron and steel, and hardware (R¾ crore each). These five articles accounted for 70 per cent of the total import trade as in the two years 1921-22 and 1922-23. Imports of mineral oils increased from 52·2 million gallons to nearly 58 million gallons and the value from R4,12 lakhs to R4,56 lakhs. Machinery and mill-work decreased by 12 per cent in value to R1,96 lakhs. The quantity of iron and steel imported again decreased in the year under review by 52 per cent from 38,000 tons to 18,000 tons and the value by 47 per cent from R1,39 lakhs to R73 lakhs. Imports of motor cars increased to 2,865 in number, valued at R69½ lakhs, from 1,386 and R44 lakhs in 1922-23, while hardware decreased from R77½ lakhs to R72 lakhs. There were increases under railway plant and rolling-stock imported and aniline dyes, while sugar, copper braziers and sheets, cotton piecegoods and cigarettes decreased. The value of instruments showed a small improvement of R¾ lakh. The number of rubber tyres for motor vehicles increased from 23,800 to 25,800, but the value fell from R16 lakhs to R13½ lakhs.

The bulk of the exports to the United States consisted of raw and manufactured jute (R19½ crores), shellac (R5 crores), raw hides and skins (R3 crores), and raw cotton and castor seed (about one crore each). These articles accounted for 86 per cent of the total value of exports to the United States as compared with 90 per cent in 1922-23. The quantity of raw jute exported decreased by about 3 per cent to 87,000 tons and the value by 27 per cent to R2½ crores. Gunny cloth decreased to 946 million yards from 954 million yards, while there was a small increase in the number of gunny bags shipped from 32 millions to 33 millions. The total value of jute manufactures exported fell by R1½ crores to R17 crores. In shellac there was a small increase in quantity from 241,000 cwts. to 241,200 cwts., but the value decreased from R5¾ crores to nearly R5 crores. The exports of raw hides and skins decreased by 7 per cent to 14,800 tons, while the value showed an increase of 13 per cent, amounting to nearly R3 crores—they consisted, as usual, mainly of goat skins. Castor seed exported increased to 35,700 tons from 33,000 tons and raw cotton to 7,700 tons from 3,900 tons. Direct shipments of tea increased from 4 million lbs. to nearly 6 million lbs. and shipments of mica, spices, and manganese ore increased.

Germany.—Germany occupied the fourth place in India's foreign trade as in the preceding year. The value of the imports was nearly R12 crores, as in 1922-23, while exports increased by 11 per cent to R25 crores. The total value of the Indo-German trade increased by R2½ crores to R37 crores. The following figures show the values of the Indo-German trade during the past three years as compared with the pre-war average :—

	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Imports	R (lakhs) 9,35	R (lakhs) 7,25	R (lakhs) 11,89	R (lakhs) 11,89
Exports, including re-exports	22,36	16,34	22,64	25,11

It will be observed that the balance of trade is in India's favour by over R13 crores as compared with R11 crores in 1922-23 and R13 crores, the pre-war average.

The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the last three years as compared with the pre-war averages :—

		Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Alizarine and aniline dyes	lbs (000)	11,671	5,850	9,853	11,139
	R (000)	77,20	1,38,26	1,82,68	1,79,88
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	60,000	90,000	60,800
	R (000)	1,55,02	1,23,76	1,78,57	1,14,80
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	60,82	1,12,40	92,97
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	55,17	78,58	43,55
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	31,45	44,34	43,09
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	393	665	889
	R (000)	13,14	14,83	19,71	22,59
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	21	70	93
	R (000)	5,43	3,36	8,00	8,08
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	419	739	988
	R (000)	19,41	18,76	28,29	31,17
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	26,600	44,800	110,600
	R (000)	7,15	7,14	10,28	22,61
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	18,58	30,70	48,91
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	15,96	28,10	42,25
Salt	Tons	57,800	41,000	56,300	24,900
	R (000)	9,46	12,71	17,49	6,72
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	10,06	19,41	26,70
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	2,24	3,97	4,83
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	98	173	846
	R (000)	22,30	1,53	2,15	7,54
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs (000)	9,843	155	47	892
	R (000)	53,28	1,01	56	7,34
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including twist and yarn	R (000)	83,71	6,34	9,82	23,16
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	72	204	317
	R (000)	15,89	1,77	4,73	5,63

The imports of alizarine and aniline dyes increased in quantity by 13 per cent to 11 million lbs., but fell in value from nearly R1,83 lakhs to R1,80 lakhs. In iron and steel there was a decrease in quantity of 32 per cent to 60,800 tons and in value of 36 per cent to R1,15 lakhs. Of other metals, brass improved by R12 lakhs to R73 lakhs and

copper by R31 lakhs to R53 lakhs. Hardware decreased by R19 lakhs, machinery by R35 lakhs, sugar by R19 lakhs and salt by R10 lakhs. The value of glass and glassware imported showed a decrease of R1 lakh only and yarn and knitting wool decreased by nearly R4 lakhs. On the other hand, there were increases under cotton manufactures, especially coloured cotton piecegoods and blankets (+R12 lakhs), paper and paste-board (+R18 lakhs) and haberdashery and millinery (+R7½ lakhs). As compared with the pre-war averages, liquors and printing paper showed increases both in quantity and value, and the values of the imports of hardware, machinery and mill-work, glass and glassware and haberdashery and millinery also showed improvement. There were decreases under iron and steel, cotton manufactures, salt, and goods of silk mixed with other materials. The principal articles of exports to Germany are shown below :—

		Pre-war average 1909-10—1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	144,000	141,500	162,300
	R(000)	4,90,40	4,20,79	5,57,88	5,12,68
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	231,300	340,100	414,000
	R(000)	3,41,37	3,97,89	5,31,38	6,39,76
Wheat	Tons	16,300	13,100	100	..
	R(000)	17,37	22,67	24	5
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	244,600	345,200	476,100
	R(000)	4,43,30	4,20,68	5,36,89	7,02,85
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	41,900	47,000	43,600
	R(000)	4,45,06	3,73,68	5,29,54	6,65,43
Seeds	Tons	177,500	62,700	114,600	98,000
	R(000)	3,45,50	1,52,61	2,70,27	2,24,84
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	11,800	11,200	13,500
	R(000)	2,53,97	92,66	1,10,78	1,51,18
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	32,500	33,400	43,700
	R(000)	37,67	31,60	53,12	59,15
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	4,900	6,300	5,400
	R(000)	22,55	13,51	17,94	15,33
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	6,400	7,900	5,000
	R(000)	7,59	6,19	8,20	6,78
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,900	38,900	58,800	33,400
	R(000)	8,48	6,08	9,04	6,09

Rice not in the husk increased both in quantity and value, the quantity of rice taken being 20 per cent above the pre-war average. Exports of barley increased from 49 tons in 1922-23 to 38,386 tons, and maize from 600 tons to 2,600 tons. Shipments of raw jute increased in quantity but decreased in value. The quantity shipped was almost on the level of the pre-war average. The exports of raw cotton decreased in quantity but increased in value. Exports of seeds coir manufactures, bones and raw hemp decreased, as compared with the preceding year, while lac, raw hides and skins and coffee increased.

Italy.—The value of India's total trade with Italy more than doubled in the year under review, increasing from R12⅓ crores in 1922-23 to R24½ crores, owing mainly to the great increase in her takings of Indian cotton, despite the higher prices. Imports increased from R2 crores to R2¾ crores and exports from R10⅓ crores to nearly R22 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures (mainly cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed, or dyed), piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, motor cars, sulphur and apparel increased, while there were decreases under almonds, brass, rubber tyres for motor vehicles and electrical instruments. Under exports, raw cotton increased markedly from 43,100 tons, valued at nearly R5 crores, to 98,400 tons and R15 crores. Oil-seeds, chiefly rape seed, increased by R32 lakhs to nearly R3 crores. Raw jute increased in quantity from 35,000 tons to 50,000 tons with a small increase of R7 lakhs in value to R1,58 lakhs. Shipments of raw cow hides, rice, wheat and maize also increased, while pepper decreased.

Java.—The value of the total trade with Java increased to R17¾ crores from nearly R16 crores. Imports increased to R14 crores from R13 crores and exports to R3⅔ crores from R3 crores. Sugar represented 96 per cent of the import trade as compared with 98 per cent in 1922-23. The imports of sugar 16 D.S. and above decreased slightly in quantity from 371,000 tons to 368,000 tons but increased in value from R12 to R13 crores. Java sent more molasses than in 1922-23. Shipments of rice to Java increased, while opium and gunny bags decreased.

France.—There was an increase of R4¾ crores in India's total trade with France from R17½ crores to R22¼ crores. Imports rose from R2 crores to R2¼ crores and exports from R15½ crores to R20 crores. Her supplies of silk and woollen manufactures, motor cars, and brandy increased. The number of rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles increased but the value showed a fall. She took more raw cotton (+R2,07 lakhs), wheat (+R85 lakhs), linseed (+R73 lakhs), groundnuts (+R35 lakhs) and castor seed (+R14 lakhs).

Belgium.—The value of the imports from Belgium fell from R6⅓ crores to R5½ crores, while exports increased from R11⅓ crores to nearly R14 crores. The imports of iron and steel fell in quantity from 229,000 tons to 217,000 tons and in value from R3¾ crores to R3¼ crores. Imports of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed increased while there were decreases under dyes, chiefly aniline, precious stones, machinery, and beet-sugar. The value of glass and glassware imported decreased by nearly a lakh of rupees to R24½ lakhs, while the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock increased in value from R20¾ lakhs to R21 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton to Belgium increased from 45,000 tons to 45,800 tons and the value by R1¾ crores to R7 crores. Raw jute increased from R1,12 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs. She took less rape seed and manganese ore, but more linseed and wheat.

Netherlands.—The value of India's total trade with the Netherlands increased by nearly R2 crores to R8¼ crores, due almost entirely to an increase in the exports from India. She sent less cotton coloured piecegoods and sugar, but more provisions, dyes, metals and paper. She increased her offtake of raw cotton from 1,700 tons, valued at R19 lakhs to 7,400 tons, valued at R1,12 lakhs. She also took more linseed, raw goat skins and rape seed, but less rice.

China.—The total value of India's trade with China decreased to R14 crores from R16½ crores in 1922-23 mainly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton (—R3⅔ crores). She took more jute manufactures than in the preceding year. Exports of rice decreased in quantity but increased in value. Her supplies of raw silk decreased, while she sent out more tea and silk piecegoods.

South America.—The shipments of gunny cloth to the Argentine Republic increased to 192 million yards, valued at R3,39 lakhs, from 126 million yards and R2,78 lakhs in the preceding year. She also increased her imports of gunny bags from 2·2 millions to 4·2 millions. Uruguay took more gunny cloth than in 1922-23. The number of gunny bags

exported to Chile increased from 6½ millions to nearly 44 millions and the value from R26¾ lakhs to R1,46½ lakhs. Peru took 5 million bags as compared with nearly 4 millions in 1922-23. Exports of raw jute to Brazil increased to 18,000 tons from 15,000 tons in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

The land frontier of British India extends over about 6,800 miles. The bulk of India's foreign trade is sea-borne, and the value of the trade across the frontier is only 6 per cent of the total sea-borne trade and amounted to R36 crores in 1923-24, an increase of 8 per cent over 1922-23 and of 94 per cent over the pre-war average. But the figures of the year under review were vitiated by the lack of returns from the North-West Frontier Province from July 1923 to February 1924. The marginal table shows separately the figures of merchandise and treasure included in this trade. The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with the adjoining transfrontier countries is shown in table No. 59.

	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Merchandise				
Imports .	9,04	15,12	16,11	17,77
Exports .	7,59	12,58	14,69	15,73
Treasure—				
Imports .	1,14	2,05	2,17	2,18
Exports .	93	55	51	55
Grand total	18,70	30,30	33,48	36,23(*a*)

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise from and to the principal countries according to the geographical distribution of this trade :—

	Pre-war average			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
North-West Frontier—												
Afghanistan(*a*) . .	1,07	1,53	2,60	81	1,35	2,16	1,61	1,58	3,19	94	1,73	2,67
Persia	3	15	18	47	84	1,31	94	1,28	2,22	56	1,52	2,08
Central Asia . .	4	5	9	30	47	77	42	47	89	20	29	49
Dir, Swat and Bajaur(*a*).	69	77	1,46	32	65	97	31	66	97	11	14	25
North and North-East Frontier—												
Nepal	3,95	1,93	5,88	5,91	2,49	8,40	5,08	2,75	7,83	6,07	2,81	8,88
Tibet	25	14	39	55	23	78	59	30	89	75	34	1,09
Sikkim . . .	15	12	27	68	13	81	69	15	84	73	16	89
Bhutan . . .	9	15	24	9	4	13	14	9	23	10	4	14
Eastern Frontier—												
Shan States . .	1,79	1,70	3,49	3,96	4,65	8,61	4,63	6,15	10,78	6,27	7,25	13,52
Western China . .	21	48	69	85	1,00	1,85	1,00	77	1,77	1,15	84	1,99
Siam	32	21	53	41	16	57	42	15	55	45	14	59
Karennee . . .	25	4	29	7	2	9	7	3	10	10	2	12

Afghanistan.—Of the trade which crosses the North-Western Frontier, that with Afghanistan is the most important. The trade figures of Afghanistan for 1923-24 are not complete, in as much as the returns for the months, July, 1923, to February, 1924, of the N.-W. F. Province, which has always a considerable share in the trade with Afghanistan, were not received. The trade as reported was valued at R2,67 lakhs. The value of imports therefrom was R94 lakhs and that of exports R1,73 lakhs. Imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts showed a decrease from 191,000 cwts., valued at R76 lakhs, to 160,000 cwts., valued at R24 lakhs in 1923-24. Imports of raw wool increased, while those of ghi, shawls, leather, oilseeds and tobacco showed decreases. Under exports, cotton manufactures, tea and sugar showed considerable increases, while wheat and liquors decreased.

Persia.—The total trade with Persia amounted to R2,08 lakhs as against R2,22 lakhs in the previous year. Imports were valued at R56 lakhs, being 40 per cent less than in the record year, 1922-23. There were smaller receipts of raw cotton and raw wool from Persia to the extent of nearly R11 lakhs each. There were also reduced arrivals of woollen carpets (—R13 lakhs) and of pistachio nuts (—R5½ lakhs), as a result of a poor crop in Persia. The value of exports to Persia was R1,52 lakhs, an increase of R24 lakhs or 19 per cent over the previous year. This was largely due to the increased use of the extension of the railway to Duzdap. There was a heavy decline under the head 'Foreign cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods' due to Persia having purchased larger quantities of cheap Indian yarn and piecegoods in preference to high priced foreign yarn and piecegoods, the increase in the former amounting to over R42 lakhs and the decrease in the latter to R34 lakhs. Persia restricted her imports of sugar but there was a brisk demand for Indian black tea, amounting to 58,408 mds. or 4,806,144 lbs., valued at R44¼ lakhs, as against 4,084,976 lbs., valued at nearly R31 lakhs in 1922-23.

Nepal.—Of the trade (in merchandise) which crosses the North and North-Eastern Frontier, that with Nepal is always the largest. In 1923-24 it amounted to R8,88 lakhs or 26 per cent of the whole frontier trade, as compared with R7,83 lakhs or 25 per cent in the preceding year. The imports of animals, fruits, vegetables and nuts, oil-seeds and tobacco decreased, while those of ghi, lac and raw jute showed considerable increases. The total imports of animals from Nepal decreased in number to 132,000 from 135,100 in the preceding year. The imports of foodgrains amounted to 221,000 tons as compared with 187,200 tons in the preceding year. Of this, unhusked rice accounted for 131,000 tons and husked rice 64,000 tons as compared with 110,000 and 58,000 tons, respectively, in 1922-23. A special feature of this year's trade was a considerable increase in the imports of railway materials, the value of which amounted to R57 lakhs as against R8,000 only in the previous year. And the imports of timber, other than teak, increased notably in value, from R6 lakhs to R15 lakhs. The exports of cotton yarn and piecegoods to Nepal decreased to R1,05 lakhs from R1,16 lakhs in 1922-23.

(*a*) The figures for 1923-24 are defective, as the returns of the N.-W. F. Province for the months, July, 1923 to February, 1924 were not received.

Tibet.—The trade with Tibet amounted to R1,09 lakhs or 3 per cent of the total trade, of which imports of wool accounted for R48 lakhs. The imports of borax, skins and salt from Tibet increased. The export trade showed a satisfactory revival and included larger despatches of cotton goods, foodgrains, and sugar.

Shan States.—The Eastern Frontier trade is chiefly with the Shan States, and the total value of this trade in 1923-24 amounted to R 13,52 lakhs, which was 40 per cent of the total frontier trade, and showed an increase of 25 per cent over the figures of the previous year. The production in Burma of lead in the mines near Namtu amounted in 1923 to 44,551 tons as compared with 39,214 tons, and that of silver to 4,843,939 ounces as compared with 4,205,584 ounces, in 1922. There was a large output of copper and zinc concentrates for the first time by the Burma Corporations Mines in the Northern Shan States, of which R74 lakhs worth were imported into Burma. Imports of lead from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased to 945,000 cwts., valued at R1,99 lakhs, as compared with 804,000 cwts., valued at R1,76 lakhs, in 1922-23. Silver worth R1,32 lakhs was imported in the year under review from the Shan States as compared with R1,19 lakhs in the preceding year. There were larger exports of coal and coke and iron to meet increased demands from the mines. Exports of railway materials also increased from R68 lakhs to R97 lakhs.

The shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1923-24 as compared with the previous two years are shown below :—

	Imports and Exports of merchandise		
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Sind and British Baluchistan (chiefly with Kandahar, Herat and Persia)	3,01	4,45	3,94
North-West Frontier Province (chiefly with Kabul, Ghazni, Dir, Swat and Bajaur and Waziristan)	2,47	2,35	1,22*
Kashmir (chiefly with Chinese Turkistan)	51	55	59
Punjab (chiefly with Central Asia)	56	57	61
United Provinces (chiefly with Nepal)	2,60	2,58	3,19
Bihar and Orissa (with Nepal only)	5,30	4,90	5,53
Bengal (chiefly with Sikkim)	1,98	1,98	2,05
Assam (chiefly with Nágá and Mishmi Hills)	13	20	13
Burma (chiefly with Shan States and China)	11,14	13,22	16,24

*Exclusive of the figures for the months July 1923 to February, 1924, for which returns were not received.

II.—Coasting Trade between Burma and Other Provinces.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the last three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal	6,02	10,92	10,12	10,19	5,09	10,72	7,31	6,45
Bombay	82	2,72	2,59	2,16	3,04	11,29	8,33	7,25
Sind	4	6	16	12	24	92	98	61
Madras	1,48	3,09	3,06	2,70	3,40	6,52	6,99	5,59
Total	8,36	16,79	15,93	15,17	11,77	29,45	23,61	19,90

Details regarding commodities will be found in tables Nos. 61 and 62.

Imports into Burma.—With the removal of the embargo on the exports of coal from British India from January, 1923, the coastwise imports of coal into Burma increased from 332,000 tons in 1922-23 to 472,000 tons in 1923-24, as compared with the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian-made piecegoods into Burma fell from 22,559,000 yards, valued at R1,10 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 21,804,000 yards, valued at R 1,03 lakhs, in 1923-24. The imports of Indian yarn also fell from 18 million lbs. in 1922-23 to 15 million lbs. in 1923-24. Imports of crude oil from the Assam fields *viâ* Chittagong dropped from 2,719,022 gallons to 569,986 gallons. Imports of tobacco leaf increased from 14½ million to nearly 20 million lbs. valued at R 64 lakhs. There was a noticeable increase in the imports of cigarettes, mostly from Madras from 159,478 lbs. to 753,455 lbs., worth R34 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice to India fell from 554,000 tons to 444,000 tons. As usual, Bombay was the principal purchaser, taking 267,000 tons, and was followed by Madras with 147,000 tons and Bengal with 23,000 tons. Shipments of beans to India proper decreased from 18,200 tons, valued at R26 lakhs, to 17,900 tons worth R19 lakhs. Madras was the chief customer, as usual. Shipments of kerosene oil to Indian ports amounted to 132 million gallons in 1923-24 as compared with 123 million gallons in 1922-23. Exports of petrol decreased to 15 million gallons from 16 million gallons in 1922-23. Shipments of metals and ores consisting chiefly of pig lead and block tin, rose from 2,400 tons, valued at nearly R14 lakhs, to 3,000 tons worth R 20 lakhs. Exports of lac from Burma to India showed a decrease in value from R58 lakhs in 1922-23 to R56 lakhs in 1923-24, while the quantity increased from 53,000 cwts. to 65,000 cwts. These consisted chiefly of stick lac and were shipped almost entirely to Calcutta. Exports of teakwood rose from 156,000 cubic tons to 176,000 cubic tons, while other timber declined from 24,000 cubic tons to 18,000 cubic tons. The principal cause of the increased exports of Burman teak wood to India was the heavy accumulation of supplies in Burma, of which sales were forced at steadily falling prices. And these supplies at low rates ousted Siamese teak. The bulk of the increased exports went to Bombay.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

There was a large surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise in the year under review, amounting to over R134 crores, as compared with a credit balance of R82 crores in 1922-23 and a debit balance of R21 crores in 1921-22. The average credit balance was R78 crores in the five pre-war years and R76 crores in the five war years.

The following table shows the movements of merchandise and the trade balance in each month of 1923-24:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Month.	Private merchandise.		Excess Net Imports— Net Exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1922-23
	Imports.	Exports.		
1923—				
April	21,00	30,67	+ 9,67	+ 5,96
May	19,28	30,10	+ 10,82	+ 8,51
June	18,01	29,89	+ 11,88	+ 3,08
July	16,39	26,10	+ 9,71	+ 6,31
August	17,01	23,43	+ 6,42	+ 4,04
September	18,71	23,42	+ 4,71	+ 3,41
October	20,59	25,53	+ 4,94	— 1,27
November	21,10	27,63	+ 6,53	+ 8,19
December	15,41	30,70	+ 15,29	+ 8,89
1924—				
January	22,61	36,95	+ 14,34	+ 8,08
February	18,19	35,73	+ 17,54	+ 12,28
March	19,31	41,76	+ 22,45	+ 14,13
Total	2,27,61	3,61,91	+ 134,30	+ 81,61

Throughout the year under review, exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. In April 1923, the credit balance was nearly R10 crores and it rose gradually to R12 crores in June. During the next four months however, the surplus steadily declined, and it reached its lowest figure for the year, namely R4¾ crores, in the month of September. From October there was an upward tendency and December recorded a sharp rise to R15¼ crores, when the monthly imports touched their lowest figure. Despite a slight reduction in the following month the credit balance showed a marked rise during the last quarter of the year. And the largest surplus in any individual month (R22½ crores) was recorded in March, 1924, owing to exports reaching the figure of R41¾ crores. The credit balance during the last four months of the year amounted to nearly R70 crores or 52 per cent of the year's surplus.

The net imports of private treasure were valued at R49 crores in 1923-24, as compared with R60 crores in the preceding year. Imports exceeded exports in all the months of the year, the largest excess, R8 crores, having been recorded in the first month. In all other months the excess was in the neighbourhood of R4 crores, with the exception of December when it fell to half a crore only.

Chart No. 5 shows the net import or export of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account, during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of over R96 crores in 1923-24, as compared with a credit balance of about R30 crores in 1922-23 and a debit balance of R33 crores in 1921-22. There was a favourable balance of private merchandise and treasure, averaging R65½ crores annually in the war period, and R42 crores in the pre-war quinquennium. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R34 crores as against an adverse balance of R4¾ crores in the preceding year, and a favourable balance of R1¼ crores in 1921-22. It should be noted that for the first time purchases of sterling from banks and firms in India and payments in India to local bodies against the proceeds of sterling loans floated in London and taken over by the Secretary of State have been taken into account in arriving at the balance of remittances of funds. The foregoing details are summarised below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,31,38	+2,99,16	+3,48,84
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,62	+8,14	+14,06	+15,16	+13,07
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private)	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,66,34	—2,24,31(*b*)	—2,17,03(*b*)
Balance of trade in merchandise	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**—20,90**	**+90,01**	**+1,44,88**
Gold (private)*	—28,87	—7,81	+2,79	—41,18	—29,19
Silver (private)*	—7,21	—2,99	—14,95	—18,17	—18,38
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—91	—1,08
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—12,16**	**—60,26**	**—48,65**
Total visible balance of trade	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**—33,06**	**+29,75**	**+96,23**
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom(*c*)	—41,35	—34,96(*a*)	..	—7,06	—33,39
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	..	..	..
Transfers of Government securities	—87	—38	+1,53	+2,62	—35
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	—44	—30	—27	—35	—44
Balance of remittances of funds	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**+1,26**	**—4,79**	**—34,18**

*Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(*a*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*b*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T paid in India.

Note.—The Sign + means Net Export and — Net Import.

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not possible to estimate India's "invisible" exports, such as the value of shipping services, interest on private foreign investments, insurance, commercial services, home remittances, etc.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the imports of coin and bullion on private account during the last three years, as compared with the averages of the pre-war and war periods :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Gold		Silver		Net Imports—Net Exports+ Gold and Silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
1921-22	13,82	16,61	17,33	2,38	—12,16
1922-23	41,31	13	20,71	2,54	—59,35
1923-24	29,25	6	21,78	3,40	—47,57

Imports of gold decreased from R41 crores to R29 crores mainly owing to its increased price. Gold bullion decreased by R9 crores to R22 crores, owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and France, and the value of sovereigns and other British gold coin imported also decreased from R10 crores to R7 crores, due mainly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Western Australia. Of the total value of gold imported during the year under review, the United Kingdom contributed R16$\frac{1}{4}$ crores, Australia and New Zealand R3$\frac{2}{3}$ crores, Natal R3$\frac{1}{3}$ crores and the United States R2$\frac{2}{3}$ crores. France also supplied R1$\frac{1}{5}$ crores and Aden and Mesopotamia together R1$\frac{2}{5}$ crores. South African gold was diverted to India after the mines were released in August 1923 from their obligations to send the whole production to the United Kingdom. Besides these imports gold equivalent to 2 million sovereigns was sold by the Government of India in London for delivery in India against sterling paid to the Secretary of State in London. The exports of gold were valued at R6$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with R13 lakhs in the previous year. The sterling price of gold per ounce in London reached the highest point at 98*s.* on the 21st January 1924 and closed at 96*s.* at the end of March, the corresponding highest and lowest quotations for 1922-23 being 95*s.* in April 1922 and 88*s.* 2*d.* in March 1923. In Bombay the price of gold per tola rose from R25-3 on the 1st April 1923 to R26-6 on the 31st March 1924, the corresponding quotations for 1922-23 being R28-13 in April 1922 and R25-2 in March 1923.

In the case of silver, however, the imports on private account established a fresh record, the gross imports exceeding the previous year's figures by about a crore and amounting to R21$\frac{4}{5}$ crores, owing to larger arrivals of bar silver from the United States. Imports of the white metal into India during the year were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (nearly R10 crores), the United States (R8$\frac{4}{5}$ crores), Australia and New Zealand (R89 lakhs), Mauritius (R56 lakhs), Mesopotamia (R38 lakhs), China (R30 lakhs) and Arabia (R25 lakhs). It is worthy of note that while the imports from the United Kingdom remained stationary, those from the United States of America more than doubled in the year under review. The value of silver exported rose by R86 lakhs to R3,40 lakhs, there being larger shipments to China (R1$\frac{1}{3}$ crores), Mauritius (R70 lakhs) and Ceylon (R30 lakhs). Imports on Government account were valued at R32 lakhs, as compared with R23 lakhs a year ago. The increase was due to larger arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden and Mesopotamia. Exports of silver on Government account were considerably reduced, being valued at R52,000 only as against R5 lakhs in 1922-23.

Imports of currency notes increased from R1,02 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs on private account and from R20 lakhs to R68 lakhs on Government account, while exports decreased from R11 to R9 lakhs on private and from R18$\frac{1}{2}$ to R11 lakhs on Government account.

Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta on London, and the prices of bar gold in Bombay. During the year of report silver prices were lower and steadier than in 1922-23. The highest point, 34$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per ounce, was reached on the 13th February 1924 and the lowest point, 30$\frac{1}{16}$*d.*, was touched on the 13th July 1923. The difference between the highest and the lowest prices was thus 3$\frac{3}{8}$*d.*, as compared with the variation of 7*d.* between the highest price 37$\frac{3}{8}$*d.* on the 22nd May 1922 and the lowest 30$\frac{3}{8}$*d.* on the 15th December 1922.

Department of Commercial Intelligence
and Statistics, India.
Calcutta, January, 1925.

C. G. FREKE,
Director-General.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, and "war average" means the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
IMPORTS.					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,66,34	2,32,71	2,27,61
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	16,25	13,48	9,57
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,82,59	2,46,19	2,37,18
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	13,82	41,31	20,25
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	17,33	20,71	21,78
Private—Currency notes	—	—	—	1,02	1,17
Government—Gold	..	1,54	..	1	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	15	23	32
Government—Currency notes	—	—	—	30	68
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	13,82	41,32	20,25
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	17,48	20,94	22,10
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	—	1,32	1,85
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	31,30	63,58	53,20
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,13,89	3,09,77	2,90,38
EXPORTS.					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,31,38	2,99,16	3,48,84
Private merchandise—Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	14,06	15,16	13,07
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	2,45,44	3,14,32	3,61,91
Government Stores	11	1,72	3,22	1,75	1,47
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	2,48,66	3,16,07	3,63,38
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	16,61	13	6
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,38	2,54	3,40
Private—Currency notes	—	—	—	11	9
Government—Gold	72	1,27	7	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	..	5	1
Government—Currency notes	—	—	—	19	11
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	16,68	13	6
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,38	2,59	3,41
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	—	30	20
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	19,06	3,02	3 67
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	2,67,72	3,19,09	3,67,05
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	5,81,61	6,28,86	6,57,43

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,02	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,73	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,04	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,09	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,89	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	52,22	13,12	39,10	6,38,77	31,24	10,25	20,99
In the year 1919-20	2,21,70	3,36,03	5,57,73	78,24	13,68	64,56	6,49,65	48,25	12,92	35,33
,, 1920-21	3,47,58	2,67,76	6,15,34	34,76	26,17	8,59	6,76,27	23,57	21,46	2,11
,, 1921-22	2,82,59	2,48,66	5,31,25	31,30	19,06	12,24	5,81,61	13,82	16,68	2,86(a)
,, 1922-23	2,46,19	3,16,07	5,62,26	63,58	3,02	60,56	6,28,86	41,32	13	41,19
,, 1923-24	2,37,18	3,63,38	6,00,56	53,20	3,67	49,53	6 57,43	29 25	6	29,19

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table 7.
(a) Net exports.

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) Imports and Exports in 1923-24, as compared with the two preceding years 1921-22 and 1922-23, and the pre-war and war averages, and excess of exports over imports during the same period

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
April	11,77	11,77	25,87	17,87	21,00	19,84	17,22	18,04	23,88	30,67	8,07	5,45	—7,83(a)	5,96	9,67
May	10,95	11,33	20,74	18,90	19,28	18,70	20,01	19,62	27,41	30,10	7,75	8,68	—1,12(a)	8,51	10,82
June	9,76	11,81	19,46	16,19	18,01	17,51	19,13	16,64	19,27	29,89	7,75	7,32	—2,82(a)	3,08	11,88
July	10,88	13,45	17,71	18,15	16,39	17,77	17,88	17,47	24,46	26,10	6,89	4,43	—24(a)	6,31	9,71
August	12,05	13,03	20,80	21,20	17,01	15,90	17,56	19,77	25,24	23,43	3,85	4,53	—1,03(a)	4,04	6,42
September	12,92	12,11	19,71	18,24	18,71	16,27	17,02	20,20	21,65	23,42	3,35	4,91	49	3,41	4,71
October	13,79	13,20	23,37	22,91	20,59	18,00	18,92	18,20	21,64	25,53	4,21	5,72	—5,17(a)	—1,27	4,94
November	13,74	13,33	26,41	20,70	21,10	17,71	18,21	26,12	28,89	27,63	3,97	4,88	—6,20(a)	8,19	6,53
December	11,60	10,71	23,16	19,20	15,41	16,67	17,09	21,95	28,09	30,70	5,07	6,38	—1,21(a)	8,89	15,29
January	14,47	13,87	27,62	21,20	22,61	21,04	19,16	23,24	29,47	36,95	6,57	5,29	—4,38(a)	8,08	14,34
February	11,39	11,36	20,00	19,40	18,19	22,06	19,26	22,41	31,68	35,73	10,67	8,90	2,41	12,28	17,54
March	12,53	11,83	21,49	18,56	19,31	22,65	21,95	27,78	32 69	41,76	10,12	10,12	6,29	14,13	22,45
Total	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,66,34	2,32,71	2,27,61	2,24,12	2,24,11	2,45,44	3,14,32	3,61,91	78,27	76,31	—20 90(a	81,61	1,34,30

(a) Net imports.

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30,93	20,14	18,77	24,30	29,67
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,68,00	1,83,57	1,70,80
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	19,68	53,29	9,35,59	54,32	43,90
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,37,20	3,00,94	2,72,17
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,70,36	2,77,30	2,80,22
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	1,92,60	2,45,35	2,58,77
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	27,50,28	15,48,90	15,45,07
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,40	45,52	82,26
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,69,68	1,93,87	1,29,49
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	1,65,06	2,25,67	2,26,18
Total, Class I	21,84,65	26,38,94	50,62,94	30,99,74	30,38,53
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	5,78,02	3,08,93	1,65,85
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,15,19	2,62,69	2,19,80
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	80	97	73
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	25,52	22,90	41,00	57,95	51,75
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	9,82	9,77	15,50
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,16	8,67	1,26	7,27
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	7,56,14	7,00,16	8,65,18
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	19	10	12
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	43,68	24,26	20,46
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	3	..	46
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	16,73	4,54	5,64
L. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	10,79	17,71	21,26	27,21	26,62
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	3,44,31	1,73,42	2,50,82
N. Jute, raw	11	66	3	6	1,17
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,35,23	1,60,33	1,22,00
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	9,12	13,05	40,55
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	8,69	5,65	6,62
R. Wood and Timber	71,10	85,31	86,33	49,18	38,70
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	58,83	58,07	53,71
Total, Class II	16,08,02	9,87,70	22,34,07	18,57,60	18,92,95
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	1,28,04	1,27,14	1,66,70
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	70,11	62,83	64,63
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	3,74,57	3,92,05	4,12,37
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and Apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,87,18	6,73,48	5,91,03
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,49,10	4,23,20	4,29,51
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	4,06,34	2,15,86	2,25,92
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	54,29	25,86	45,31
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,60	1,75,90	3,02,02	3,37,82	3,17,27
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	66,43	52,39	52,32
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	35,49,21	24,41,09	20,22,70
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	21,05,99	18,36,12	17,90,02
L. Metals other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	5,05,15	6,91,88	6,39,80
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	3,25,49	3,70,41	3,90,14
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	18,91,06	11,05,81	11,72,46
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,54,35	1,80,20	1,67,96
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	4,41,53	3,42,57	4,34,09
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,48,21	56,93,80	70,13,02	67,48,46
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	19,84	16,79	29,22
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	2,98,70	3,16,55	3,70,17
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	1,22,87	1,51,56	2,44,10
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,62,03	1,97,80	1,60,03	2,55,79
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,52,54	10,03,12	9,64,62
Total, Class III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,80,06,41	1,79,40,38	1,74,65,59
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	19,98	24,54	17,98
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,43	1,29	1,89
Total Class IV	43,67	51,88	21,41	25,83	19,87
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,09,80	3,47,22	3,44 19
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,66,34,63	2,32,70,77	2,27,61,13

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	60,35	54,25	62,84
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	63,23	63,12	71,78
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	29,98,98	42,47,63	50,87,15
D. Liquors	61	13	19	50	18
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	70,67	60,92	60,35
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,00,36	1,09,80	1,10,86
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	24,87	10,49	9,97
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	18,22,02	22,04,09	31,64,61
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,39,23	1,24,74	1,57,65
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	71,31	82,08	1,02,97
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	53,51,21	69,58,13	89,15,36
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	15,32	14,73	22,30
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	64,91	62,36	1,07,13
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,14,60	1,26,26	1,28,46
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	7,93,98	10,37,28	9,18,94
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	5,98,14	5,70,60	6,93,25
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	1,70,24	2,26,80	2,38,82
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	91,90	1,87,22	2,84,34	3,19,81	2,90,03
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,36,57	1,72,23	1,94,10
I. Paper making Materials	8	5	3	1	1
J. Rubber raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	77,16	72,50	1,14,46
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	17,40,69	27,35,38	29,81,72
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	9,13	8,76	22,12
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	54,49,08	72,07,19	99,71,83
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	14,04,92	22,52,84	20,00,06
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	26,29	38,17	50,21
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	2,54,46	4,41,43	3,17,49
Q. Other Textile Materials	78,36	1,17,87	39,49	61,08	76,54
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	58,62	94,03	1,24,67
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	1,76,54	2,10,64	2,55,16
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,14,14,21	1,56,52,19	1,85,02,61
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,25	37,53	29,94
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	..	4	11
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	2,85,82	3,07,52	3,25,29
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	9,47	9,28	14,51
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,33,20	1,20,70	1,35,45
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	11,88	8,85	7,97
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,37	3,96	2,88
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	4,03,37	5,16,07	6,00,77
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* belting for Machinery	24	55	51	47	1,21
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	56,58	93,96	1,30,70
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,28,57	1,02,84	2,13,71
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	2,69	1,03	1,14
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	6,08	2,35	2,54
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	5	9	46
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	36	73	64
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	15,65,07	13,06,22	10,95,49
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	29,99,57	40,49,41	42,28,36
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	2,96	2,43	4,27
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	71,32	98,41	82,63
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	5,30	6,30	7,05
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,12,64	3,16,73	3,07,16
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	60,29,56	70,44,92	71,92,28
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	95	1,11	55
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	16,74	8,29	8,79
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,64	11,25	13,93
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,59	2,63	3,33
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	32,92	23,28	26,60
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	3,10,11	2,37,67	2,46,76
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,31,38,01	2,99,16,19	3,48,83,61

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	24	11	13	1,02,22	44,43	8,44,28	1,73,84	2,50,59
waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	1	60*	45	2	7	23
manufactures—											
Piece goods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	901,870	635,608	931,025	703,956	21,08,56	19,65,42	22,65,12	30,44,45	23,06,47
,, white	,,	654,255	518,890	306,167	402,492	415,357	11,20,33	12,33,42	12,66,83	15,01,17	15,44,45
,, coloured	,,	631,552	386,277	138,279	243,789	347,493	12,94,80	12,41,46	7,59,39	12,60,03	17,68,47
Twist and yarn	lb	41,794	34,063	57,125	59,274	44,575	3,77,18	4,94,79	11,51,22	9,25,85	7,93,76
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,88	63,49	80,22	93,94
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No	24,014	8,970	2,504	4,089	5,915	52,20	22,92	9,52	16,17	22,95
Fents	Yds	37,127*	30,913	9,746	15,989	19,020	21,69*	60,78	21,62	45,69	65,37
Thread, sewing	lb	1,598	1,722	1,004	1,230	1,534	36,10	49,65	72,31	70,15	71,45
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,63,97	65,85	81,31	69,30	81,60
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,70,51	52,83,00	60,38,11	71,86,44	69,99,28
Metals —											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	88	122	165	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,18,01	3,65,77	5,17,16
Tinned	,,	31	41	25	44	44	73,31	1,54,95	1,38,45	1,69,36	1,79,17
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	31	61	97	108	1,28,29	90,00	1,65,52	1,87,28	1,80,87
Bars and channel (steel)	,,	140	40	137	192	170	1,33,29	87,69	2,89,98	2,94,78	2,46,35
,, ,, (iron)	,,	26	11	17	22	12	31,20	30,84	49,47	45,01	22,83
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	,,	71	18	58	66	78	82,01	26,88	1,63,28	1,25,93	1,30,03
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	17	27	15	53,23†	32,34	96,08	69,78	33,93
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	41	31	20	29,85†	79,59	3,00,05	1,44,04	84,06
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	18	25	31	34,94	9,00	58,86	59,25	70,16
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	21	26	30	31,69	35,46	55,57	45,39	45,50
Nails, rivets, and washers	,,	20	18	7	11	12	41,48	89,62	39,69	56,46	51,78
Screws	,,	2*	1	..	1	2	10,65*	13,74	7,22	14,55	16,16
Nuts-bowls	,,	6	2	..	..	1	11,63	3,96	1,29	2,33	3,01
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	3	3	3	8,44	8,19	23,18	20,41	13,65
Other sorts	,,	25	36	120	79	65	1,10,51	1,94,76	4,00,93	2,36,83	1,98,02
TOTAL	,,	695	325	613	746	756	11,17,45	9,61,00	21,13,38	18,27,27	17,92,68

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† ,, ,, ,, ,, 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Metals—*contd.*										
Tin . . . . Cwt	38	30	56	50	47	51,87	44,61	78,61	56,31	64,28
Brass, etc. . . . ,,	20	113	314	504	451	11,55	78,58	1,83,38	2,82,14	2,51,63
Copper, wrought . . ,,	532	63	137	222	196	2,75,37	52,44	1,11,16	1,58,91	1,29,58
,, unwrought . ,,	61	27	26	69	60	31,63	18,27	14,34	38,65	33,89
TOTAL ,,	593	90	163	291	256	3,07,00	70,71	1,25,50	1,97,56	1,63,47
Lead . . . . ,,	123	102	51	52	60	18,41	30,18	16,53	15,53	16,01
Zinc . . . . ,,	106	51	90	95	113	22,11	22,89	26,95	25,23	30,15
Aluminium . . . ,,	31	9	42	77	84	23,45	10,77	55,32	85,80	85,66
German silver . . ,,	22	5	7	12	10	17,67	3,03	10,66	13,31	12,48
Oilers . . . Tons	41	1	1	1	1	6,74	17,11	11,20	16,00	16,01
TOTAL OF METALS ,,	763	346	650	801	808	15,76,35	12,38,88	26,18,53	25,29,15	24,32,48
TOTAL OF ORES ,,	1	..	1	..	24	1,69	1,77	1,28	11	4,61
Machinery and millwork—										
Metal working Machinery (including Machine tools)	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	1,24,19	58,08	51,94
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	7,64,18	8,49,01	5,66,15
,, Jute	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	4,32,15	1,79,08	1,36,89
,, Other sorts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	85,66	39,70	22,78
Prime-movers	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	2,90,61	1,89,91	2,01,70
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	3,89,93	2,59,92	2,22,58
Paper mill machinery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	33,88	14,90	6,16
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	28,71	51,46	54,11
Boilers	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	2,55,42	1,24,19	98,64
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	26,86	25,79	39,15
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	72,91	40,32	1,07,80
Typewriters . . . . No.	—	—	—	—	—	2,75	10,92	15,52	9,92	14,96
Rice and flour mill machinery .	5	6	7	5	8	6,28	6,27	64,23	42,70	21,43
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	88,46	16,89	12,78
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	7,52,50	4,45,14	3,62,12
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	34,25,51	23,46,11	19,13,19
Sugar—										
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet . . Tons	624	469	717	442	411	12,33,90	14,07,55	26,76,76	14,84,37	14,76,93
,, 15 D. S. and below ,,	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,12	40	1,14
Molasses . . . . ,,	93	81	64	61	64	41,53	41,40	49,48	42,58	45,14
Confectionery . . . ,,	3	1	1	1	1	24,04	13,14	18,75	17,68	20,71
Saccharin . . . ,,	3	..	..	..	..	1,04	92	4,17	3,87	1,15
TOTAL ,,	733	554	783	504	476	13,17,58	14,70,48	27,50,28	15,48,90	15,45,07
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts .	—	—	—	—	—	2,44,97	1,54,92	8,89,98	5,14,41	6,09 03
Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,46	89,37	5,90,90	2,15,08	2,76,38
Materials for construction—										
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron . Tons	98	34	70	82	79	1,01,25	42,45	1,50,26	1,21,95	1,05,25
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron ,,	50	21	39	78	26	49,25	24,00	92,03	1,52,65	45,60
Sleepers of wood . . ,,	59	12	14	16	28	40,02	8,67	23,31	25,16	38,03
Bridgework . . . ,,	15	3	15	9	21	29,81	7,59	79,57	32,88	49,91
Other kinds . . . ,,	222	8	11	13	16	41,45	21,21	65,01	43,68	48,26
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	6,11,21	3,48,21	18,91,06	11,05,81	11,72,46
Oils—										
Mineral, kerosene . . Gals.	66,909	48,533	46,498	50,313	68,955	2,71,16	2,37,57	3,46,19	3,37,90	4,41,64
,, other kinds . . ,,	24,056	34,298	76,473	82,591	99,948	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,87,75	3,42,33	3,97,91
Animal . . . . ,,	712	475	29	14	7	8,42	8,40	1,19	48	22
Vegetable . . . ,,	471	367	407	317	438	10,00	8,37	14,92	12,08	15,37
Essential . . . ,,	14	20	25	32	30	4,43	4,86	6,09	7,37	10,04
TOTAL ,,	92,162	83,693	123,432	133,267	169,378	3,94,88	4,23,93	7,56,14	7,00,16	8,65,18
Silk, raw . . . . lb	2,567	1,953	1,608	1,829	1,365	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,32,17	1,57,88	1,19,07
,, waste . . . . ,,	92	78	160	131	69	1,24	1,11	3,06	2,45	2,93
,, manufactures—										
Piece goods . . Yds.	26,030	19,719	13,956	14,331	14,087	1,82,22	2,01,50	2,31,97	2,26,61	2,20,64
Yarn, noils, and warps . lb	1,011	787	562	897	967	41,20	42,23	43,76	62,36	76,73
Mixed goods . . . Yds.	6,476	3,158	906	1,174	2,086	51,50	33,36	16,77	20,57	32,60
Other sorts . . . lb	55	65	32	42	69	1,13	4,91	6,20	7,00	7,20
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	4,33,93	4,76,87	4,82,17
Hardware—										
Implements and tools . .	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	73,70	79,15	67,50
Lamps and parts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	48,54	69,25	68,57
Builder's hardware . . .	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	32,55	35,20	24,31
Agricultural implements . .	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,38	22,69	20,65
Enamelled ironware . .	—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	20,13	23,64	31,09
Domestic hardware . .	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,50	11,89	8,97	9,38
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,78,71	2,76,00	2,20,79
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,91,90	5,14,90	4,42,29
Vehicles—										
Aircraft . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
Carriages and carts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	63,34	30,19	21,68
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	16,83	39,42	59,62
Mechanically propelled vehicles—										
Motor cars . . . . No.	3	2	3	4	8	(a)1,13,45	74,91	1,73,50	1,38,40	2,04,63
Motor cycles . . . ,,	1	1	1	1	1	(a)10,68	6,36	8,87	8,65	9,25
Motor omnibuses, etc. . ,,			1	..	1	(a)5,71	6,39	20,49	21,77	25,01
Tram cars	..	..	—	..	..	—	—	—	11	..
Parts and accessories . .	—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	59,87	46,70	42,33
Ships and parts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	89,63	57,24	71,54
Total vehicles .	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	4,41,53	3,42,57	4,34,09
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	4,06,34	2,15,85	2,25,92
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	17,84	17,46	17,30
Scientific and philosophical .	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	34,53	25,13	25,82
Photographic . . .	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,97	31,39	31,25
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	30,12	25,32	25,18
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	5,14,80	3,15,15	3,25,77

*The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Figures for 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Liquors											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,492	1,664	1,667	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,39,40	2,28,28	2,09,39
Ale, beer, and porter	,,	4,405	2,546	2,756	2,713	2,837	59,48	53,06	97,90	83,86	78,11
Wines	,,	337	266	248	217	225	27,95	26,28	38,48	29,87	26,45
Cider	,,	15	13	11	10	9	49	56	83	73	64
TOTAL	,,	6,401	4,362	4,507	4,604	4,738	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,76,61	3,42,74	3,14,59
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	8,793	1,919	5,870	8,742	10,809	67,84	56,36	2,17,47	2,02,27	2,02,56
Alizarine	,,	6,667	1,202	5,723	5,286	5,809	32,35	12,46	74,58	43,25	47,52
Others		—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	28,47	33,38	43,45
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	3,20,52	2,78,90	2,93,53
Wool, raw	lb	3,202	3,678	1,361	1,840	4,339	16,21	18,28	9,12	13,05	40,55
,, manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	1,952	3,364	7,553	2,06,79	1,37,68	78,92	98,96	1,77,81
Shawls	No.	1,668	189	44	111	212	41,45	5,50	1,68	3,83	11,54
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,400	636	291	304	378	16,20	9,57	11,75	9,50	10,76
Hosiery	,,	440	257	62	122	178	11,98	11,33	5,48	8,68	10,81
Yarn and knitting wool	,,	877	280	418	530	694	19,32	10,94	18,79	25,12	23,36
Other sorts	,,	1,315	540	262	340	791	12,63	6,74	6,24	5,47	9,82
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	1,31,98	1,64,61	2,84,65
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	81	100	107	40,16	55,99	66,48	74,71	79,37
Biscuits and cakes	,,	73	46	14	22	23	37,08	27,72	18,36	26,99	26,98
Farinaceous and patent foods	,,	256	248	274	277	294	38,10	46,40	59,78	69,99	80,16
Milk, condensed and preserved	,,	103	74	81	61	71	32,57	34,00	64,40	44,12	46,71
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	61,34	61,49	56,00
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,70,36	2,77,30	2,80,22
Paper and pasteboard		—	—	—	—	—	1,27,07	2,02,47	2,34,11	2,78,67	2,71,08
Spices—											
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	984	1,109	1,362	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,36,81	1,62,58	2,01,66
Cloves	,,	76	90	60	109	62	27,78	39,15	43,78	68,22	41,91
Others	,,	62	61	30	36	39	18,70	21,43	12,05	14,55	15,21
TOTAL	,,	1,294	1,326	1,074	1,254	1,463	1,54,72	1,96,93	1,92,59	2,45,35	2,58,78
Glass and Glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	60,78	79,87	86,38
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	272	339	434	12,56	25,14	33,68	35,90	34,79
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	16	29	27	24,67	17,05	33,36	47,80	39,42
Sheets and plates†	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	12,895	18,206	16,936	17,46	20,09	37,95	36,92	32,90
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	16,53	22,59	17,32
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	40,19	36,52	34,98
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,22,49	2,59,60	2,45,74
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb	1,731	2,623	2,739	4,087	3,453	52,74	1,12,79	1,31,34	1,85,34	1,56,76
Others	,,	1,498	1,017	1,324	1,595	4,902	18,33	19,63	33,72	40,33	69,42
TOTAL	,,	3,229	3,640	4,063	5,682	8,355	71,07	1,32,42	1,65,06	2,25,67	2,26,18
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	cwt.	531	826	872	945	1,073	28,30	74,44	86,70	93,69	95,65
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,04,19	1,08,01	1,09,09
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	1,90,89	2,01,70	2,04,74
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb	1,417	1,632	688	619	1,135	15,65	24,37	21,24	17,51	34,23
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	20,01	25,29	21,57
Quinine salts	lb	119	76	63	80	96	11,61	17,89	27,65	25,12	26,37
Cassia lignea	Cwt.	35	39	46	70	48	9,56	9,10	13,21	17,46	10,58
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	41,07	55,79	76,26	82,70	88,58
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,63	1,20,02	1,58,37	1,66,08	1,81,33
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	69,13	2,25,74	1,79,81
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	1,501	909	614	80,89	30,41	5,85,05	3,22,47	1,76,20
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	49	59	68	58,03	67,52	1,00,84	1,11,58	1,13,71
Almonds	,,	8	58	5	6	5	23,78	25,61	46,40	46,10	34,24
Others	,,	4	47	3	3	3	10,27	8,72	11,37	16,38	12,21
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,39	9,45	10,64
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,68,00	1,83,57	1,70,80
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,54,38	1,80,20	1,68,42
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	13,681	11,286	11,244	88,21	1,53,31	2,03,80	1,61,81	1,45,92
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	59,71	54,34	62,29
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	22,76	24,49	27,80
Hats, caps, and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	14,49	14,03	21,68
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	5,85	7,47	14,59
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	9,81	8,80	14,89
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,12,62	1,09,13	1,41,25
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt	296	255	264	297	315	54,19	83,08	1,03,14	1,10,71	1,04,93
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	20,82	26,99	25,96
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,23,96	1,37,70	1,30,89
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	130	95	125	134	113	52,77	33,22	1,38,70	1,05,67	74,71
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	18,233	20,774	17,763	15,13	20,35	40,40	35,50	26,74
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	21,59	23,35	26,47
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	2,00,69	1,64,52	1,27,92
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	233	272	318	61,87	96,45	80,42	1,13,95	1,19,27
Salt	Tons	545	444	472	542	475	79,16	1,81,65	1,51,68	1,68,80	1,10 28

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Superficial feet for years prior to 1921-22.

No. 6—*concluded*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	62,79	93,02	99,02
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	91,37	91,74	89,06
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	1,00,88	83,20	88,12
Tea	lbs	4,842	7,412	6,582	6,109	12,838	22,29	47,38	55,40	45,52	82,26
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	77,00	77,28	67,76
Wood and Timber—											
Timber	C. tons	92	70	54	36	28	69,32	82,67	83,39	45,85	35,35
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	31,69	12,64	30,04
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,15,08	58,49	65,39
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	58,84	62,56	64,92
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	70,11	62,83	64,63
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	34,26	53,36	62,88
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	32,08	43,44	55,99
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	20	22	43,06	40,12	54,48	50,98	51,42
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	1,19,88	57,64	50,54
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	24,39	41,70	48,94
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	690	451	28	29	19,68	53,29	9,35,59	54,32	43,90
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	205	129	125	116	114	30,93	20,14	18,77	24,30	29,67
Gums and resins	,,	150	87	163	163	178	23,86	19,65	29,22	28,80	29,57
Flax, raw	lb	7	..	5	..	..	6	3	5	..	..
,, manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	578	858	810	15,74	26,64	16,05	16,52	10,73
Piece goods	,,	2,347	1,072	189	412	477	8,35	5,46	1,94	3,47	4,20
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	11,80	11,84	13,38
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	29,84	31,83	28,31
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	47	73	75	16,06	15,93	19,15	25,25	25,71
Boots and Shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	172	385	723	56,73	41,31	15,41	18,01	25,45
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	40,48	32,00	24,75
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	16,13	18,84	23,52
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	16,82	23,15	23,14
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	1	12	66	3	6	1,17
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	19,84	16,79	20,82
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	19,87	16,85	21,99
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	192	180	155	11,31	18,13	43,68	24,26	20,46
Animals, living	No.	14	12	4	4	5	43,67	51,88	21,41	25,83	19,87
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,54	16,55	18,61
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	26,99	14,25	16,51
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	22,82	8,55	13,25	17,90	16,11
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	1	1	13,86	15,67	9,82	9,77	15,50
Manures	Tons	5	3	1	8	10	5,17	5,28	1,56	11,54	13,12
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	187	508	630	9,28	9,83	6,30	9,46	8,57
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	14	12	11	9,96	15,07	10,83	7,50	7,50
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	5,82	6,63	6,95
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	92	88	62	11,86	12,46	8,20	7,07	4,93
Articles imported by post		—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,09,80	3,47,22	3,44,19
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,81	4,03,00	4,73,67
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,66,34,63	2,32,70,77	2,27,61,13

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—	—	—	1,10,86	58,01	1,89,04	1,31,07	1,22,20
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—	—	—	68,98	41,56	85,83	1,08,38	85,18
Materials for construction—											
Rails and fishplates	Tons	56	10	7	15	3	55,72	11,29	5,05	22,68	5,17
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	44,03	14,12	15,15	8,10	15,50
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,95,07	2,70,23	2,28,00
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,19,88	2,04,50	1,00,24
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	1,22,80	1,12,07	72,92
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	15,56	36,19	32,19
Flax ,,		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	5,75	7,26	6,34
Wool ,,		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	7,30	9,83	31,50
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	28,61	53,28	70,03
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	21	25	22	35,10	46,50	88,88	78,13	45,38
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	54	11	6	16,40	56,62	46,98	8,13	4,26
Others	Tons	2	3	1	..	1	10,60	38,74	15,01	10,22	10,76
TOTAL	,,	28	26	25	26	23	62,10	1,41,86	1,51,77	96,48	60,40
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	34,18	51,61	55,86
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	97,17	74,56	52,27
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	1,10,57	67,93	51,10
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	15,89	66,64	28,12
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	42,38	34,60	23,11
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	3,68	71,50	18,15	15,46	16,76
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	63,59	37,88	14,85
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,03	10,40	6,87
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	377	326	3	15,17	4,08	1,56,68	1,11,89	91
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	32,16	20,65	74
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	68,11	2,42,97	3,26,19	1,20,29	1,75,01
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	16,25,12	13,48,47	9,57,19

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Cotton raw	Ton	430	391	534	600	672	33,27,83	33,63,19	53,96,83	70,97,43	98,47,09
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods Grey	Yds.	47,414	74,576	24,239	31,126	33,877	73,84	1,48,11	98,59	1,14,45	1,10,85
Piece goods Coloured	„	42,384	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,968	1,33,37	2,76,41	6,43,80	5,83,99	5,46,70
Twist and yarn	lbs	192,844	129,685	81,033	56,861	38,581	9,13,45	7,18,93	7,71,46	5,47,76	3,66,22
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	51,22	60,02	71,72
TOTAL (EXCLUDING KAPOK AND WASTE)		—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	69,61,90	84,02,65	1,09,42,58
Jute, raw	Tons	764	464	468	578	660	22,20,24	12,80,28	14,04,92	22,52,85	20,00,06
„ manufactures—											
Gunny bags—											
Hessian(b)	No.	339,122	412,631	95,220	72,586	99,578	9,39,10	6,79,99	2,20,08	2,22,80	3,23,56
Sacking(b)	„		302,896	291,490	271,646	314,188		14,24,99	11,71,65	13,72,89	14,93,54
Gunny cloth—											
Hessian(b)	yds	969,971	1,146,699	1,096,562	1,211,862	1,294,591	10,75,75	23,08,14	15,46,59	23,47,01	22,61,52
Sacking(b)	„		30,299	24,006	48,490	54,151		60,68	46,39	84,86	1,13,03
Rope and twine	Cwt.	64	76	49	64	74	9,62	19,65	9,71	12,00	19,64
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	5,15	9,85	17,07
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	44,04,49	63,02,26	62,28,42
Grain, pulse, and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Tons	42	32	39	37	30	27,18	20,09	35,54	34,13	27,99
Rice (not in the husk)	„	2,398	1,685	1,366	2,088	2,177	25,66,55	18,86,25	24,56,21	34,69,98	34,61,74
Wheat	„	1,308	807	81	220	638	13,96,86	10,33,41	1,46,83	3,44,02	9,11,81
Wheat flour	„	55	57	64	50	57	86,99	1,13,20	1,87,02	1,30,11	1,14,21
Pulse	„	159	129	80	148	276	1,29,81	1,88,52	1,34,50	2,02,00	3,08,62
Barley	„	227	198	10	16	169	1,93,16	2,21,73	20,36	19,13	1,76,90
Jawar and bajra	„	41	41	5	16	14	37,60	44,15	7,73	22,65	16,36
Other sorts	„	181	192	3	24	68	1,42,96	2,32,45	10,79	25,61	69,32
TOTAL	„	4,411	3,141	1,653	2,599	3,429	45,81,11	37,41,80	29,98,98	42,47,63	50,87,15
Tea	lb	266,497	322,691	313,878	288,296	338,755	13,06,78	17,54,57	18,22,02	22,04,00	31,64,61
Seeds, essential	Tons	10	8	8	12	13	20,57	24,16	26,61	53,29	52,07
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	379	270	174	274	369	7,98,90	4,94,04	4,30,02	7,35,36	9,62,15
Groundnuts	„	212	119	236	267	257	3,52,57	1,91,17	6,26,20	7,56,61	7,13,76
Rapeseed	„	273	91	134	252	337	4,14,69	1,43,01	3,16,77	5,58,17	7,35,54
Sesamum (Til or jinjilli)	„	119	33	31	36	10	2,48,15	67,35	94,87	1,09,05	28,66
Castor	„	114	89	49	84	85	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,04,07	1,83,36	2,26,99
Copra	„	31	16	3	14	4	1,10,43	60,73	12,32	50,54	16,53
Cotton	„	240	69	92	183	150	1,79,98	50,25	1,02,66	1,97,23	1,71,13
Mustard	„	4	3	1	4	4	10,08	9,16	2,30	11,94	13,73
Mowa	„	29	3	1	24	8	42,53	3,04	1,54	35,45	13,07
Poppy	„	33	5	6	4	6	69,41	9,58	20,72	13,62	17,40
Other sorts	„	9	2	..	23	12	23,23	6,46	2,61	30,76	24,19
TOTAL	„	1,453	708	735	1,177	1,255	24,36,97	12,17,42	17,40,69	27,35,38	29,81,72
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	435	476	486	2,20,15	2,57,06	7,91,58	10,26,52	9,06,27
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons.	—	24	22	20	22	—	3,70,78	1,62,86	1,93,38	2,40,62
Buffalo hides	„	—	8	2	4	5	—	1,11,07	12,14	21,05	41,76
Goat skins	„	—	21	22	21	19	—	4,39,66	4,09,60	3,45,39	4,00,29
Calf skins	„	—	1	1	..	..	—	22,63	6,36	3,21	3,07
Other kinds	„	—	3	1	1	3	—	44,07	7,18	7,57	7,51
TOTAL	„	50	57	48	46	49	10,31,60	9,88,21	5,98,14	5,70,60	6,93,25
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	—	16	5	9	11	—	4,15,98	1,80,25	1,99,24	2,76,97
Buffalo hides	„	—	1	1	1	1	—	21,43	7,87	11,90	14,10
Goat skins	„	—	3	1	1	1	—	1,42,53	82,55	1,04,23	85,02
Sheep skins	„	—	2	3	3	4	—	1,20,69	1,57,36	1,62,66	1,87,35
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	1	—	18,61	25,36	38,04	37,33
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	18	4,29,58	7,19,24	4,03,37	5,16,07	6,00,77
Wool, raw	lb	54,573	49,688	32,254	52,795	36,601	2,08,39	3,89,61	2,54,46	4,41,48	3,17,49
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,775	1,254	2,882	4,145	4,174	23,16	19,69	69,48	96,30	81,19
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	1,84	2,12	1,44
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	3,25,78	5,39,85	4,00,12
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	60	121	205	22,41	34,96	56,58	94,80	1,37,24
Other metals	„	10	11	38	56	51	31,81	47,42	1,28,57	1,62,67	2,13,71
TOTAL OF METALS	„	52	72	98	177	256	54,22	82,38	1,85,15	2,57,47	3,50,95
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	75	83	90	11,88	22,84	32,09	42,36	49,17
Mineral	„	13,172	24,639	22,714	19,958	16,841	13,93	24,72	2,05,59	2,24,51	1,89,67
Vegetable—											
Castor	„	1,114	1,564	193	603	581	15,22	28,22	4,11	14,62	15,68
Coconut	„	1,737	3,259	992	884	175	31,15	65,38	26,76	20,21	4,41
Others	„	1,175	2,045	571	742	711	19,72	46,06	15,79	18,11	21,10
TOTAL	„	17,244	31,558	24,545	22,220	18,398	91,90	1,87,22	2,84,34	3,19,81	2,90,03

(a) Detailed figures not available. (b) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	9	9	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,05,42	2,44,87	2,66,31
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	519	805	752	98,64	88,94	1,25,12	1,73,26	1,77,72
Others	,,	12	21	30	56	41	16,18	1,00,69	45,12	52,96	49,58
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	619	495	549	861	793	1,14,82	1,89,63	1,70,24	2,26,22	2,27,30
Oilcake	Tons	140	117	113	151	178	1,06,37	94,95	1,36,57	1,72,23	1,94,10
Manures—											
Bones	,,	95	39	89	85	96	65,41	28,96	92,08	90,84	1,14,74
Other kinds	,,	22	18	16	25	35	13,76	24,30	24,69	32,94	44,15
TOTAL	,,	117	57	105	110	131	79,17	53,26	1,16,77	1,23,78	1,58,89
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	235	169	218	1,37,52	18,09	1,39,08	1,23,61	1,57,46
Fodder, bran, and pollards		—	—	—	—	—	89,73	41,86	1,14,60	1,26,26	1,28,46
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	16	29	40	77,64	56,91	46,39	80,14	1,06,94
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	7,13	8,43	11,22
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,26	7,98	8,93
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	63,78	96,55	1,27,09
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	12	5	7	29,92	1,57,35	51,37	16,94	20,03
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,239	1,441	1,325	59,78	56,51	58,67	74,00	72,62
Turmeric	,,	92	78	48	42	50	11,08	12,31	9,11	9,84	15,64
Others	,,	107	94	96	124	135	14,13	14,90	13,07	18,85	13,45
TOTAL	,,	1,613	1,261	1,395	1,612	1,517	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,32,22	1,19,63	1,21,74
Rubber, raw	lb	1,120	7,728	11,015	12,499	15,430	38,70	1,58,13	77,16	72,50	1,14,46
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	28	27	25	54,99	97,62	1,27,70	1,23,36	1,14,14
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	106	114	90	38,53	53,52	31,04	34,91	27,70
Chillies	,,	124	126	143	162	165	20,43	27,23	40,19	49,53	43,30
Ginger	,,	75	55	74	52	45	19,95	12,61	19,61	17,80	20,34
Others	,,	9	11	11	7	11	6,97	9,99	9,52	7,56	19,52
TOTAL	,,	325	315	334	335	311	85,88	1,03,35	1,00,36	1,09,80	1,10,86
Coir	Tons	36	23	28	34	32	80,25	54,03	92,60	1,10,45	1,03,13
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	22,903	21,596	32,916	23,27	41,56	61,47	72,50	95,98
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	445	318	352	13,01	11,23	5,49	4,20	3,98
Others	,,	384	611	880	1,135	724	63	3,44	4,35	5,98	3,01
TOTAL	,,	22,346	25,917	24,228	23,049	33,992	36,91	56,23	71,31	82,68	1,02,97
Sugar	Tons	11	8	6	4	40	16,01	21,91	24,87	10,49	96,97
Mica	Cwt	49	50	27	60	79	35,87	57,45	63,34	60,78	80,37
Hemp, raw	,,	509	561	256	412	459	78,27	1,17,87	39,36	60,85	76,43
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	43,97	40,27	45,15
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	9	10	12	21,82	22,57	19,26	22,85	26,63
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	63,23	63,12	71,78
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt	185	166	180	119	127	20,97	24,61	32,28	23,56	28,74
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	10	10	10	12,38	10,65	14,89	17,56	16,92
Others	,,	54	65	91	78	92	5,27	7,40	13,18	13,13	17,18
TOTAL	,,	249	239	281	207	229	38,62	42,66	60,35	54,25	62,84
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	48	34	34	29,48	33 25	46,02	36,55	36,17
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,65	24,37	24,18
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	70,67	60,92	60,35
Silk, raw	lb	1,711	1,017	1,151	1,245	1,620	42,73	39,66	26,29	38,17	50,21
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	2,96	2,43	4,27
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	29,25	40,60	54,48
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	35,13	22,89	28,98
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	235	212	156	34,99	79,85	41,32	30,38	26,87
Animals, living	No.	451	274	270	191	227	28,04	22,18	32,92	23,29	26,60
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	26,02	31,27	24,83
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	4	4	6	—	15,36	13,12	16,97	23,73
Tallow, stearine, and wax	Cwt.	17	13	14		76	9,48	7,93	9,13	4,10	22,42
Coal and Coke	Tons.	825	526	115	98	183	75,77	48,46	16,03	15,07	22,31
Bristles	Cwt.	(a)94	4	2	3	3	16,29(a)	14,20	11,24	14,05	20,06
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,054	5,086	5,194	17,10	23,34	17,99	14,84	15,15
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	52	50	57	8,43	10,83	13,16	11,94	15,12
Horns, tips, etc.	,,	88	30	64	92	88	21,00	7,26	10,00	12,76	11,56
Articles exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,82,15	3,10,11	2,87,67	2,40,76
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,85,92	2,68,77	3,23,22
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,31,38,01	2,99,16,19	3,48,83,61

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	3	6	7	14	66	59,45	1,12,12	1,35,28
Cotton manufactures—											
Piece goods — Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	49,070	51,752	41,137	8,40	79,27	2,17,72	2,07,41	1,56,85
Piece goods — White	„	9,371	14,672	8,837	6,732	6,652	17,14	46,88	42,29	31,52	29,28
Piece goods — Coloured	„	50,796	37,888	15,738	16,021	13,278	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,02,27	89,88	67,97
Twist and yarn	lb	926	1,045	569	1,480	1,543	8,05	12,77	11,30	23,09	21,87
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	22,84	15,23	10,70
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,55,87	4,79,25	4,21,95
Wool, raw	lb	6,580	13,673	14,876	13,685	11,034	42,50	1,02,06	95,90	89,14	74,83
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	50,36	76,77	94,71
Total		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,46,26	1,65,91	1,69,54
Sugar	Tons	27	32	33	63	36	52,95	1,12,57	1,70,96	2,63,19	1,61,06
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	34,74	35,72	29,45
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	19	5	4	10	13	10,20	10,02	13,03	10,26	11,78
Others	„	1	..	5	1	2	9,85	8,18	8,49	10,42	14,72
Total	„	20	5	9	11	15	20,05	18,20	21,52	20,68	26,50
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	26,57	25,41	22,72
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	51,72	79,02	21,34
Gums and resins	Cwt	53	43	54	58	58	10,54	13,59	23,95	21,00	19,35
Silk, raw	lb	47	49	42	42	49	1,23	2,00	3,21	1,72	2,18
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	776	997	715	296	185	6,37	11,67	12,42	4,86	3,43
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	6,51	1,52	2,14
Total		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	22,14	8,10	8,75
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	10,32	8,77	7,59
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	39,19	36,14	31,13
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,53,90	3,53,10	3,73,14	3,88,10
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	14,06,34	15,16,33	13,07,48

No. 9.—Value of Trade in Merchandise Only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,50,92	49,28	2,00,20
Egypt (*a*)	...	...	...	88	9,36	10,24	72	2,22	2,94
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,38	12,31	13,69
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,08	7,68	11,76
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	9,44	4,05	13,49
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,66	6,65	8,31
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	51	1,47	1,98
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	82	2,70	3,52
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	2,34	1,95	4,29
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	5,49	12,59	18,08
Total British Empire	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,77,36	1,00,90	2,78,26
Foreign Countries—									
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,61	25,60	47,21
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	13,58	38,68	52,26
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,23	9,90	12,13
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,00	5,85	7,85
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,66	3,43	5,09
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	2,60	11,13	13,73
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	...	19	19
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	23,71	4,14	27,85
Cuba	...	41	41	...	1,65	1,65	...	1,04	1,04
Argentine Republic	...	2,27	2,27	...	2,61	2,61	...	2,44	2,44
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	1	2,22	2,23
Chile	...	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	...	20	20
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	29	1,84	2,13
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	5	...	5
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,36	2,73	5,09
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	5,33	8,03	13,36
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,25	16,34	23,59
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	20	85	1,05
Egypt (*a*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,61	7,58	11,59	6,10	9,93	16,03
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,98	1,44,54	2,33,52
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,66,34	2,45,44	5,11,78

Note.—Exports include
*Figures prior to 1921-22
(*a*) Egypt included in

WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1922-23			1923-24			COUNTRIES
Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
						British Empire—
1,40,05	70,40	2,10,45	1,31,60	90,40	2,22,00	United Kingdom
61	3,66	4,27	—	—	—	Egypt (*a*)
1,44	13,00	14,44	1,29	13,17	14,46	Ceylon
4,48	8,11	12,59	4,93	8,52	13,45	Straits Settlements
97	5,48	6,45	1,07	5,74	6,81	Australia
1,45	6,85	8,30	1,06	4,66	5,72	Hongkong
65	2,20	2,85	90	2,43	3,33	Canada
73	2,64	3,37	53	2,02	2,55	Aden and Dependencies
1,93	2,49	4,42	2,65	2,26	4,91	Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba
4,02	13,17	17,19	2,93	11,56	14,49	Other countries of the British Empire
1,56,33	1,28,00	2,84,33	1,46,96	1,40,76	2,87,72	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE
						Foreign Countries—
13,18	34,92	48,10	12,83	34,04	46,87	United States of America
14,42	40,77	55,19	13,82	50,97	64,79	Japan
1,96	15,57	17,53	2,23	20,05	22,28	France
2,10	10,29	12,39	2,73	21,82	24,55	Italy
1,75	3,55	5,30	1,76	3,18	4,94	Persia
2,87	13,70	16,57	3,36	10,61	13,97	China
...	5	5	2	9	11	Turkey, Asiatic
12,89	3,03	15,92	14,03	3,67	17,70	Java
...	4,01	4,01	...	2,74	2,74	Cuba
...	3,16	3,16	...	3,81	3,81	Argentine Republic
1	1,87	1,88	3	2,39	2,42	Indo-China
...	38	38	...	1,61	1,61	Chile
26	3,17	3,43	9	3,79	3,88	Spain
1	1	2	15	...	15	Russia
2,22	4,08	6,30	2,28	5,96	8,24	Netherlands
6,32	11,37	17,69	5,51	13,90	19,41	Belgium
11,89	22,64	34,53	11,89	25,11	37,00	Germany
29	1,26	1,55	76	1,54	2,30	Austria*
—	—	—	52	2,98	3,50	Egypt (*a*)
6,21	12,49	18,70	8,64	12,89	21,53	Other countries
76,38	1,86,32	2,62,70	80,65	2,21,15	3,01,80	TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
2,32,71	3,14,32	5,47,03	2,27,61	3,61,91	5,89,52	GRAND TOTAL

re-exports.
relate to Austria-Hungary.
British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports.	Exports including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	56·6	20·1	39·1	60·2	22·4	38·5	57·8	25·0	37.6
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·5	5·0	2·7	·6	4·1	2·6	·6	3·6	2·5
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·5	3·1	2·3	1·9	2·6	2·3	2·2	2·4	2·3
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	3·5	1·6	2·6	·4	1·7	1·2	·5	1·6	1·2
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·6	2·7	1·6	·6	2·2	1·5	·5	1·3	1·0
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	·8	·8	·8	·4	·8	·6	·04	·5	·3
Total (including other British possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	66·6	41·0	54·4	67·2	40·7	52·0	64·5	38·9	48·8
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	5·1	15·7	10·2	6·2	13·0	10·1	6·1	14·1	11·0
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·1	10·0	9·2	5·7	11·1	8·8	5·7	9·4	8·0
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	8·9	1·7	5·4	5·5	1·0	2·9	6·2	1·0	3·0
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·8	4·0	2·4	·8	5·0	3·2	1·0	5·5	3·8
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	·8	2·4	1·5	·9	3·3	2·3	1·2	6·0	4·2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·0	4·5	2·7	1·2	4·4	3·0	1·5	2·9	2·4
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·6	1·4	1·0	·8	1·1	1·0	·8	·9	·8
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·01	·0	·01	·0	·0	·0	·1	..	·03
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·8	1·1	1·0	·9	1·3	1·2	1·0	1·6	1·4
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	2·1	3·3	2·6	2·7	3·6	3·2	2·4	3·8	3·3
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·7	6·7	4·6	5·1	7·2	6·3	5·2	6·9	6·3
Austria (a)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·0	·3	·2	·1	·4	·3	·3	·4	·4
Total (including other foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	33·4	59·0	45·6	32·8	59·3	48·0	35·5	61·1	51·2

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1921, 1922 and 1923, with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1921	1922	1923	Pre-war average	1921	1922	1923
United Kingdom	599	1,086	1,003	1,096	465	703	720	767
France	305	425	439	431	253	381	392	402
Egypt (e)	26	57	44	46	31	37	50	60
Canada	106	186(d)	170(d)	194(d)	66	187(c)	197(c)	218(c)
United States of America	341	652	703	829	433	1,138	850	894
British South Africa	38	61(f)	54(f)	59(f)	35	24	29	37
Brazil	61†	60	49	51	69†	59	69	73
Netherlands	(b)	196	176	172	(b)	120	106	111
Germany	477	(b)	335	317	405	(b)	214	317
Switzerland	71	101	81	88	63	79	73	68
Italy	137	190	166	172	88	91	98	111
Czechoslovakia (h)	..	72	65	65	..	87	92	80
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	402	(g)	142	144†	286	(g)	100
Denmark	(b)	76	72	79	(b)	65	56	61
Sweden	(b)	74	66	78	(b)	64	68	66
Australia	73†	120	124	136	67†	123(h)	124(h)	111(h)
British India (a)	103	197‡	166‡	160‡	148	146‡	182‡	223‡

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.

†Triennial average.

‡Rupee figures converted into sterling at average T. T. rates in Calcutta on London.

(a) Includes Government stores.

(b) Value not available.

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation.

(d) Including silver bullion.

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(f) Inclusive of transit trade.

(g) Figures previous to 1922 relate to *Belgium*.

(h) Including bullion and specie.

NOTE—In the cases of Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, and Italy, the Import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Czechoslovakia and Siam, the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing principal Articles

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	12,95	11,02	9,42
Apparel	59,29	52,55	49,78	60,64
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	59,28	53,93	52,81
Artificial silk yarn	—	1,73	10,34	11,75
Belting for machinery	36,26	88,26	71,96	75,72
Bobbins	—	99,85	49,55	45,85
Books and printed matter	41,05	44,89	44,42	44,64
Boots and shoes	51,33	10,04	13,50	16,82
Building materials	59,89	1,30,66	1,08,20	87,52
Carriages and carts	19,11	31,66	13,50	10,55
Chemicals	69,55	1,30,37	1,38,42	1,35,33
China clay	—	20,16	15,42	13,37
Coal and coke	41,33	2,98,42	1,99,65	33,45
Cordage and rope	4,39	4,56	3,40	3,81
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	1,50,91	45,40	1,08
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	8,77,21	5,69,88	4,61,18
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	18,38,33	26,60,95	19,14,62
White	10,87,38	12,36,69	14,60,21	14,61,68
Coloured	11,29,72	6,43,08	10,66,58	15,12,24
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,40,60	1,64,95	1,78,55
Cutlery	10,53	8,78	7,56	8,02
Cycles and parts	29,40	13,46	29,36	47,76
Drugs and medicines	54,03	72,43	75,95	82,70
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	78,86	21,05	28,89
Earthenware and Porcelain	30,50	43,64	38,35	31,22
Flax manufactures	28,83	28,95	31,24	27,84
Glass and glassware	22,26	44,36	37,35	31,55
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	29,85	35,05	32,61
Hardware	1,88,61	3,67,70	2,54,54	2,07,53
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	3,54,50	2,06,52	2,24,05
Ivory	11,33	16,96	14,05	11,08
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	10,02	13,63	10,75
Jute manufactures	10,09	7,67	4,26	5,73
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	58,58	43,62	43,40
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	65,37	57,34	50,78
Spirit	69,47	1,60,31	1,58,35	1,37,69
Wines	13,62	17,59	14,23	11,23
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	28,45,10	19,87,72	16,23,94
Metals—				
Copper	1,67,45	85,03	1,24,42	79,69
Iron	28,88	41,54	27,15	13,37
Iron or steel	6,96,13	10,05,54	9,59,85	11,26,94
Lead	13,99	13,81	11,50	10,07
Steel	42,02	90,57	79,07	62,67
Others	53,79	1,81,48	2,34,25	2,03,97
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	1,35,92	66,69	73,58
Oils, mineral	22,31	37,17	36,86	24,74
„ vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	14,47	13,11	14,63
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,73	2,87	2,31
Paints and colours	42,19	79,49	84,77	84,93
Paper and pasteboard	78,44	1,11,67	1,33,88	1,33,40
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	6,00	12,76	57,74
Pitch and tar	8,72	7,81	6,49	4,42
Polishes	9,48	11,97	16,54	20,55
Printing materials	14,70	26,25	15,88	20,32
Provisions	1,34,15	1,19,01	1,34,19	1,29,92
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	18,39,78	10,40,32	11,03,39
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	64,70	77,82	77,52
Salt	23,44	25,76	30,32	23,63
Ships, parts of	18,00	84,93	52,62	64,60
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	19,07	10,52	11,08	13,60
Soap	56,52	86,72	1,06,96	1,11,27
Starch and farina	2,27	2,48	1,15	1,24
Stationery	41,44	65,71	56,33	53,54
Sugar	25,37	20,82	24,10	17,62
Tallow and stearine	10,43	8,33	9,89	9,79
Tea-chests	41,32	53,17	59,02	49,57
Tobacco	54,83	1,30,77	1,99,22	1,75,37
Toilet requisites	10,35	10,14	17,38	19,38
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	11,49	12,55	12,79
Umbrellas	24,71	13,73	18,08	22,98
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,85,24	87,47	91,43	1,44,63
Other articles	1,72,19	4,97,75	4,54,79	4,48,96
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,50,92,06	1,40,04,57	1,31,60,43
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	..	10,93	1,03,75
Fodder Bran and pollards	45,19	62,12	63,38	70,09
Bristles and fibres	12,74	13,44	15,84	23,24
Coffee	50,86	52,83	41,96	54,28
Coir, and manufactures of	22,95	32,42	38,94	30,59
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	63,24	4,17,00	8,56,87
„ twist and yarn	2,81	42	1,21	7,60
„ manufactures	11,13	6,87	23,65	34,77
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	11,27	1,80	3,71
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	1,98	4,63	5,37
Indigo	6,52	3,25	3,16	2,46
Myrobalans	23,46	17,12	34,26	33,52
Gram	34,94	..	13,73	29,04
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	14,61	16,03	18,82
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	38,98	45,72	40,20
Dressed or tanned	3,67,98	2,86,92	4,09,04	4,80,40
Horn and hornmeal	5,73	2,23	3,28	2,73
Jute, raw	8,96,52	2,87,32	5,92,12	4,62,24
„ gunny bags	79,25	1,05,54	1,39,30	1,78,37
„ „ cloth	55,57	1,00,04	1,05,92	1,28,36
Lac	56,67	1,78,60	2,28,49	1,90,48
Manures	10,39	16,18	9,70	5,31
Manganese ore	30,66	17,98	62,58	63,58
Other metals and ores	24,78	28,45	58,78	1,09,92
Mica	20,80	33,88	23,13	25,90
Oils	18,34	1,80,10	1,45,81	2,10,52
Paraffin wax	17,38	20,30	15,87	16,57
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7,18	7,55	7,90
Pulse—				
Beans	51,27	35,13	22,13	24,03
Lentils		11	5,75	13,43
Other pulses		8	22,72	32,20
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	1,97,20	1,28,74	98,63
Rubber, raw	23,28	47,52	39,80	54,84

Articles	Pre-war average.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Saltpetre	6,55	14,25	6,29	2,83
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	24,71	34,01	39,54
Cotton	1,74,92	98,78	1,95,16	1,69,80
Linseed	2,65,01	2,04,32	3,81,72	4,69,26
Rape	35,17	69,81	99,54	1,44,13
Copra	3,82	2,95	13,54	6,87
Others	10,52	23,79	63,34	61,62
Silk, raw	5,93	10,60	13,84	18,46
Spices	10,68	7,80	8,68	10,39
Sugar	8,59	4,44	56	74,02
Tea	9,51,37	16,11,64	19,14,03	27,96,69
Wheat	10,50,94	54,69	2,98,13	7,03,91
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	21,48	45,28	70,35
Wool, raw	2,61,11	2,49,31	4,31,78	3,00,07
„ manufactures	18,71	46,87	65,04	50,87
Other articles	1,51,59	2,93,50	2,66,95	3,01,31
TOTAL	55,04,99	46,02,25	65,91,44	86,44,84
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	15,84	8,96	6,67
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	..	64,86	30,09
Wool, raw	37,55	88,31	77,95	65,89
Other articles	48,75	2,21,25	2,97,28	2,92,83
TOTAL	1,24,52	3,25,40	4,40,05	3,95,48
AUSTRIA*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	30	1,22	348
Boots and shoes	2,50	..	12	63
Cotton manufactures	22,15	23	1,75	3,08
„ twist and yarn	3,08	..	2	2,80
Glass and glassware	68,98	5,59	9,52	6,78
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	10	59	1,23
Hardware	27,28	2,67	3,31	8,35
Instruments	1,98	2,12	62	1,27
Matches	9,07	3	35	34
Metals	12,13	3,38	2,11	4,95
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	74	2,92	7,57
Sugar	85,12	..	..	27,33
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	8,96	7	..	28
Other articles	38,31	4,61	6,95	6,91
TOTAL	3,18,75	19,84	29,48	76,10
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	41	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	51,90	91,16	1,16,50
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins	1,30,42	8	47	13
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	..	1,73
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	30,88	21,47	7,98
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	11,84	25,48
Other articles	11,54	28	69	62
TOTAL	7,73,18	83,55	1,25,63	1,52,44
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	1,11	65	1,38
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	42,12	12,93	4,52	15,23
Cutlery	1,70	5	25	3
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	7,12	15,54	4,78
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,42	1,47	1,84
Glass and glassware	16,92	23,87	25,36	24,53
Hardware	5,58	2,18	3,84	3,31
Liquors	1,50	2,45	2,28	2,16
Machinery and millwork	1,76	18,99	17,59	8,81
Manures	75	8	2,89	5,34
Matches	2,44	..	..	..
Metals—				
Brass	37	7,59	4,16	1,48
Copper	3,54	3,43	2,02	71
Iron	15,95	30,56	27,46	13,86
Iron or steel	45,46	1,45,86	1,60,84	1,42,87
Steel	63,54	1,64,59	1,87,22	1,77,42
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	8,65	5,96	4,68
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	6,64	4,73	4,91
Paper making materials	—	5,57	..	..
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	6,76	20,70	21,02
Sugar	29	54,46	19,71	9,47
Other articles	46,48	30,24	1,25,29	1,08,84
TOTAL	2,76,00	5,32,94	6,31,78	5,51,29
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	6	20,92
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	3,29,43	5,36,45	7,07,94
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	3,65	4,12	4,32
Hemp, raw	13,73	8,14	21,39	30,82
Hides and skins	10,00	2,70	1,11	4,92
Jute manufactures	13,69	6,20	11,14	20,17
„ raw	14,42	60,50	1,12,05	1,47,20
Manganese ore	25,84	64,18	65,51	35,84
Manures	19,88	20,90	33,00	50,13
Rice not in the husk	41,51	4,41	14,06	21,15
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	8,96	18,08	17,70
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	2,19	3,81	1,40
Groundnuts	26,78	67,85	31,29	18,74
Linseed	1,55,71	49,69	59,80	73,29
Mowa	7,97	1,14	7,03	3,42
Poppy	16,11	93	30	2
Rape	1,51,62	1,06,09	1,19,78	74,78
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	5,75	7,19	..
Others	2,29	31	89	1,03
Wheat	1,46,22	10,40	17,32	53,61
Other articles	54,08	46,90	65,68	92,25
TOTAL	11,94,20	8,00,32	11,30,06	13,79,58
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	2,92	6,72	10,14

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	21,88	14,85	16,71
Chemicals	47	1,57	58	1,16
Clocks and watches	4,65	60	15	55
Cotton manufactures including yarn	2,88	96	1,87	3,49
Drugs and medicines	2,65	4,14	4,11	4,96
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	4,13	8,08	11,48
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	10,31	5,58	6,15
Furniture	14	1,36	13	46
Hardware	2,18	2,13	1,02	2,42
Haberdashery	8,25	4,99	2,12	2,34
Instruments	4,20	2,75	2,18	1,86
Liquors	38,04	61,62	46,90	49,04
Machinery	31	3,85	3,06	1,34
Metals—				
Brass	16	63	61	9
Copper	12,93	5,48	58	42
Iron or steel	2,84	5,07	5,56	3,08
Steel	20	11,82	6,97	4,30
Motor cars, etc.	5,94	11,04	4,76	6,66
Oils	82	77	1,55	2,53
Provisions	3,07	4,47	2,48	4,06
Rubber manufactures	1,78	31,33	43,25	39,38
Seeds	51	1,76	17	12
Sugar	43	3,23	6,39	2,69
Silk manufactures	27,18	6,47	10,13	16,12
Wool manufactures	12,64	7,88	7,62	15,50
Toilet requisites	68	71	75	1,01
Umbrellas	81	1,12	1	25
Other articles	31,73	11,32	14,44	24,77
TOTAL	2,20,50	2,23,39	1,96,40	2,22,94
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	45,32	44,70	44,11
Gram	28,00	..	15,84	11,54
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	99,42	2,67,12	4,73,76
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	15,60	19,64	32,23
Horn and hornmeal	9,27	53	78	90
Jute, raw	2,25,21	1,70,94	2 24,93	2,18,65
,, bags and cloth	2,56	64	2,55	1,91
Lac	11,55	18,05	29,90	36,28
Manganese ore	17,24	20,56	32,51	35,46
Manures	10,47	6,23	6,99	11,79
Pulse—				
Beans		..	..	4
Lentils	1,82	..	6,06	12,71
Other pulses		..	95	1,46
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	..	4,62	2,74
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	15,53	36,27	50,15
Groundnuts	2,81,66	3,88,58	5,00,50	5,35,99
Linseed	1,55,94	79,39	1,32,43	2,05,66
Mowa or mowra	4,16	..	7,05	3,57
Poppy	43,87	17,49	10,43	15,23
Rape	96,17	21,28	62,62	47,62
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	8,18	26,70	13,90
Others	21,25	1,54	21,27	15,69
Silk, raw	35,23	12,98	19,99	23,61
Wheat	1,12,55	..	6,63	91,78
Other articles	62,26	60,44	68,59	98,49
TOTAL	14,77,26	9,82,70	15,39,17	19,85,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	7,55	17,51	19,41
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	9,55	8,20	19,85
Bobbins	..	4,08	1,04	1,27
Building materials	6,72	8,60	11,18	5,81
Buttons	..	4,19	8,52	6,68
Carriages	2,81	2,46	3,79	1,81
Chemicals	10,62	22,74	29,74	34,56
Cutlery	7,95	5,06	11,93	12,50
Cycles	1,75	2,07	7,05	10,75
Drugs and medicines	6,19	6,89	10,49	16,09
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,42,99	1,87,98	1,83,62
Glassware	23,69	31,45	44,34	43,09
Hardware	57,24	60,82	1,12,40	92,97
Instruments	13,57	14,76	37,64	34,54
Liquors	19,41	18,76	28,29	31,17
Machinery	30,27	55,17	78,58	43,55
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	15,03	35,21	26,92
Brass	1,56	24,39	61,29	72,78
Copper	93,41	23,16	21,87	52,62
Iron	2,86	2,26	3.33	51
Iron or steel	86,97	81,41	1,11,84	72,20
Steel	65,19	40,10	63,40	42,10
Motor Cars, etc.	5,64	5,24	5,04	3,74
Paints and materials	5,58	5,21	9,36	7,82
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	18,58	30,70	48,91
Paper making materials	1,61	3,43	5,90	1,64
Printing materials	1,02	4,70	3,88	3,93
Railway plant	12,19	3,99	9,47	4,86
Rubber manufactures	3,82	6,50	10,30	17,97
Salt	9,46	12,71	17,49	6,72
Stationery	5,04	9,37	22,28	21,75
Sugar	3,84	2,16	39,37	20,23
Textiles—				
Cotton manufactures	83,71	6,34	9,82	22,09
Haberdashery	22,10	10,06	19,41	26,70
Silk manufactures	16,81	2,04	5,36	6,88
Wool manufactures	90,62	15,96	28,10	42,25
Toys	11,10	9,46	20,04	25,60
Umbrellas	7,66	5,54	8,42	9,39
Other articles	88,90	27,32	65,63	1,13,32
TOTAL	9,35,56	7,24,55	11,88,68	11,89,19

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir, and manufactures of	22,66	13,54	17,98	15,39
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	3,73,08	5,29,54	6,65,43
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	14,53	21,63	13,91
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	2	1	63
Hemp, raw	8,48	6,08	9,04	6,09
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	92,66	1,10,78	1,51,18
Jute, raw	4,90,40	4,20,79	5,57,88	5,12,68
,, gunny bags	15,38	98	7,57	7,61
,, ,, cloth	6,83	1,17	3,28	44
Lac	37,67	31,60	53,12	59,15
Manures	8,30	6,19	8,20	6,80
Oils	12,29	2,31	2,57	6,54
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	3,97,89	5,31,38	6,39,76
Seeds, Rape	1,04,92	73,52	1,38,98	1,53,68
,, Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	49	15,52	5,27
,, Linseed	70,14	8,83	8,10	19,05
,, Mowa	29,01	40	21,36	5,25
,, Poppy	8,43	1,39	50	97
,, Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	64	10,28	64
,, Others	27,84	67,54	75,53	39,98
Tea	3,09	33	54	3,98
Wood (chiefly teak)	15.06	5,20	9,99	5,12
Other articles	1,98,57	1,08,10	1,16,57	1,75,23
TOTAL	22,30,35	16,27,77	22,50,30	24,94,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	5,78	13,37	16,45
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	83,45	98,55	97,39	84,94
,, twist and yarn	11,14	11,21	8,15	8,29
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	11,41	14,38	19,04
Liquors	1,54	10,95	4,97	4,22
Metals	44	21,56	12,67	15,67
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	12,78	17,75	20,45
Provisions	8,65	25,85	15,78	26,72
Sugar	10	10,21	13,03	1,70
Other articles	18,18	33,61	37,83	46,71
TOTAL	1,26,61	2,36,13	2,21,95	2,27,74
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,83	8,11	18,98	1,12,26
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	29,32	21,52	39,60
Lac	6,06	2,98	4,78	1,69
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	42,38	93,13	87,55
Seeds, Linseed	20,98	21,03	21,46	69,26
,, Rape	4,99	11,05	60,38	66,48
Wheat	2,02	12,03	80	2,26
Other articles	42,92	1,45,72	1,87,48	2,16,66
TOTAL	3,34,23	2,72,62	4,08,53	5,95,76
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	4,31	3,22	8,24
Art. works of	45	3,17	83	76
Building materials	2,57	9,18	13,14	10,61
Buttons	..	5,80	7,33	5,27
Chemicals	4,72	4,25	7,72	11,88
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	7,01	1,07	74
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	13,57	24,74	16,18
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	1,89	3,10	3,96
Glassware	4,26	4,59	10,18	6,21
Instruments	1,70	17,17	10,97	6,77
Liquors	78	2,47	2,93	2,03
Machinery	1,44	7,86	3,23	5,09
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	9,28	3,71	1,44
Brass	1,09	14,23	17,60	3,84
German silver	..	86	80	4,14
Others	67	61	2,95	3,84
Motor cars, etc.	66	13,36	7,21	11,89
Paper and pasteboard	79	1,40	95	79
Rubber manufactures	13	11,86	7,78	1,73
Stone and marble	2,48	2,49	2,97	3,22
Textiles—				
Cotton—twist and yarn	4,98	7,97	6,90	8,18
,, manufactures	45,22	18,64	17,09	48,54
Silk manufactures	19,83	21,26	23,08	39,80
Piece goods of cotton and Artificial silk.	..	1,42	4,88	25,64
Other articles	31,71	15,66	26,05	42,54
TOTAL	1,44,84	2,00,31	2,10,43	2,73,33
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	2,40,03	4,85,50	14,95,79
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	33,50	47,97	72,69
Jute, raw	1,14,89	84,28	1,51,54	1,58,37
Spices, Pepper	6,81	5,16	11,14	6,07
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	17,28	6,28	14,14
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	5,18	18,53	15,47
Linseed	54,86	31,45	79,41	68,97
Rape	11,40	27,58	64,10	1,80,41
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	32,82	32,23	2,67
Others	3,20	45,44	68,51	27,18
Wheat	37,14	18,61	7,20	39,12
Other articles	22,63	42,45	42,90	88,30
TOTAL	7,01,61	5,83,78	10,15,26	21,69,20
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	1,60	13,82	12,45

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	1,46	4,01	3,21
Hardware	64	1,19	79	1,11
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	2,10	12,33	11,40
Matches	9,34	44	1,77	1,57
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	77	3,99	10,47
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	22,58	41,94	25,24
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	6,77	10,12	11,24
Toys	..	1,02	1,22	1,08
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	1,85	58	67	5
Other articles	63	1,24	4,95	2,29
TOTAL	20,85	38,15	81,79	67,66
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	3,75	8,59	5,12
Rice (not in the husk)	94	90	66	38
Hides (raw)	20	1,91	3,78	9,48
Cotton (raw)	55	38	1,20	1,31
Jute (raw)	..	68	80	1,08
,, Gunnybags	55	6,82	13,17	10,36
Other articles	1,98	10,23	9,92	10,47
TOTAL	4,25	24,67	38,12	38,13
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	..	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	..	14
Jute manufactures	5,32	5,92	2,05	19
Other articles	1,30	11	16	35
TOTAL	24,93	6,03	2,21	68
RUSSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	19,86	..	..	10,33
Tea-chests	..	4,30	93	4,15
Other articles	2,42	41	51	72
TOTAL	22,28	4,71	1,44	15,20
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	..	..	..
,, goods	1,43	..	..	9
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	90	..
Tea	1,41,97	..	..	..
Other articles	13,72	35	9	17
TOTAL	1,90,48	35	99	26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	..	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	20,93	19,95	3,31
Saffron	3,88	2,73	1,87	3,08
Other articles	1,55	5,00	4,17	2,83
TOTAL	17,45	28,66	25,99	9,22
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	56,00	1,36,39	2,46,03
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	24,75	24,81	10,44
Jute, raw	64,51	71,90	1,15,92	74,57
Other articles	14,03	31,55	40,28	48,05
TOTAL	1,99,40	1,84,20	3,17,40	3,79,09
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	12,52	14,52	13,60
Machinery and millwork	..	8,16	4,20	9,74
Iron and steel	9,53	13,56	18,43	13,38
Matches	28,08	17,36	41,60	68,58
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	20,16	19,06	13,40
Paper-making materials	4,21	11,31	7,47	7,57
Other articles	2,93	12,93	7,37	6,46
TOTAL	51,31	96,00	1,12,65	1,32,73
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	1,07	5,20	6,85
Hides, raw	..	4,18	7,15	14,03
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	1,58	..	..
Wheat	8,66	9,23	..	..
Other articles	4,23	12,01	12,19	7,54
TOTAL	32,56	28,07	24,54	28,42
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	18,69	9,87	17,68
Wool manufactures	8	3,73	15,45	17,12
Other articles	8,33	1,49	2,69	10,96
TOTAL	15,94	23,91	28,01	45,76

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	1,62,32	1,01,66	2,07,76
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	13,70	11,93	7,08
Soda compounds	..	5,65	4,89	3,19
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	43,16	67,66	40,49
Other articles	4,82	9,47	6,51	6,32
TOTAL	35,97	2,34,30	1,92,65	2,64,84
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	48,71	62,68	48,37
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	17,79	36,08	39,23
Other sorts	8,98	25,11	17,38	14,67
Other articles	16,47	28,21	40,40	53,93
TOTAL	69,08	1,19,82	1,56,54	1,56,20
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	47,90	59,40	42,03
Other articles	11,57	27,56	32,90	27,75
TOTAL	19,81	75,46	92,30	69,78
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cigarettes	4,69	1,47	1,67	91
Cotton, raw	4,45	2,45	4,24	20,38
Salt	9,17	32,97	29,53	18,20
Sugar	7	1,01	4,56	2,91
Other articles	7,79	34,26	20,61	9,64
TOTAL	26,17	72,16	60,61	52,04
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	42,58	32,90	41,46
Indigo	3,96	7,14	3,51	4,23
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	55,20	1,65,74	68,96
Wheat	3,88	..	..	50
Others	27,56	35,61	20,39	25,15
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	19,30	43,58	74,51
Seeds	11,91	8,00	2,83	2,25
Other articles	26,11	36,24	87,03	65,11
TOTAL	1,85,70	2,04,07	3,55,98	2,82,17
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	18,39	10,23	16,34
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	18,39	10,51	2,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12,46	16,95	14,88	17,00
Grain, pulse, and flour	19,96	1,60	1,82	1,44
Other articles	5,10	2,36	4,53	4,56
TOTAL	37,52	20,91	21,23	23,00
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,27	6,45	11,59	9,98
Other articles	3,95	3,13	3,89	2,82
TOTAL	10,22	9,58	15,48	12,80
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	12,50	19,37	18,34
Other articles	3,02	1,06	2,74	39
TOTAL	6,90	13,56	22,11	18,73
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	244	4,70	6,42	5,80
Grain, pulse, and flour	7,93	35	1,64	3,10
Other articles	2,20	1,03	2,08	2,67
TOTAL	12,57	6,08	10,14	11,57
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	7,27	12,66	6,5

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	2,22,31	1,01,85	6,23
Other articles	98	61	63	2,73
TOTAL	2,64,22	2,22,92	1,02,48	8,96
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,20,00	1,35,55	90,94
Wheat flour	8,73	9,55	7,08	6,43
Other sorts	9,22	15,98	19,52	12,57
Jute manufactures	8,13	10,20	9,95	15,88
Oils, vegetable	6,03	6,00	9,41	9,33
Other articles	18,98	36,68	44,62	34,04
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,98,41	2,26,13	1,69,19
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	5,76	10,46	5,83
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	1,25,46	77,57	74,53
Other articles	1,48	19,82	4,19	2,87
TOTAL	13,15	1,45,28	81,76	77,40
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,18	18,09	45,70	45,24
Jute, gunnybags	39,33	81,44	1,05,06	81,43
Oils, vegetable	3,54	3,02	3,81	4,22
Provisions	3,27	1,03	1,04	2,54
Other articles	26,69	1,23,43	88,31	82,09
TOTAL	1,04,91	2,27,01	2,43,92	2,15,52
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	1,01,08	12,11	44,18
Other articles	1,11	9,76	8,56	1,52
TOTAL	5,97	1,10,84	20,67	45,70
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	9,08	30,27	31,40	30,03
Grain, pulse, and flour	14,85	4,27	11,11	11,98
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	18,37	28,29	27,51
Oils	36	12	11	6
Other articles	9,17	7,40	11,74	19,67
TOTAL	47,77	60,43	82,65	89,25
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	9,01	6,20	5,62
Other articles	3,57	7,58	5,41	4,32
TOTAL	12,19	16,59	11,61	9,94
RÉUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles	59	29	64	31
TOTAL	8,30	29	64	31
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	20,97	43,19	76,22
Paper and pasteboard	..	2,17	14	47
Pulp of wood	..	7,19	..	..
Railway plant	79	2,14	6,40	4,09
Other articles	30	18,48	15,63	8,77
TOTAL	1,09	50,95	65,36	89,55
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	73,89	1,26,86	1,11,24
Tea	54,91	55,11	74,29	1,04,53
Other articles	14,09	18,07	18,55	27,56
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,47,07	2,19,70	2,43,33

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	5,22	5,52	18,60
Apparel	33	2,30	3,45	6,39
Arms	80	6,71	4,09	.,0.)
Boots and shoes	54	3,61	1,21	2,39
Belting for machinery	1,11	9,28	8,37	9,00
Building materials	88	5,86	4,89	9,35
Carriages	72	19,88	3,42	2,06
Chemicals	22	10,62	7,61	5,97
Clocks and watches	3,82	6,96	5,27	5,77
Copper	..	5,13	42,79	16,66
Cotton, raw	27,72	6,74	70	..
,, piecegoods	26,44	78,30	25,89	20,59
Drugs and medicines	4,18	11,13	12,40	13,09
Dyeing substances	..	26,68	9,89	11,50
Furniture	1,44	2,26	1,40	2,67
Glassware	1,17	2,91	3,45	3,04
Hardware	24,72	1,03,31	77,60	72,40
Instruments	5,86	1,02,41	37,45	38,16
Iron and steel	48,56	4,42,51	1,39,45	72,47
Machinery	24,56	4,51,40	2,23,94	1,96,04
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	66,93	70,83	99,20
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	4,86,84	4,12,15	4,56,51
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	13,80	11,12	4,59
Provisions	3,80	34,83	27,97	23,65
Railway plant	54	12,80	12,99	17,56
Rubber	16	26,28	21,15	19,30
Ships	24	4,13	12	11
Spirit	5,34	9,31	9,06	10,53
Stationery	2,05	6,89	4,61	5,79
Sugar	18	14,05	40,50	72
Telegraph materials	..	3,16	12	2
Tobacco	5,90	24,46	18,77	42,57
Toilet requisites	2,22	8,26	10,48	19,25
Wood and Timber	6,56	9,66	3,93	1,21
Other articles	15,35	1,36,23	55,38	71,10
TOTAL	4,49,03	21,60,85	13,17,97	12,83,35
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	3,24,76	2,57,01	2,90,21
Dressed or tanned	29,59	12,67	17,77	24,16
Indigo	2,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	8,19	15,40	44,41	1,15,58
Coir manufactures	5,29	8,87	7,92	8,06
Grain, pulse, and flour	1,99	4,66	1,55	62
Manures	4,85	10,37	7,25	2,30
Paraffin wax	3,48	3,98	6,60	4,12
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	1,86,35	3,39,42	2,46,84
Gunny bags	91,73	1,06,26	73,61	85,21
,, cloth	6,92,16	11,02,49	17,74,57	16,14,00
Lac	93,77	5,04,27	6,19,79	5,34,81
Manganese ore	18,75	7,76	3,47	33,05
Mica	6,99	23,66	28,22	48,50
Myrobalans	9,78	10,32	12,84	14,58
Oils, vegetable	2,16	3,59	4,79	1,03
Saltpetre	7,61	1,42	32	21
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	45,95	70,78	95,20
Linseed	49,29	54	81	..
Spices	8,21	25,33	16,23	18,15
Tea	11,70	34,04	29,50	54,73
Wool, raw	4,52	5,12	9,49	15,75
Other articles	24,83	52,69	1,06,42	1,39,47
TOTAL	16,83,60	24,90,50	34,32,77	33,46,58
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	69,89	58,89	57,41
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute gunny bags	44,32	87,77	2,60,22	1,52,82
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	46,92	2,08,99	2,05,59
Other articles	3,71	3,55	8,47	5,47
TOTAL	66,59	1,38,24	4,77,68	3,63,88
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	2,19	4,77
Jute, gunny cloth	2,08,57	2,22,19	2,78,37	3,39,06
Other articles	7,04	21,50	34,83	37,38
TOTAL	2,27,13	2,43,69	3,15,39	3,81,21
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	53,26	66,29	77,14
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	3,11	7,49	7,30
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	15,29	26,76	1,46,48
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	1,10	1,99	1,28
Other articles	1,36	3,66	9,88	13,52
TOTAL	87,05	20,05	37,73	1,61,28

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	10,89	77	25
Salt	12,94	46,76	52,11	40,14
Other articles	28,19	24,03	20,32	12,79
TOTAL	41,45	81,68	73,20	53,18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	29,16	29,85	23,76
Cotton manufactures	18,38	40,55	30,28	25,40
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	97	5,98	2,43
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	20,01	25,64	19,35
Wheat flour	12,25	16,48	16,54	14,67
Spices	4,79	8,18	9,61	7,34
Tobacco	9,39	21,69	22,11	24,60
Other articles	16,01	20,56	17,87	18,59
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,57,60	1,57,88	1,36,14
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	82,15	80,19	51,45
Other articles	5,73	29,83	25,53	14,84
TOTAL	18,80	1,11,98	1,05,72	66,29
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	28,38	29,21	24,69
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	21,28	28,12	33,34
Other articles	9,19	7,43	8,92	9,96
TOTAL	46,75	57,09	66,25	67,99
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	1,62	1,66	81
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	56,55	65,18	54,05
Other articles	16,76	37,39	42,67	41,03
TOTAL	48,97	95,56	1,09,51	95,89
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	25,47	21,90	23,62
Other articles	10,93	18,51	21,21	22,56
TOTAL	32,16	43,98	43,11	46,18
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	5,90	9,64	7,99
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse, and flour	21,74	95,67	1,18,32	87,80
Other articles	14,69	62,82	51,86	48,51
TOTAL	36,43	1,58,49	1,70,18	1,36,31
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	57,90	43,45	42,28
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	38,10	55,41	53,21
Other articles	2,52	1,73	5,67	3,79
TOTAL	52,99	39,83	61,08	57,00
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	18,94	30,72	20,44
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	63,55	75,11	40,87
Other articles	12,34	22,94	24,63	27,88
TOTAL	42,24	1,05,43	1,30,46	89,19
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,19	19,27	17,26	18,78
Other articles	9,07	21,11	22,45	25,36
TOTAL	27,25	40,38	39,71	44,14
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	81,65	76,63	1,23,93
Other articles	2	13	27	1,60
TOTAL	53,78	81,78	76,90	1,25,53

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	6,01	7,29	4,48
Grain Pulse, and flour	12	3,21	82	65
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	5,28	4,37	4,70
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	10,47	10,96	12,38
Machinery	1,36	4,84	1,59	1,91
Metals	1,41	3,66	2,05	3,56
Oils	45	2,40	87	2,33
Rubber	10	2,46	1,77	71
Seeds	91	4,75	87	52
Spices	29,91	34,86	37,52	33,57
Tea	7,10	8,86	2,13	6,13
Other articles	20,11	51,18	73,49	58,12
TOTAL	72,53	1,37,98	1,43,73	1,29,06
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	22,92	16,53	17,49
Coal and coke	43,39	14,01	14,68	17,79
Coffee	5,76	49	23	27
Cotton manufactures	36,03	1,03,20	87,10	80,73
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	43,01	33,93	43,92
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	3,87	4,26	4,49
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	24,58	20,25	29,77
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice	4,26,72	5,84,03	6,60,65	6,37,62
Other sorts	48,80	95,11	85,33	77,83
Jute manufactures	5,41	7,99	10,76	8,49
Manures	10,87	20,74	31,44	39,10
Oilcakes	38,54	38,33	49,91	50,58
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,22	9,60	9,49
Seeds	12,21	14,76	20,29	21,22
Spices	15,31	27,82	32,25	31,58
Tea	26,90	25,80	15,46	23,95
Wood and timber	2,32	2,98	4,94	6,61
Other articles	66,52	1,17,75	1,26,79	1,63,96
TOTAL	8,02,35	11,56,64	12,34,40	12,64,89
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	26,77	22,84	11,44
Other articles	13,82	47,72	53,25	40,78
TOTAL	22,08	74,49	76,09	52,22
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	2,56	2,14	1,03
Building materials	83	8,84	2,39	41
Cotton manufactures	1,94	9,43	7,84	6,89
Cordage	3,19	4,18	2,15	2,03
Drugs and medicines	6,48	9,58	7,67	7,37
Fire works	5,00	8,16	6,87	5,20
Grain, pulse, and flour	4,58	3,09	4,13	63
Silk, raw	23,69	18,86	22,46	12,22
„ manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	48,02	37,22	8,93
Sugar, refined	10,34	24,31	17,90	22,87
Other articles	19,44	28,52	34,43	38,04
TOTAL	98,31	1,65,55	1,45,20	1,05,67
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	13,70	11,98	8,48
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	10,94	5,85	2,80
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	3,98,25	3,58,14	1,82,78
Grain, pulse, and flour	12,70	47,22	1,59,80	1,06,47
Jadestone	5,65	17,56	18,18	8,33
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	7,42	50,04	34,10	49,19
Opium	4,15,52	14,96	..	..
Other articles	41,09	77,80	74,62	87,86
TOTAL	9,12,86	6,30,47	6,62,67	4,45,91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	12,56	10,77	9,92
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	87	1,87	2,93
Other articles	6,62	21,27	10,08	7,19
TOTAL	13,42	34,70	22,72	20,04
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Silk, raw	83,44	1,09,36	1,24,95	95,87
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	64,93	63,36	1,08,70
Tea	10,70	42,66	38,11	63,57
Other articles	28,17	42,86	60,82	67,53
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,59,81	2,87,24	3,35,67
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	8,33,21	10,50,90	6,84,96
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	1,58,55	27,61	9,31
Piece goods	2,70	18	17	29
Grain, pulse, and flour	12,32	26,41	1,96,87	2,48,18
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	49,50	43,73	32,68	49,38
Tea	35,95	12	6	10
Other articles	3,18,49	44,97	55,22	60,59
TOTAL	8,72,39	11,07,17	13,63,51	10,52,81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	5,71	6,29	7,98

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,01	76	98	825
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	32,57	89,62	43,12	38,14
Opium	29,07	73,94	95,81	1,24,49
Other articles	5,11	58,77	48,02	76,49
TOTAL	66,75	2,22,33	1,86,95	2,30,12
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer, and porter	3	8,43	2,92	1,94
Apparel	9,17	10,64	12,22	7,70
Bobbins	...	13,21	2,64	3,14
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	1,97	13,40	6,51
Brushes and brooms	48	10	37	43
Buttons of all sorts	...	13,14	8,48	9,85
Camphor	11,48	14,46	12,87	27,27
Carriages	11	4,89	3,81	3,27
Cement	1	16,75	3,10	4
Chemicals	93	2,92	2,08	1,95
Coal and coke etc.	7,02	29,93	14,31	27
Copper	27,99	2,32	64	26
Cotton, raw	9	2,32	2,31	...
,, hosiery	65,23	45,13	64,03	74,90
,, piece goods	6,10	3,67,02	4,22,90	4,62,73
,, yarn	6,16	2,25,65	3,20,42	2,85,18
,, other manufactures	2,12	10,12	12,05	12,67
Cutlery	...	1,58	1,72	1,30
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	6,22	6,21	3,33
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	21,04	24,94	23,92
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,73	1,30	59
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	32,59	33,48	38,31
Beads and false pearls	7,61	14,82	15,43	16.05
Bottles and phials	1,0)	10,95	11,10	10,08
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	7,41	4,01	2,32
Table ware	1,41	14,18	6,68	5,56
Others	3,85	6,13	9,30	8,51
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	6,82	12,00	10,71
Hardware	3,59	21,29	32,69	25,70
Instruments	85	5,96	5,63	3,59
Iron or steel	...	1,08	1,94	3
Leather	38	66	1,04	57
Machinery and millwork	63	3,53	2,21	3.69
Matches	28,40	1,84,89	1,15,23	70,10
Paints and painters' materials	...	3,58	4,52	3,00
Paper and pasteboard	55	8,73	2,68	2,64
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	2,39	3,17	1,75
Rubber manufactures	...	62	1,16	1,12
Silk, raw	1,15	18	73	6,84
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,31,45	1,41,45	1,62,29	1,39,08
Soap	62	30	28	14
Spices, ginger	3,40	13	2,25	4,17
Starch and farina	7	2,50	52	42
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	5,16	4,65	4,07
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	37	4,12	49	14
Tea-chests	87	1,10	21	30
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,22	5,57	3,28
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	8,83	9,86	8,94
Umbrella fittings	4,91	9,81	13,32	18,89
Wood—timber	32	16	..	90
,, manufactures	71	13,19	39	15,63
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	8	1,41	7,45	7,27
Other articles	9,26	41,15	39,18	43,78
TOTAL	3,64,85	13,57,96	14,42,23	13,81,83
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	32,55,01	34,47,85	42,62,20
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	43,98	40,42	47,43
Jute, raw	10,84	24,08	38,30	34,83
Jute manufactures	10,93	1,31,68	43,50	51,58
Manures	5,59	29,05	11,98	20,67
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	70,20	1,26,39	2,12,29
Pulse	4,19	22,56	25,40	26,53
Iron or steel	15,24	52,43	87,44	1,05,69
Oilcakes	15,19	21,85	40,55	62,26
Opium	9,79	5,17	4,53	4,30
Paraffin wax	6,90	28,46	34,73	23,81
Other articles	8,61	1,24,53	1,18,81	1,64,84
TOTAL	16,84,66	38,09,00	40,19,90	50,16,43
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	58,73	57,58	80,98
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Liquors	2,59	9,75	8,17	6,54
Sugar	9,23,33	23,47,71	12,63,01	13,51,66
Other articles	9,11	13,65	17,57	44,92
TOTAL	9,35,03	23,71,11	12,88,75	14,03,12
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	1,02,11	1,05,95	93,20
Opium	52,28	63,00	53,99	36,00
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	2,13,78	1,13,55	1,94,67
Other articles	15,59	18,11	19,62	34,32
TOTAL	2,89,74	3,97,0)	2,93,11	3,58,19
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	11,12	17,27	9,98	18,69

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,68	27,20	34,29	25,23
Mineral oils	4,09	1,08,58	1,04,26	1,15,45
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	89	5,30	1,29
Wool, raw	9,81	2,53	2,77	3,51
Other articles	22,68	26,43	28,77	30,33
TOTAL	63,49	1,65,63	1,75,30	1,75.81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	42,95	26,36	25,50
,, manufactures	13,73	1,17,09	1,04 07	87,70
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	2,95	18,25	15,79
Others	3,33	15,42	7,09	4,59
Indigo	1,99	6,26	2,18	3,48
Tea, black	1,07	8,01	25,50	22,11
Other articles	11,51	24,75	39,69	47,60
TOTAL	55,13	2,17,43	2,23,17	2,06,77
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	1,92	15,22	15,03
,, manufactures	37,80	50,84	42,20	33,38
Metals and ores	3,68	3,50	3,18	5,42
Sugar	5,65	36,17	33,94	20,75
Other articles	13,81	33,52	36,82	36,36
TOTAL	66,76	1,25,95	1,31,36	1,10,94
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	48,12	25,16	16,53
Other articles	3,39	9,96	8,79	6,97
TOTAL	34,80	58,08	33,95	23,50
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	19,75	44,31	29,19	32,48
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	60,41	50,73	48,32
Opium	18,84	37,50	39,25	64,10
Other articles	6,21	19,97	28,16	26,64
TOTAL	62,94	1,62,19	1,47,33	1,71,44
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	4,97	2,95	3,65
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	7,76	6,52	5,68
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	8,01	7,42	21,88	22,61
Drugs and medicines	2,75	4,60	6,93	4,43
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	11,05	9,38	11,88
Fish	22,53	11,46	17,55	23,66
Fruits and Vegetables	6,27	5,34	6,63	6,33
Matches	7,64	62	55	56
Metals, tin	44,54	74,76	45,97	60,62
Oils, mineral	15,52	14,21	27,96	25,32
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	42,62	42,50	41,03
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	35	58	48
Silk, raw	6,75	5	28	1
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,03,07	1,27,43	1,67,86
,, others	12,63	9,85	8,94	9,44
Sugar	3,74	24,18	9,61	12,37
Other articles	48,72	90,44	1,16,42	1,00,47
TOTAL	3,08,48	4,07,78	4,48,13	4,92,75
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	6,73	4,06	5,36
Coal	17,08	..	..	4,19
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	38,62	19,32	15,01
,, manufactures	57,59	1,55,95	1,58,42	1,60,99
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	25,71	25,50	26,87
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice	3,24,33	2,21,84	2,76,32	3,03,90
Others	18,80	30,36	24,27	19,68
Hides and skins, raw	25	7,36	4,50	70
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	34,40	45,01	33,59	58,68
Opium	1,48,73	3,07	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	16,07	16,44	17,28
Seeds	8,23	11,29	13,20	12,46
Tobacco	13,12	16,54	19,75	19,86
Other articles	71,11	1,65,28	1,56,84	1,84,47
TOTAL	7,54,93	7,43,83	7,52,21	8,29,54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	3,54	4,61	3,11
Spices cloves	1,91	6,51	14,12	5,93
Other articles	11,44	14,54	40,05	13,55
TOTAL	18,25	24,59	58,78	22,39

No. 12—*concluded*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	25	2,18	8,66
Other articles	5	1	8	4,10
TOTAL	11,83	26	2,26	12,76
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	...	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	47,57	1,00,55	78,99
Other articles	4,75	4,96	8,56	6,63
TOTAL	24,55	52,53	1,09,11	85,62
MESOPOTAMIA (*a*)				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	—	23	23	22
Arms Ammunition etc.	—	57	10	97
Drugs and medicines	—	58	1,15	93
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	59	84	43
Fruits and vegetables	—	70,83	68,84	75,43
Gums and resins	—	15	5	20
Hardware	—	69	39	44
Hides and skins, raw	—	55	31	30
Metals—Brass	—	36	2,45	3,32
Motor cars, etc.	—	43	2,17	1,06
Mineral oils	—	2,97	3,47	..
Provisions	—	415	58	18
Railway plant, etc.	—	30	2,07	..
Seeds	—	40	20	15
Ships, parts of	—	33	3,98	5,27
Silk, raw	—	51	72	..
Wheat	—	—	15,86	15,31
Wool, raw	—	36	13	1,07
,, manufactures	—	1,28	74	38
Other articles	—	9,45	12,91	10,57
TOTAL	—	91,03	1,17,19	1,16,23
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	1,26,17	1,12,18	1,18,82
Indigo	—	2,61	4,46	2,31
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	60,55	20,38	8,71
Wheat flour	—	18,71	3,50	2,26
Others	—	3,29	67	82
Tea	—	11,76	47,56	29,94
Other articles	—	58,57	42,05	50,86
TOTAL	—	2,81,66	2,30,80	2,13,72
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	34,06	26,20	31,85
Provisions	—	9,40	78	35
Sugar	—	41,53	59,12	23,59
Other articles	—	86,59	52,31	40,93
TOTAL	—	1,71,58	1,38,41	96,72
TURKEY IN ASIA.(*b*)				
Imports therefrom —				
Animals, living	4,20	4	..	..
Fruits and vegetables : dried salted, etc.	33,27	14	2	7
Grain, pulse, and flour	2,13	...	..	2,10
Other articles	19,26	18	2	3
TOTAL	58,86	36	4	2,20
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton goods	59,50	4	..	37
Indigo	6,59	...	35	5
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	8,75	2,16	11
Wheat flour	7,54	...	..	..
Others	6,05	1	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,09	4,02	2,06	5,98
Tea	16,19	2	29	50
Other articles	32,64	5,92	61	33
TOTAL	2,17,60	18,76	5,47	7,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	...	..	..
Provisions	11	...	..	..
Sugar	2,55	...	..	1,29
Other articles	14,44	15	1	..
TOTAL	22,32	15	1	1,29
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	28,82	9,54	21,60
Horses	30,00	6,16	9,59	5,51
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	21,16	17,99	13,75
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	20,55	8,45	18,03
Wheat	...	8,32,25	17,81	...
Other articles	23,57	35,00	33,84	48,07
TOTAL	1,01,16	9,43,94	97,22	1,06,96

Articles	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
AUSTRALIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	2,71,95	3,71,31	4,14,74
Oils	6,26	67	99	1,98
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	22,68	53,47	24,94
Tea	40,81	32,35	26,06	29,40
Other articles	40,29	73,65	91,54	1,00,20
TOTAL	3,13,36	4,01,30	5,43,37	5,71,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	3,89	4,95	3,27
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	1,40	13	14
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	38,61	50,29	66,74
Manures	3,97	1,66	85	91
Other articles	10,02	12,12	11,34	19,98
TOTAL	50,66	52,39	62,48	87,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	24	11	18
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	10,63	27,58	25,36
Other articles	34	2,71	6,13	8,52
TOTAL	18,85	18,34	33,71	33,88

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	526,493	833,321	599,801
,, Japan	2,559	81,171	83,490	90,037	96,172
,, United States	10,405	7,356	21,197	4,447	525
,, Other countries	2,056	1,150	4,428	3,220	7,458
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	635,608	931,025	703,956
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	299,340	395,412	402,862
,, Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,391	3,216	4,226
,, Switzerland	2,606	762	156	991	4,727
,, Japan	48	3,328	1,861	2,375	2,307
,, Other countries	1,124	945	419	498	1,235
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	306,167	402,492	415,357
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	121,559	211,936	303,696
,, Netherlands	16,219	8,788	7,638	9,895	6,422
,, Belgium	4,082	548	239	141	824
,, Switzerland	2,655	1,734	585	1,570	2,645
,, Italy	10,320	9,111	2,313	1,891	5,567
,, Straits Settlements	1,458	666	489	1,875	2,592
,, Japan	521	13,095	4,924	15,366	23,422
,, Other countries	6,835	1,509	532	1,115	2,325
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	138,279	243,789	347,493
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECEGOODS INCLUDING PENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	955,099	1,453,409	1,318,804
,, Aden and Dependencies.	118	123	3,451	208	58
,, Straits Settlements	2,008	903	788	2,002	2,772
,, Netherlands	23,777	12,764	12,029	13,161	10,956
,, Belgium	4,122	552	240	143	850
,, Switzerland	5,278	2,498	740	2,561	7,383
,, Italy	10,579	9,177	2,340	1,957	5,800
,, Japan	3,127	97,637	90,275	107,778	122,667
,, United States	10,671	12,718	23,252	7,808	7,424
,, Other countries	8,289	2,512	1,585	4,268	9,112
TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,089,799	1,593,295	1,485,826

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Mesopotamia prior to 1921 22.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Grey and Bleached piece-goods	854,141	1,065,855	1,284,752	1,271,790	1,196,755
Coloured piece-goods .	251,353	378,187	446,821	453,495	503,643
Total .	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,731,573	1,725,285	1,700,398

15-A.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
From United Kingdom .	37,050	24,674	40,074	31,018	21,790
„ Hongkong . .	25	19	43	64	68
„ Netherlands . .	1,360	627	463	394	383
„ Switzerland . .	1,132	339	829	724	982
„ China . . .	15	214	22	80	140
„ Japan . . .	458	7,424	14,915	26,547	20,430
„ Other Countries .	1,754	766	779	447	782
Total .	41,794	34,063	57,125	59,274	44,575

No. 15B.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Percentage of total in 1923-24
Nos. 1 to 20 .	1,375	2,191	6,961	13,069	6,857	15·4
„ 21 to 30 .	4,374	3,198	5,457	5,509	1,466	3·3
„ 31 to 40 .	23,213	17,530	26,741	26,657	19,807	44·4
Above No. 40 .	7,602	5,945	8,881	6,223	7,739	17·4
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	5,746	4,553	4,032	9·0
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,339	3,263	4,674	10·5
TOTAL .	41,794	34,063	57,125	59,274	44,575	100

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Percentage of total in 1923-24
Nos. 1 to 20 .	478,538	466,952	470,628	478,596	403,440	66·3
„ 21 to 30 .	146,363	174,069	203,162	208,959	181,747	29·9
„ 31 to 40 .	18,699	20,987	16,900	15,930	19,666	3·2
Above No. 40 .	2,655	3,834	2,365	2,195	3,261	·6
Wastes	502	385	517	214	514	...
TOTAL .	646,757	666,227	693,572	705,894	608,628	100

No. 17.—Imports of raw silk and silk goods.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Imports of Silk, raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,09,36	1,24,05	95,87
Hongkong . . .	23,69	16,83	18,86	22,46	12,22
Straits Settlements .	6,75	1,29	5	28	1
Other Countries . . .	3,37	8,97	3,90	10,19	10,97
Total .	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,32,17	1,57,88	1,19,07
Imports of Silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	1,31,45	1,49,91	1,41,45	1,62,29	1,39,08
China	35,67	47,76	64,93	63,36	1,08,79
Hongkong	21,61	32,37	48,02	37,22	8,98
France . . .	27,18	17,82	6,47	10,18	16,12
United Kingdom . .	19,07	15,18	10,52	11,08	13,60
Italy	19,83	14,79	21,26	23,08	39,80
Germany	16,81	93	2,04	5,36	6,88
Other Countries . . .	5,17	3,27	4,02	4,02	7,01
Total .	2,76,79	2,82,03	2,98,71	3,16,54	3,40,17

No. 18.—Imports of woollen Manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom .	1,85,25	1,47,60	87,47	91,43	1,44,63
Japan	8	15,36	1,41	7,45	7,27
France	12,64	3,90	7,88	7,62	15,50
Belgium	2,11	33	1,09	5,90	12,65
Germany	90,62	7,68	15,96	28,10	42,25
Persia	58	1,26	4,37	3,03	1,13
Other Countries . . .	17,10	5,55	4,69	8,03	20,67
Total .	3,08,38	1,81,68	1,22,87	1,51,56	2,44,10

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of Iron and Steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons.)

Articles.	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	88,3	3,18	360	122,5	3,66	299	165,0	5,17	313
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	24,7	1,38	559	43,6	1,69	388	44,1	1,79	406
Not Galvanised or Tinned . .	100,6	1,23	123	61,1	1,65	271	96,6	1,87	194	108,1	1,81	167
Bars and Channel—												
Iron	26,7	35	130	17,0	49	292	22,0	45	204	12,1	23	188
Steel	204,6	2,07	101	136,7	2,90	212	192,0	2,95	153	170,3	2,46	145
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	89,6	1,16	129	58,0	1,63	281	66,2	1,26	190	77,5	1,30	168
Cast pipes and fittings . . .	56,2	91	161	17,4	96	552	26,9	70	259	15,4	34	220
Steel angle and spring . . .	44,2	47	106	21,2	56	261	26,1	45	174	29,9	45	152
Wrought tubes, pipes, and fittings .	18,4	46	253	40,8	3,00	736	30,6	1,44	471	19,8	84	424
Hoops and Strips	30,8	43	140	17,8	59	329	25,1	59	236	30,9	70	227
Nails, rivets, and washers	25,1	50	200	7,2	40	553	11,3	56	499	12,2	52	423
Rails, chairs, and fishplates (excluding those for railways)	17,2	19	112	22,1	41	188	15,6	24	154	10,0	16	161
Wire	9,8	24	245	4	16	393	3,8	14	356	5,6	19	338
Wire nails	—	—	—	7,3	26	360	12,8	37	293	11,0	31	284
Wire rope .	—	—	—	2,1	24	1,115	3,0	26	866	3,2	29	920
Bolts and Nuts . . .	7,4	23	308	4,2	31	731	6,5	34	520	6,3	27	432
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	86,5	3,01	348	41,9	1,40	334	34,7	1,10	317
TOTAL .	1,018,2	16,01	157	612,8	22,13	345	746,5	18,37	246	756,1	17,93	237

No. 20.—Imports of Iron and Steel.

(In tons)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
(i) Pig-Iron —					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	7,858	8,736	3,284
Continent	32	9	14,984	3,874	499
Other Countries	378	8	251	169	3
Total	12,881	2,766	23,093	12,779	3,786

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	11,22	10,56	11,97
Continent	2,91	56	5,11	6,19	5,13
United States of America	39	2,83	4,42	1,39	72
Other Countries	20	68	4	9	4
Total	11,08	9,57	20,79	18,23	17,86

No. 21.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	23,45,10	19,87,72	16,23,94
United States of America	24,56	66,81	4,51,40	2,23,94	1,96,03
Japan	63	13,47	3,58	2,21	3,69
Italy	1,44	2,37	7,86	3,23	5,09
Germany	30,27	2,49	55,17	78,58	43,55
Other Countries	6,55	8,37	62,40	50,43	40,89
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	34,25,51	23,46,11	19,13,19

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons, and accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	83,68	32,83	45,34
United States of America	21,03	46,23	37,56	43,92	69,44
Canada	..	..	13,20	36,61	64,57
Italy	29	1,89	12,07	6,82	11,11
France	4,89	2,22	9,79	3,39	5,56
Other Countries	9,97	90	17,20	14,83	8,61
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	1,73,50	1,38,40	2,04,63
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	6,96	5,13	5,99
Other Countries	40	1,26	1,91	3,52	3,26
Total	10,68†	6,36	8,87	8,65	9,25
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	14,64	10,37	6,04
United States of America	66	2,70	6,11	5,67	‡ 9,68
Italy	..	84	92	..	12
Canada	..	..	6,03	3,56	8,44
Other Countries	1,50	15	1,79	2,17	73
Total	5,71†	6,39	29,49	21,77	25,01
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,65	18,37	16,21
United States of America	1,08	9,45	21,99	18,64	17,49
France	2,12	48	78	36	85
Other Countries	5,36	66	6,45	9,33	7,78
Total	31,30§	23,79	59,87	46,70	42,33
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,35,92	66,70	73,58
United States of America	8,49	59,43	66,93	70,[illegible]	99,20
Italy	66	2,84	13,36	7,21	11,89
France	5,94	2,73	11,04	4,76	6,66
Germany	5,64	..	5,24	5,04	3,74
Belgium	4,15	36	8,65	5,96	4,68
Canada	..	..	20,97	43,19	76,22
Other Countries	1,26	1,39	9,62	11,93	5,25
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	2,71,73	2,15,52	2,81,22

†The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.
‡ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,54,48	3,28,08	18,39,78	10,40,32	11,03,39
Australia	36,74	3,18	20,55	8,45	18,03
Germany	12,19	5,22	3,99	9,47	4,86
United States of America	54	7,59	12,80	12,99	17,56
Other Countries	7,26	4,14	13,94	34,58	28,62
Total	6,11,21	3,48,21	18,91,06	11,05,81	11,72,46
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68,70	1,20,36	2,81,26	2,43,74	2,21,23
United States of America	1,74	2,46	8	5,07	4
Australia	7,78	1,50	3,79	..	..
Other Countries	1,37	66	9,94	23,42	6,73
Total	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,95,07	2,70,23	2,28,00
Grand total	8,90,80	4,73,19	21,86,13	13,76,04	14,00,46

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, *viz.*, bridgework, rails, chairs, fishplates and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

No. 24.—Imports of Hardware, excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,67,70	2,54,54	2,07,53
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,03,31	77,60	72,40
Japan	3,59	46,68	21,29	32,69	25,70
Sweden	2,57	4,56	12,52	14,52	13,60
Germany	57,24	5,70	60,82	1,12,40	92,97
Austria	27,28	2,25	2,67	3,31	8,35
Hungary					
Belgium	5,58	51	2,18	3,84	3,31
Other Countries	7,45	9,48	21,41	16,00	18,43
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,91,90	5,14,90	4,42,29

No. 25.—Imports of Metals (excluding Iron and Steel)

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	85,03	1,24,42	79,69
Japan	27,99	30,21	2,32	64	26
France	12,93	5,37	5,48	57	42
Germany	93,41	4,44	23,16	21,87	52,62
Belgium	3,54	66	3,43	2,02	71
Other Countries	1,68	5,25	6,08	48,04	29,77
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,25,50	1,97,56	1,63,47
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	74,76	45,97	60,62
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	2,45	8,97	2,46
Other Countries	1,60	1,35	1,40	1,37	1,20
Total	51,87	44,61	78,61	56,31	64,28
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	18,66	15,10	18,13
Belgium	3,75	24	3,92	4,96	7,38
Japan	..	12,03	..	1,01	10
Germany	3,23	24	93	2,95	2,78
Other Countries	28	5,04	44	1,21	1,76
Total	22,11	22,89	23,95	25,23	30,15
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	13,81	11,50	10,07
Other Countries	4,42	10,59	2,72	4,03	5,94
Total	18,41	30,18	16,53	15,53	16,01
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	17,69	14,45	15,82
Germany	12,16	1,15	15,03	35,21	26,91
Other Countries	5,91	7,11	22,60	36,14	42,93
Total	23,45	10,77	55,32	85,80	85,66
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,31,28	1,79,39	1,56,88
Germany	1,58	11,74	24,39	61,29	72,78
Other Countries	3,94	39,56	27,71	41,46	22,02
Total	11,65	78,58	1,83,38	2,82,14	2,51,63
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	10,39	16,35	10,72
Other Countries	3,87	5,87	11,47	12,96	17,88
Total	24,41	20,14	21,86	29,31	28,60
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel	4,58,90	2,77,88	5,05,15	6,91,88	6,39,80

No. 26.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	1,7	28,5	5,1	2,6	2,9
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	4,4	4,4	5,7
Egypt	..	1,6	2	1,0	7
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	61,6	31,4	1,3
Java	453,0	367,2	623,3	371,1	368,3
Japan	2	5,7	6	1	..
Netherlands	..	..	2,0	2,9	3
Belgium	1	..	12,8	4,9	2,1
Other Countries	45,3	6,9	7,6	24,0	30,2
Total	633,5	472,3	717,6	442,4	411,5

No. 27.—Imports of mineral oil.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,86,84	4,12,15	4,56,51
Borneo	53,76	62,34	81,65	76,63	1,23,93
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,58	1,04,26	1,15,45
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	14,21	27,96	25,32
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	37,17	36,86	24,74
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	25	2,18	8,66
Germany	17,89	3,48	7	1,12	33,12
Russia	19,86	54	..	..	10,33
Georgia	..	..	..	..	35,75
Other Countries	7,16	1,77	5,17	19,07	5,74
Total	2,72,03	4,02,30	7,33,94	6,80,23	8,39,55

No. 28.—Imports of Cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	10,80	69,7	79,9	97,0	95,7
Japan	..	14,8	18,8	4,2	1
Hongkong	22	7,3	7,3	2,9	7
Italy	13	7	1,1	1,6	1,9
Other Countries	1,88	2,9	17,6	28,4	14.7
Total	13,03	95,4	124,7	134,1	113,1

No. 29.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	508	875	877
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	7	4	3
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	515	879	880
United States of America	535	523	372	502	488
France	428	198	312	321	417
Italy	213	215	142	195	279
Brazil	15	66	75	86	102
Japan	17	30	67	64	69
Belgium	..	1	119	158	278
Spain	122	172	124	157	137
Germany	920	34	807	792	909
Austria Hungary	250	13	..	..	8 ..
Other Countries	86	44	86	83	139
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,104	2,358	2,816
Total	4,281	2,599	2,619	3,237	3,696

No. 30.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1912-13	98	46	50
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	80	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	86	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38

No. 31-A.—Exports of Jute gunny bags and cloth

Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	2,523	143	75	133
Australia	77	98	149	262
United States of America	323	496	291	312
Argentine Republic	84	2	..	10
Other Countries	1,120	213	211	279
Total (all countries)	4,127	952	726	996

Bags—Sacking.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	102	164	237	274
Australia	633	464	480	529
Japan	134	358	108	113
Indo-China	186	256	103	81
Java	213	233	198	173
United States of America	92	37	26	19
Chile	467	45	65	439
Peru	51	31	40	51
Cuba	210	144	380	214
Other Countries	941	1,181	1,079	1,248
Total (all countries)	3,029	2,915	2,716	3,141

Cloth—Hessian.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	1,287	535	452	598
Canada	501	467	643	624
Australia	177	120	174	147
United States of America	7,057	8,107	9,316	9,189
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,463	1,217	1,854
Uruguay	42	53	39	118
Other Countries	1,209	241	278	416
Total (all countries)	11,467	10,966	12,119	12,946

Cloth—Sacking.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	103	63	48	63
Australia	74	39	60	72
United States of America	29	61	229	271
Argentine Republic	42	25	46	68
Other Countries	55	52	42	67
Total (all countries)	303	240	425	541

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Seaborne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 31-B.—Exports of jute bags and cloth and the percentage shares of principal countries in the total exports.

BAGS.

Countries	Pre-war average		War average		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.
United Kingdom	305	9·0	2,265	33·9	308	8·0	312	9·1	407	9·8
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	6·0	688	10·3	215	5·6	214	6·2	259	6·3
Egypt	119	3·5	385	5·7	56	1·4	89	2·6	140	3·3
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	3·5	243	3·6	211	5·4	204	5·9	157	3·8
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	2·9	90	1·3	92	2·4	116	3·4	152	3·7
Australia and New Zealand	628	18·5	737	11·1	635	16·4	712	20·7	899	21·7
Java	130	3·8	206	3·2	232	6·0	198	5·8	173	4·2
Japan	35	1·0	118	1·7	358	9·3	108	3·1	114	2·7
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	11·6	436	6·5	582	15·0	440	12·8	489	11·8
South America	431	12·7	532	8·1	99	2·6	146	4·2	542	13·1
Central America and West Indies	130	3·8	229	3·4	192	5·0	445	12·9	282	6·8
Other Countries	796	23·7	747	11·2	887	22·9	458	13·3	523	12·8
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,391	100	6,676	100	3,867	100	3,442	100	4,137	100
	CLOTH.									
	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.
United Kingdom	423	4·4	1,333	11·5	593	5·3	499	4·0	661	4·9
Canada	333	3·4	534	4·6	467	4·2	644	5·1	624	4·6
Australia	209	2·1	253	2·2	160	1·4	244	1·9	219	1·6
United States of America	6,639	68·4	6,985	60·4	8,168	72·9	9,544	76·1	9,460	70·1
Argentine Republic	1,727	17·8	1,440	12·5	1,488	13·3	1,263	10·1	1,922	14·2
Other Countries	369	3·9	1,016	8·8	325	2·9	360	2·8	601	4·6
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	100	11,561	100	11,206	100	12,544	100	13,487	100

No. 32.—Exports of raw cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	122	212	36	191	290
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	11	9	9
Total British Empire	152	233	47	200	299
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,760	1,621	1,722
Italy	233	249	154	241	551
France	109	69	57	126	174
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	31	48	428	494	270
Belgium	277	44	198	252	256
Spain	50	41	30	66	87
Germany	351	69	235	263	244
Austria(*a*)	167	33	33	43	42
Other Countries	25	31	47	57	119
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,942	3,163	3,465
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,989	3,363	3,764

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 33-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
China	160,953	110,284	61,984	41,060	20,734
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,698	3,665	4,593
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,698	1,679	1,416
Persia	2,030	2,677	3,249	2,177	2,315
Siam	305	623	1,757	1,186	1,199
United Kingdom	683	1,246	63	150	848
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,961	130	85	49
Other Countries	13,135	3,325	6,454	6,859	7,377
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,685	81,033	56,861	38,531

No. 33-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles.	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	62,552	42,075	27,689
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,194	1,078	787
Above No. 40	2	170	36	2	1
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	15,931	12,885	8,712
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	320	826	1,342
TOTAL	200,970	129,685	81,033	56,861	38,531

No. 34.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton Piece-goods.

(a) Grey (Unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Persia	4,009	9,826	1,451	2,717	2,992
Mesopotamia (*a*)	9,683	9,537	1,692	5,766	9,618
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	209	293	401
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	3,228	2,291	2,415
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	5,600	6,565	4,618
Ceylon	175	533	137	165	483
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	3,598	5,538	6,054
Other Countries	16,172	17,052	8,324	7,791	7,296
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	24,239	31,126	33,877

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Persia	3,289	21,421	28,603	24,785	24,343
Mesopotamia (*a*)	2,757	12,188	34,004	27,006	30,865
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	19,832	21,382	22,934
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	5,106	4,077	3,769
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	4,262	4,975	4,851
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	17,922	16,649	15,574
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	3,195	2,726	2,300
Other Countries	9,355	14,563	22,755	23,175	25,328
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,966

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 35.—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	268,717	248,263	295,908
Canada	10,195	10,063	11,901	10,410	12,178
Australia	8,978	8,253	7,527	3,983	4,300
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	4,115	2,579	3,846
Egypt	1,209	1,918	3,084	2,360	—
Mesopotamia	—	—	2,580	6,010	3,318
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	1,191	949	720
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,222	2,401	2,687
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	301,337	276,995	322,957
Egypt	—	—	—	—	1,953
Russia	29,614	18,390	..	—	..
United States of America	2,439	6,346	7,981	4,343	5,869
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	15	6	10
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,324	3,000	3	44	63
Persia	347	4,406	1,283	2,926	2,358
Chile	44	1,733	617	871	1,175
Other Countries	1,661	2,674	2,642	3,111	4,370
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	12,541	11,301	15,798
Total	266,497	322,691	313,878	288,296	338,755

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 36-A.—Exports of Seeds.

Linseed.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	82,7	141,3	181,3
France	76,8	25,3	31,0	49,6	78,4
Italy	26,6	16,6	11,6	30,5	25,6
Belgium	67,8	4,9	20,7	22,2	28,1
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	2,8	7,2
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,7	12,0	13,4
Other Countries	42,2	7,0	12,6	15,9	34,8
Total	379,0	270,4	173,5	274,3	368,8

Rape.

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	27,9	46,5	69,2
France	63,5	19,6	7,9	28,9	21,0
Italy	7,1	6,0	10,2	27,1	81,3
Belgium	98,6	5,4	45,9	54,0	33,0
Germany	68,2	1,6	33,5	68,1	71,1
Other Countries	10,0	7,6	8,3	32,3	61,3
Total	272,7	90,7	133,7	251,9	336,9

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili).

France	43,1	15,7	2,8	9,4	5,0
Italy	13,0	4,1	10,7	11,1	9
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,0	2,4	..
Austria (a)	20,2	8	8,5	4,7	1
Other Countries	16,8	10,9	7,1	8,3	3,5
Total	119,3	32,6	31,1	36,4	9,5

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnuts.

France	169,1	87,5	149,2	178,7	191,4
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	7,8	11,1	16,0
Belgium	15,3	6	23,3	10,4	6,5
Italy	7	2,9	17,4	23,5	8,6
Germany	7,4	8	23,7	24,7	10,9
Netherlands	1	..	6,8	13,5	14,7
Other Countries	17,3	18,6	7,7	5,5	8,9
Total	211,8	118,7	235,9	267,4	257,0

Cotton.

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	87,7	181,6	148,4
Other Countries	6,8	2,6	4,5	1,6	1,5
Total	240,0	69,2	92,2	183,2	149,9

Castor.

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	11,6	16,1	14,8
United States of America	11,8	14,7	20,6	33,0	35,7
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,4	8,2	6,8
France	15,7	14,8	7,6	15,6	18,7
Italy	11,0	7,1	2,6	8,0	5,8
Other Countries	7,5	4,0	2,0	2,7	3,2
Total	113,6	88,8	48,8	83,6	85,0

No. 36-B.—Percentage Shares of Principal Seeds in the Total Value of Exports of Seeds.

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Castor	6·8	12·9	5·9	6·7	7.6
Cotton	7·4	4·1	5·9	7·2	5·7
Groundnuts	14·5	15·7	35·9	27·7	24·1
Linseed	32·8	40·6	24·7	26·9	32·3
Rape	17·0	11·7	18·2	20·4	24·7
Sesamum	10·2	5·5	5·4	4·0	1·0
Others	11·3	9·5	4·0	7·1	4·6
Total (all kinds)	100	100	100	100	100

No. 36-C.—Percentage Shares of Principal Countries in the Total Value of Exports of Seeds.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	23·3	52·2	24·4	28·8	29·9
Other parts of the British Empire	1·4	5·6	4·0	2·7	2·6
France	29·2	26·7	30.6	29·1	29·8
Belgium	18·2	2·1	14·0	9·1	6·4
Italy	4·6	5·3	8·2	9·6	9·9
Germany	14·2	1·4	8·8	9·9	7·5
Austria (a)	3·3	·5	1·8	·8	·3
Other Foreign Countries	5·8	6·2	8·2	10·0	13·6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 37.—Exports of Rice not in the Husk.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	108	79	67
Ceylon	325	328	305	363	389
Hongkong	13	3	31	104	78
Straits Settlements	308	261	135	174	202
Mauritius	56	50	54	66	49
Egypt	54	17	34	95	—
Other parts of the British Empire.	129	110	119	179	156
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	786	1,060	941
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc)	13	6	18	168	151
Germany	345	23	231	310	414
Egypt	—	—	—	—	41
Japan	123	52	42	80	128
Netherlands	240	24	28	64	57
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	4	1	..
Arabia	25	38	47	73	63
Java	168	82	133	76	134
Sumatra	10	33	32	71	55
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	45	155	193
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	580	1,028	1,236
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,366	2,088	2,177

No. 38.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	29	191	492
Egypt	4	268	..	..	—
Other parts of the British Empire.	3	22	4	6	4
Total British Empire	992	630	33	197	496
France	106	84	..	4	64
Italy	34	62	11	5	28
Belgium	138	6	6	12	38
Germany	16	..	13	..	..
Other Foreign Countries.	22	25	18	2	12
Total Foreign Countries.	316	177	48	23	142
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	81	220	638

No. 39.—Exports of Lac.

(In cwts)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,428	65,023	78,965	78,791	79,613
United States of America	164,331	190,537	252,286	240,982	241,228
Germany	60,558	4,051	13,690	17,069	22,147
France	18,387	9,372	8,794	10,856	15,700
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,791	16,844	14,865
Canada	37	691	2,700	1,207	108
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,339	3,641	2,774
Other Countries	28,290	17,130	10,379	13,987	20,717
Total	356,341	300,671	379,944	383,377	397,147
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	7,144	9,578	8,715
United States of America	2,689	1,342	1,880	5,251	4,293
Other Countries	11,886	2,134	1,700	3,558	3,855
Total	34,756	9,505	10,724	18,387	16,863
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	1,824	4,734	19,100
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	882	2,897	1,800
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	41,560	66,616	50,761
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	434,934	476,011	485,671

No. 40.—Exports of Indigo.

(In cwts)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	647	769	790
United States of America	1,154	6,548	..	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	1,947	1,153	1,631
Persia	1,083	1,173	1,418	569	984
Japan	427	3,851	7,155	368	2,189
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	3,145	386	39	76	25
Mesopotamia	—	—	503	1,159	640
Other Countries	4,177	1,214	653	441	443
Total	15,390	31,415	12,362	4,535	6,702

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 41.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	73,94	95,81	1,24,49
Java	52,26	45,96	63,00	53,99	36,00
Japan	9,79	30,21	5,17	4,53	4,30
Siam	18,84	35,28	37,50	39,25	64,00
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,07	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	14,96	..	.
Other Countries	3,21,95	10,20	7,78	51,29	37,52
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,05,42	2,44,87	2,66,31

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	13,21	11,18	7,28
United States of America	68,86	1,65,15	46	4,36	4,06
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	33,39	46,95	71,14
Spain	46,85	20,64	24,73	24,70	10,31
France	8,27	9,06	99	1,04	1,64
Belgium	7,07	93	1,33	21	98
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	88,78	1,04,04	1,46,51
Netherlands	16,54	96	76	70	2,89
Austria Hungary	1,28,77	9,96	8 ..	47 ..	13 ..
Other Countries	22,86	18,51	17,62	24,04	40,58
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	21,59	17,82	8,14
„ Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	1,59,76	1,99,87	2,77,33
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	1,81,35	2,17,69	2,85,47
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	3,23,70	2,52,65	2,86,15
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	25,77	34,55	32,92
France	25,41	21,90	14,61	18,60	30,59
Other Countries	41,93	28,17	51,52	45,44	56,05
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	42,94	50,59	45,87
„ Foreign Countries	8,40,95	4,24,80	3,72,66	3,00,65	3,59,84
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	4,15,60	3,51,24	4,05,71
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	1,19,16	2,10,07	2,93,67
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	26,66	21,41	23,11
Total British Empire	1,56,44	4,39,93	1,39,95	2,26,32	3,08,86
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	5,87	5,16	7,92
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	1,45,82	2,31,48	3,16,78
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	1,67,76	1,98,97	1,86,72
United States of America	29,19	58,62	12,39	15,36	19,57
Japan	12,79	11,82	43,95	40,41	47,40
Other Countries	13,35	5,94	22,16	19,49	19,39
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	1,83,42	2,10,78	2,00,10
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	62,84	63,45	72,98
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,46,26	2,74,23	2,73,08

No. 43.—Exports of Manganese ore.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	193	336	75	311	310
Germany	7	3	16	..	9
Netherlands	19	..	35	19	12
Belgium	150	15	260	296	137
France	97	47	94	144	170
Italy	3	12	9	16	14
Japan	4	12	2	6	1
United States of America	132	48	28	13	97
Other Countries	2	1	..	..	2
Total	607	474	519	805	752

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes.

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD

Countries		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	5,89,57	27,21,55	16,26,35	3,36,26	1,26,97	..	9	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	71,48	7,14	..	..	..
Gibraltar		2	..	..	9,90	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany		..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
France		63,08	10	8,18	5,74,61	1,17,49	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary				..	..	..			..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Private	59,88	28,15	3,58,31	51,85	76,74	4,16	13	..	8,86	17
Turkey, Asiatic				..	..	..			..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Government	..	76	..	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic				..	..	..			..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	43,53	18,52	88,51	43,57	62,54	18	..	..	..	..
	Government	21	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	53	69	23,26	4,99	2,63	2,71	66	..	98	1,50
	Government	..	8	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	36	1,15	16,71	1,63	2,26	11,24	1,60	..	17	51
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,21	..	..
Persia	Private	35	15	..	..	22	1,96	59	..	..	..
	Government	6	..	..	13	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	..	..	19,67	5,57	6,16	..	42	16
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,94	39	29,62	7,09	29,34	8,44	2,13	..	72
Java		2	14,77	..	24	..	27	62	1,64	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	8,96	52,09	36,35	14	45	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	..	26	..	..	63,60	4,59,97	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	..	22,56	10,97	1	31	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	6,85	2,27,36	..	..	3,31,18	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	2,04	5	4,00	9	15	93	49	1,27
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	2,30	2,35
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	1,32,51	2,80,07	2,67,28	..	..	11,95,99	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,53,60	3,38,34	3,00,55	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	..	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
Total (All countries)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	13,82,04	41,31,36	29,25,32	3,92,07	2,99,01	16,61,28	13,31	6,68
	Government	27	1,54,13	..	1,03	..	71,76	1,27,11	7,21	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

SILVER

Countries		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	8,80,26	10,44,42	9,91,45	48	2,44	12	32	..
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	..	..	..	..	4,11	..	9	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	42
France	Private	..	..	2,35	5,83	9,90	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Private	14,70	5,62	1,88,42	1,49,22	38,01	2,24	37	2	..	26
Turkey, Asiatic				..	..	..			..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Government	..	35	..	..	6,38	3	85,41	..	..	4
Turkey, Asiatic				..	..	..			..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	1,39	3,77	29,11	19,08	2,78	16	3	20	15	2,83
	Government	21	6,99	2,37	6	3,80	19	4,99	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	65,61	56,52	25,40	27,54	10,32	27,93	52,75	31,64
	Government	15	12	3,00	2,83	2,00	..	99	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	33,73	23,00	9,15	48,21	34,51	31,90	93,42	69,38
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	..	..
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	9,58	26,57	11,50	10,86	4,26	..	7,90	1,38
	Government	5,52	5,65	..	20,00	20,00	30	6,91	11	..	44
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	..	..	19	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	..
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	3,78	..	7	59,51	33,02	4,18	21	30,27
	Government	28	7,62	..	..	..	60	80	..	5,00	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Private	8,82	28,83	1,41	38	1,21	15,48	11,20	2,91	1,95	17
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[continued on next page

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	SILVER									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	80	88
Java	..	..	90	..	9		16	1,84	1,53	75
Siam	78	2,42	..	3,31	8,94	5,20	1,38	6,60	2,60	..
China (including Hongkong) — Private	67,13	60,96	79,13	1,05,96	29,62	1,65,55	1,20	1,56,92	86,27	1,31,56
China (including Hongkong) — Government	70,02	7,19,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan — Private	3	9,42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan — Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt — Private	12	1,83	14	..	6	3	46,07	..	..	..
Egypt — Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Private	..	32	..	..	3,57	2	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
East Africa — Private	2,03	33	2,42,29	74,96	18,45	25,20	26,32	5,00	4,25	25
East Africa — Government	..	..	8,34	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) — Private	1,87	9,84	8,76	11,15	55,95	6,60	2,23	2	1,47	70,20
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada — Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada — Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America — Private	6,77	17,21	1,13,68	3,95,22	8,82,61	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America — Government	..	11,74,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand — Private	78,33	33,73	73,78	1,55,76	89,04	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand — Government	7	86,34	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (all countries) — Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	17,32,93	20,71,44	21,78,09	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,38,04	2,53,78	3,39,95
Total (all countries) — Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	14,93	22,89	32,18	1,12	1,26,82	20	5,00	52

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	CURRENCY NOTES *									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom — Private	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
United Kingdom — Government	—	—	—	..	60,00	—	—	—	..	..
Mesopotamia — Private	—	—	—	53,20	28,31	—	—	—	11,00	8,50
Mesopotamia — Government	—	—	—	21,10	5,00	—	—	—	..	..
Aden and Dependencies — Private	—	—	—	2,37	4,08	—	—	—	..	..
Aden and Dependencies — Government	—	—	—	1,83	2,93	—	—	—	10,00	11,00
Arabia — Private	—	—	—	12,58	22,58	—	—	—	..	8
Arabia — Government	—	—	—	2,60	..	—	—	—	..	..
Persia — Private	—	—	—	2,92	40	—	—	—	..	..
Persia — Government	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	8,50	35
Henjam Island — Private	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
Henjam Island — Government	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	5
Ceylon — Private	—	—	—	50	1,50	—	—	—	..	..
Ceylon — Government	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
Federated Malay States	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	5	..
Africa, East — Private	—	—	—	2	..	—	—	—	..	..
Africa, East — Government	—	—	—	4,03	..	—	—	—	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	—	—	—	30,01	60,00	—	—	—	..	20
Total (all countries) — Private	—	—	—	1,01,60	1,16,87	—	—	—	11,05	8,78
Total (all countries) — Government	—	—	—	29,64	67,95	—	—	—	18,50	11,40

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1923-24.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	6,95,78	..	92,47	..	8,38	..
May	8,03,03	..	1,48,36	1,56	1,31	—9,97
June	2,04,97	..	1,74,84	..	2,36	..
July	2,42,56	..	1,40,39	—5	2,25	65,00
August	1,13,63	..	1,81,64	..	24,52	..
September	2,32,02	..	72,26	26,35	5,73	—9
October	2,43,51	..	2,22,88	..	5,22	..
November	1,43,59	..	2,28,71	—10	3,02	—12
December	98,98	..	—48,97	..	7,22	..
January	2,29,41	..	2,23,45	1,78	2,44	—7
February	1,13,14	..	2,07,95	2,12	44,54	1,80
March	2,98,02	..	1,04,16	..	1,10	..
Total	29,18,64	..	18,38,14	31,66	1,08,09	56,55

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
1. Production (*a*)	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	3,08	2,79	2,55
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	9,88(*b*)	13,82	41,32	29,25
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	3,01(*b*)	16,68	13	6
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,87(*b*)	—2,86	41,19	29,19
5. Net addition, to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4).	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	22	43,98	31,74
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	24,32	24,32	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+15	..	—2,00
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7).	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	7	43,98	33,74
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,43,95	4,87,93	5,19,67
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,19,64	4,63,62	4,97,36

Note.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December. (*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India.*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Average of 5 years ending 1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+76,37	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,31,38	+2,99,16	+3,48,84
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+2,65	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+14,06	+15,16	+18,07
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—47,95	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,66,34	—2,24,31(*c*)	—2,17,03(*c*)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	**+31,07**	**+30,06**	**+37,16**	**+37,66**	**+46,09**	**+53,46**	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**—20,90**	**+90,01**	**+1,44,88**
Gold (private)	—4,13	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,37	—7,81(*a*)	+2,79	—41,18	—29,19
Silver (private)	—6,25	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(*b*)	—14,95(*b*)	—18,17	—18,38
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—91	—1,08
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	**—10,38**	**—12,04**	**—14,31**	**—8,50**	**—14,67**	**—20,99**	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—12,16**	**—60,26**	**—48,65**
Total visible balance of trade	**+20,69**	**+18,02**	**+22,85**	**+29,16**	**+31,42**	**+32,47**	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**—33,06**	**+29,75**	**+96,23**
Council Bills purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*e*)	—19,77	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	—34,96(*d*)	..	—7,06	—33,39
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	..	..	..
Transfers of Government Securities	+99	+17	+49	—52	—88	—54	—87	—38	+153	+2,62	—35
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—85	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—27	—35	—44
Balance of remittances of funds	**—19,63**	**—18,70**	**—22,31**	**—27,43**	**—29,34**	**—34,25**	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**+1,26**	**—4,79**	**—34,18**

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

Note.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,18 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements 'on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are :—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh).

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat-purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	18 10 8	16 12 6	17 13 11
Molasses	,,	2 3 7	3 13 6	3 7 11	3 8 8
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	3 8 11	3 1 6	2 12 2
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	19 14 3	15 3 11	12¾ 3 9
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	20 15 3	20 0 11	18 7 7
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	35 11 4	30 15 3	28 1 9
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	1 2 10	1 1 7	1 0 10
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	21 13 3	25 3 7	27 4 9
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 11 3	0 10 4	0 9 5
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	82 4 0	74 6 3	66 15 10
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 2 1
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 10 5	0 8 11	0 9 7
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	32 1 9	31 2 2	23 3 9
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 11 11	0 10 9	0 10 3
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	2 0 3	1 9 0	1 12 6
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 3 2	0 3 5	0 3 5
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	8 3 6	8 10 2	8 11 7
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 13 7	1 12 0	1 9 0
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	1 10 7	1 9 4	1 10 2
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	4 0 8	2 15 1	2 5 8
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 13 1	3 7 4	5 7 2
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	8 15 6	4 11 0	3 8 3
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	81 2 11	71 8 3	66 3 2
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	292 6 8	204 5 0	188 3 8
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	115 5 6	281 5 4	190 2 1	167 10 11
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	553 2 2	499 1 8	422 13 8
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	552 5 7	258 15 7	220 0 9
Sheets, galvanised	,,	192 0 1	359 15 8	298 10 6	313 5 8
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	559 7 4	388 4 1	406 5 11
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	271 1 6	193 14 11	167 4 0
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	735 12 9	470 15 5	423 10 8
Steel, bars and channel	,,	99 7 7	212 2 0	153 7 11	144 10 0
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	140 1 9	125 14 1	144 1 11
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	3 11 6	10 12 7	7 10 11	8 0 6
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	1,021 8 1	784 14 4	715 8 11
(b) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 1 5	0 1 7	0 1 4
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	3 11 3	2 5 0	1 14 0
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	1 4 10	0 13 1	0 13 1
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	6 12 1	6 11 9	6 8 6
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	43 15 6	31 7 1	27 8 6
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	4 12 9	4 8 7	4 8 8
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	19 2 0	17 10 8	16 10 3
(h) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	2 12 6	1 14 10	1 5 2
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	1 0 5	0 13 6	0 14 1
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	38 13 0	35 0 6	28 0 3
(j) Wood, timber	c. Ton	75 2 8	153 2 8	126 13 1	125 7 3
(k) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	28 5 1	40 6 6	34 10 6	34 7 4
(l) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.*	0 11 7	1 15 2	1 8 2	1 5 8
(ii) Glass and glassware—		85 9 1	210 3 1	166 5 2	148 6 0
Beads	Cwt.*				
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 4 8	0 3 3	0 3 1
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	39 9 10	37 5 0	33 4 6
(iv) Printing paper	,,	12 8 8	33 11 1	24 12 7	21 11 5
(v) Soap	,,	19 11 7	38 6 8	41 14 9	37 8 7
(vi) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	3 7 6	2 5 9	3 0 5
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 7 1	0 5 1	0 4 8
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	5 8 11	3 15 0	3 4 10
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	8 15 1	8 0 3	8 0 0

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	8 15 9	8 4 11	7 15 8
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	9 1 4	7 13 0	7 2 4
,, flour	,,	7 14 8	14 8 3	12 15 11	9 15 6
Barley	,,	4 4 2	10 4 1	6 2 0	5 3 11
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	4 1 4	8 5 11	6 12 11	5 9 4
3. Tea	lb	0 7 1	0 9 3	0 12 3	0 14 11
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	59 2 8	73 1 4	72 2 2
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 2	0 4 5	0 4 5
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 3 10
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 13 8	0 15 2	0 15 5
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 10 7	10 15 5	13 5 7
Copra	,,	17 15 7	20 11 5	18 1 11	20 11 9
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	5 9 1	5 6 2	5 11 4
Groundnuts	,,	8 5 1	13 4 4	14 2 5	13 15 9
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	12 6 3	13 6 6	13 0 9
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	11 13 7	11 1 3	10 14 9
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	15 4 1	14 15 5	15 0 5
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 2 0	2 6 10	2 11 2
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	2 11 2	2 6 9	2 8 3
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	6 1 7	5 11 2	5 7 3
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	300 6 4	389 12 7	303 0 11
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 5 9	0 7 5	0 7 1
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 2 3	0 3 1	0 2 9
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	50 8 10	59 1 8	73 4 5
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 15 3	0 15 5	0 15 3
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 6 6	0 5 11	0 5 3
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 7 6	0 6 9
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 6 6	0 13 5	0 13 11
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	35 11 5	45 7 2	51 3 4
,, tanned	,,	85 10 10	115 7 7	116 4 9	120 0 9
Skins, raw	,,	68 0 6	94 0 0	84 8 4	105 4 11
,, tanned	,,	196 12 3	308 2 1	294 10 11	277 8 4
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	24 1 4	21 8 2	23 10 3
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	415 8 7	373 10 4	298 14 7
Myrobalans	,,	4 4 5	4 14 9	5 2 2	5 7 8
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	11 7 6	17 7 4	17 2 8	17 3 2
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 4	0 5 4	0 4 8
Cigars	,,	0 13 7	1 3 9	1 5 1	1 2 1
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,298 9 1	2,767 9 0	2,945 4 9
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	,,	13 12 0	15 8 6	14 12 1	16 10 6
(e) Lac, shell	,,	54 1 9	198 11 3	242 0 7	203 3 0
(f) Coal	Ton	9 13 7	13 8 3	15 1 5	16 13 3
(g) Wood, timber (Other than teak wood)	c. ,,	90 3 8	114 9 6	107 10 1	99 10 8
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	69 0 9	103 7 3	107 6 7	119 14 5
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	78 7 4	64 15 5	83 1 3
Coir unmanufactured	,,	10 11 6	16 8 1	12 0 4	12 2 7
Mica	,,	72 15 0	238 7 3	101 8 10	109 6 4
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 4 8	0 4 8
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 11	23 11 6	22 8 7	22 11 8
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	289 9 4	274 7 10	266 11 3

*Values recorded per square foot only from 1921-22.

No. 50.—Wholesale

Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	July	October	January
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—					
Assam	lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10
Cachar	"	0 6 4 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1
Sylhet	"	0 6 6 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0
Darjeeling	"	0 8 9 (a)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6
Dooars		0 7 5 (a)	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6
Terai	"	0 7 0 (a)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2
Chittagong	"	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0
All other places	"	0 5 11(a)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8
General Average	,	0 7 10(a)	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7
Jute, raw—					
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..
District 4's (Calcutta)	,,	..	..	..	..
Firsts [group] (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	59 0 0	69 0 0	83 0 0	85 8 0
Lightnings [red group] (Calcutta)	,,	54 0 0	Nominal	76 0 0	73 0 0
Jute manufactures—					
B. Twills, 2¼ lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0
,, ,, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—					
Twist, No. 10S. (Bombay)	lb	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9
,, No. 20S. (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40S. (Bombay)	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—					
Longcloths 36"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0
T-Cloths 28"×24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9
Chudders-54"×6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—					
Liepman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0
White mulls 6,600 (Bombay)	,,	4 5 0	4 5 6	4 6 0	4 5 0
Rice—					
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0
Wheat—					
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0
Linseed—					
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0
Groundnuts—					
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6
Rapeseed—					
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy	..	..	..	..
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(a) Relates to first sale in June 1913.

PRICES IN INDIA.

1922-23 April	1922-23 July	1922-23 October	1922-23 January	1923-24 April	1923-24 July	1923-24 October	1923-24 January	1924 April	Articles
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	
0 10 10 (a)	0 12 10	0 14 2	1 0 11	0 15 5 (d)	1 1 5	1 0 5	0 15 2	0 14 10 (f)	Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)— Assam
0 9 1 (a)	0 8 7	0 11 8	0 15 5	0 14 7 (d)	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 13 7	0 13 6 (f)	Cachar
0 9 3 (a)	0 8 5	0 11 7	0 15 4	0 14 7 (d)	0 15 0	0 14 6	0 13 7	0 13 9 (f)	Sylhet
0 12 8 (a)	0 13 3	1 0 11	1 1 8	1 0 9 (d)	1 3 10	1 0 8	1 1 0	1 1 10 (f)	Darjeeling
0 11 4 (a)	0 10 4	0 12 10	0 15 10	0 15 8 (d)	1 0 7	0 15 2	0 14 1	0 14 11 (f)	Dooars
0 10 7 (a)	0 9 9	0 11 11	0 15 0	0 15 4 (d)	0 15 8	0 14 9	0 13 6	0 14 10 (f)	Terai
..	..	0 11 1	0 14 11	0 13 11 (d)	0 14 11	0 13 6	0 13 3	..	Chittagong
..	..	0 12 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	All other places
0 11 2 (a)	0 10 9	0 12 11	1 0 1	0 15 8 (d)	1 0 6	0 15 6	0 14 6	0 15 6 (f)	GENERAL AVERAGE
12 8 0	18 0 0	14 12 0 (e)	16 0 0 (e)	14 4 0 (e)	10 8 0	8 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	Jute, raw— Jat 4's (Calcutta)
12 0 0	17 12 0	14 8 0 (e)	16 0 0 (e)	14 4 0 (e)	..	...	...	...	District 4's (Calcutta)
62 0 0 (b)	88 0 0	83 0 0	86 0 0	69 0 0	61 0 0	45 0 0	63 0 0	61 0 0	Firsts [group] (Calcutta)
52 0 0 (c)	77 0 0	75 0 0	82 0 0	67 0 0	57 0 0	41 0 0	59 0 0	55 0 0	Lightnings [red group] (Calcutta)
43 0 0	46 8 0	45 0 0	47 8 0	47 12 0	45 8 0	44 0 0	48 4 0	53 12 0	Jute manufactures— B. Twills, 2¼ lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta)
13 12 0	19 14 0	18 4 0	19 12 0	16 10 0	13 14 0	13 8 0	14 4 0	16 0 0	Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)
19 0 0	28 12 0	24 0 0	23 8 0	21 6 0	18 4 0	18 4 0	18 8 0	20 8 0	,, ,, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)
460 0 0	542 8 0	432 0 0	481 0 0	527 0 0	518 0 0	514 8 0	658 8 0	575 0 0	Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)
0 12 6	0 12 9	0 11 3	0 11 3	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 9	0 15 3	0 14 9	Cotton yarn (Indian)— Twist, No. 10S. (Bombay)
1 1 0	1 1 6	1 0 0	0 15 3	1 0 6	0 15 0	0 15 9	1 2 0	1 1 0	,, No. 20S. (Bombay)
1 9 6	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40S. (Bombay)
1 10 0	1 11 6	1 7 9	1 5 9	1 6 6	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 6 9	1 7 6	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)— Longcloths 36"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)
1 7 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 3	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 5 0	1 5 6	T-Cloths 28"×24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)
1 7 6	1 9 0	1 6 6	1 4 9	1 4 9	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 4 3	1 4 9	Chudders 54"×6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)
27 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	25 12 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	26 12 0	29 0 0	Cotton piece-goods (Imported)— Liepman's Shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)
15 0 0	13 14 0	13 6 0	13 2 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 14 0	13 6 0	13 14 0	Grey Shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)
11 4 0	11 4 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	10 0 0	8 4 0	8 12 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	White mulls 6,600 (Bombay)
485 0 0	490 0 0	465 0 0	425 0 0	480 0 0	392 8 0	440 0 0	470 0 0	451 0 0	Rice— Big Mill specials (Rangoon)
512 8 0	550 0 0	485 0 0	450 0 0	500 0 0	430 0 0	485 0 0	495 0 0	475 0 0	Small Mill specials (Rangoon)
9 4 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)
7 2 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 7 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)
9 8 0	9 14 0	8 6 3	7 8 6	7 7 0	7 8 6	7 7 0	7 3 6	6 12 6	Wheat— Delhi white (Bombay)
..	46 4 0	42 14 0	41 8 0	39 8 0	37 2 0	34 0 0	35 8 0	35 14 0	Punjab white (Karachi)
6 6 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 7 0	4 3 0	3 15 0	3 8 6	3 13 0	3 11 6	White (Lyallpur)
36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	28 0 0	25 0 0	25 12 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	Barley—(Karachi)
13 8 0	15 4 0	13 2 0	13 4 0	13 7 0	13 9 0	13 15 0	14 1 0	12 8 0	Linseed— Bold (Bombay)
9 6 0	10 6 0	9 1 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	8 9 0	Small to medium (Calcutta)
68 0 0	68 0 0	63 0 0	58 8 0	67 8 0	64 8 0	68 8 0	63 8 0	62 0 0	Groundnuts— Ordinary (Madras)
14 10 0	15 0 0	13 8 0	12 8 0	14 2 0	13 12 0	14 3 0	15 0 0	13 12 0	(Bombay)
64 0 0	70 8 0	64 0 0	55 0 0	65 9 0	59 0 0	56 0 0	59 8 0	61 8 0	Rapeseed— Toria 9% (Karachi)
10 2 0	11 8 0	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 4 0	9 9 0	10 4 0	10 14 0	9 14 0	Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)
15 8 0	17 10 0	14 0 0	14 4 0	16 0 0	15 10 0	16 0 0	15 14 0	15 8 0	Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)
10 8 0	12 8 0	10 7 0	10 6 0	12 7 0	12 12 0	13 8 0	14 15 0	14 14 0	Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)
5 2 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	4 15 6	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	Cotton seed—(Bombay)

(a) Relates to first sale in May, 1922.
(b) Changed to First Grade.
(c) ,, ,, Lightning Grade.
(d) Relates to First sale in May, 1923.
(e) ,, ,, Fives.
(f) ,, ,, First sale in May 1924.

No. 50.—WHOLESALE

Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	July	October	January
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Castor oil—					
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6(a)	19 8 0(a)	20 8 6(a)	20 8 6(a)
(Madras)	Candy (500 lb.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..
Bonemeal—					
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0
Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	Fy. Md. (74·67lbs.)	..	..	..	..
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)	26½ lbs.	..	..	..	..
Hides, Cow—					
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Salted (Calcutta)	,,	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Skins Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0
Sugar—					
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3
,, ,, (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0
Mauritius (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 6 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	6 10 0
,, D to J (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	9 8 0
Kerosene oil—					
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Salt—					
Liverpool, ex gola (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0
(Bombay)	,,	..	..	..	..

(a) Relates to Pair Firsts.

PRICES IN INDIA—*continued.*

1922-23												1923-24												1924			Articles
April			July			October			January			April			July			October			January			April			
R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	
																											Castor oil—
24	2	6	28	2	6	26	2	6	26	2	6	27	2	6	26	2	6	27	12	0	27	10	6	29	10	0	No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)
112	0	0	125	0	0	116	0	0	118	0	0	129	0	0	140	0	0	142	0	0	180	0	0	156	0	0	(Madras)
170	0	0	170	0	0	170	0	0	170	0	0	160	0	0	170	0	0	170	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0	Coconut oil (Madras)
4	6	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)
																											Bonemeal—
125	0	0	141	0	0	140	0	0	135	0	0	130	0	0	125	0	0	125	0	0	126	0	0	120	0	0	Steamed (Calcutta)
112	0	0	132	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0	125	0	0	117	0	0	117	0	0	120	0	0	114	0	0	Unsteamed (Calcutta)
330	0	0	330	0	0	330	0	0	330	0	0	330	0	0	330	0	0	330	0	0	214	8	0	247	8	0	Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)
24	0	0	24	0	0	21	8	0	23	8	0	38	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	40	0	0	42	0	0	Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)
205	0	0	194	0	0	135	0	0	180	0	0	162	0	0	119	0	0	155	0	0	148	0	0	137	0	0	Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)
25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)
																											Hides, Cow—
13	8	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	16	8	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	22	0	0	19	8	0	Agras (Calcutta)
8	8	0	8	8	0	7	8	0	9	8	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	Durbhangas (Calcutta)
7	0	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	8	8	0	9	8	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	Patnas (Calcutta)
8	8	0	7	0	0	9	4	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	Salted (Calcutta)
8	0	0	7	8	0	6	8	0	8	8	0	9	8	0	9	0	0	8	8	0	11	8	0	11	0	0	Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)
220	0	0	240	0	0	280	0	0	280	0	0	310	0	0	260	0	0	250	0	0	225	0	0	210	0	0	Skins, Goat (Calcutta)
																											Sugar—
15	1	0	15	6	0	15	4	0	14	6	0	19	0	0	18	4	0	15	9	0	18	12	0	19	2	0	Java, T.M.O. (Calcutta)
22	14	0	23	4	0	22	4	0	21	8	0	27	12	0	25	0	0	22	10	0	27	12	0	25	12	0	„ „ (Bombay)
15	0	0	15	4	0	14	14	0	14	3	0	18	10	0	18	8	0	15	8	0	..			19	3	0	Mauritius (Calcutta)
22	10	0	22	8	0	21	0	0	21	8	0	28	0	0	27	0	0	23	4	0	28	4	0	26	0	0	„ D to J (Bombay)
																											Kerosene oil—
10	7	0	10	7	0	10	7	0	10	7	0	10	4	6	10	4	6	9	12	0	9	12	0	9	12	0	Snowflake (Calcutta)
7	2	0	7	2	0	7	2	0	7	2	0	6	15	6	6	15	6	6	7	0	6	7	0	6	12	0	Rising Sun (Calcutta)
5	11	0	5	11	0	5	11	0	5	11	0	5	8	6	5	8	6	5	14	0	5	14	0	5	14	0	Victoria (Calcutta)
																											Salt—
112	0	0	124	0	0	118	0	0	115	0	0	120	0	0	100	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0	113	0	0	Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)
225	0	0	275	0	0	262	8	0	243	12	0	337	8	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0	225	0	0	(Bombay)

No. 51.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914 April	1920 April	1921 April	1922 April	1923 January	1923 April	1923 July	1923 October	1924 January	1924 April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	8 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	8 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
Bombay—												
Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	4 10 0	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 3 6	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 1 6
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	4 10 0	1 0 0	0 18 9	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 0 6	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 1 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	5 12 6	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 2 6
	Japan	,,	Rs. 17	..	Yen 40	Yen 23	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	4 5 0	1 2 6	0 18 9	1 3 6	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 1 6
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	3 10 0	1 0 0	0 17 6	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 0 0	...	1 2 6	..
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	4 5 0	1 0 0	0 18 9	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 0 6	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 1 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	5 12 6	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 2 6
Light seeds (18 cwt. and under	London	,,	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 17 6	0 16 3	1 0 6	0 19 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	0 18 6
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	3 5 0	0 15 0	0 16 3	0 19 6	1 0 0	0 17 0	...	0 19 6	..
Madras—												
Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	8 5 0	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Karachi—												
Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	0 12 0 (*a*)	4 15 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 4 0	1 2 0
Rangoon—												
Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 3 3	10 0 0	1 15 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 11 3	1 10 0
	Hamburg	,,	..	10 0 0	1 15 0	1 7 6 to 1 15 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 12 6

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
* The rates since 1920 from Calcutta to London are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.
(*a*) Rate for Liverpool. (*b*) Per Bale.

No. 52.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1923-24 compared with 1922-23
Sea Customs— Imports						
Special duties—						
Liquors	1,38,01	1,38 06	2,15,73	2,34,46	2,26,19	—8,27
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	1,28,11	1,09,17	6,50,69	4,40,95	3,32,23	—1,08,72
Tobacco	89,07	1,31,26	1,01,36	1,54,86	1,67,64	+12,78
Mineral oils	1,00,37	77,34	80,97	1,10,89	1,27,79	+16,90
Cotton yarn and thread (*a*)	—	—	—	48,87	42,74	—6,13
Cotton piecegoods	3,92,08	6,41,19	4,66,61	6,38,81	6,16,12	—22,69
Matches	15,46	16,57	1,03,84	1,53,62	1,38,01	—15,61
Others	6,28	6,64	15,12	13,09	11,25	—1,84
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	18,86	52,67	1,15,95	63,33	55,72(*h*)	—7,61
Other articles	44	1,43	94	85	1,55	+70
Duty at 10 per cent—						
Metals—Iron and steel	46,10	66,90	67,75	1,84,08	1,72,12	—11,96
Railway plant and rolling stock	13,56	33,91	53,32	1,07,01	62,56(*i*)	—44,45
Other articles	56	35	1,79	2,63	6,51	+3,88
Duty at 15 per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	66,30	63,69	83,00	1,22,54	1,27,44	+4,90
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores (*b*)	38,15	38,23	42,15	76,06	65,79	—10,27
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures) (*c*)	3,78,18	7,38,26	5,16,60†	6,97,19	6,89,38	—7,81
Miscellaneous	48,19	72,68	70,75	50,80	53,04	+2,24
Duty at 30 per cent—						
Motor cars and cycles (*d*)	—	—	51,50	56,08	74,13	+18,05
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk (*e*)	49,25	49,17	51,60	80,86	81,54	+68
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes (*d*)	—	—	21,85§	32,19	29,33	—2,86
Other articles (*f*)	14,60	28,58	58,49	97,06	96,72	—34
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,43,57	23,16,10	27,70,01	33,66,23	31,77,80	—1,88,43
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	76,87	74,12	78,21	1,07,31	78,80	—28,51
Net Import duty	14,66,70	22,41,98	26,91,80	32,58,92	31,04,00	—1,54,92
Sea Customs—Exports						
Hides and skins, raw (*g*)	91,92	60,22	51,42	42,60	25,33	—17,27
Jute (raw and manufactured)	2,97,48	3,21,13	2,71,99	3,29,25	3,57,80	+28,55
Rice	37,20	60,28	80,45	1,04,06	1,18,22	+10,16
Tea	54,51	42 05	46,26	44,41	50,06	+5,65
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,81,11	4,83,68	4,50,12	5,24,32	5,51,41	+27,09
Deduct—Refunds	19,50	12,25	7,82	9,14	10,31	+1,17
Net Export duty	4,61,61	4,71,43	4,42,30	5,15,18	5,41,10	+25,92
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	19,28,31	27,13,41	31,34,10	37,74,10	36,45,10	—1,29,00
Land Customs and miscellaneous	26,89*	1,04,19*	35,58*	37,00*	34,95*	—2,05
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	1,55,15	2,30,93	2,19,17	1,87,34	1,57,60	—29,74
,, ,, ,, motor spirit	41,42	54,26	61,23‡	65,32	64,24	+92
,, ,, ,, kerosene	—	—	—	91,68	95,96	+4,28
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	22,48,14	31,89,16	35,36,11	42,71,89	40 83,96	—1,87,93
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	8,56	9,54	8,24	9,72	10,44	+72
Tea cess	4,91	3,72	7,63	7,32	12,69	+5,37

(*a*) Subject to duty from March, 1922.
(*b*) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include metallic ores exempted from duty from March, 1921.
(*c*) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include musical instruments, motor cars and cycles, glass bangles, and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, but exclude silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread.
(*d*) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 are included with "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures)".
(*e*) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread now dutiable at 15 per cent *ad valorem*.
(*f*) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 exclude musical instruments and glass bangles.
(*g*) Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919.
(*h*) Includes railway locomotive engines and tenders.
(*i*) Excludes locomotive engines and tenders.
* Includes indigo cess R43,000 in 1919-20, R13,000 in 1920-21, R17,000 in 1921-22, R8,000 in 1922-23 and R6,000 in 1923-24.
† Includes R5,93,000, being the duty collected on cotton yarn and thread at 5 per cent *ad valorem* during the month of March, 1922.
‡ Includes R13,000, being the excise duty on kerosene collected during the month of March, 1922.
§ Includes the duty collected on tyres and tubes for bicycles and tricycles.

No. 53.

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA.

No. 53.—IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America.	France.
							Francs per 100 kilogs.
Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.	Free . .	Dressed or undressed—Free; Partly or wholly dressed including China (when baked, boiled or straightened) and all brush making mixtures containing any bristle, hair or any other animal matter—45% *ad val.*	Bristles broom corn, and hair brush pads—Free	Hair for broom and brush making—3 % *ad val.* Fibre—Free.	8 % *ad val.* .	Crude, not sorted—Free; sorted, 7 cents per lb.	
Chemicals, saltpetre .	Free . . .	....	Free . . .	..	8 % *ad val.*	Crude, Free. Refined ½ cent per pound.	Free . .
Coffee . . .	Not kiln-dried, roasted or ground £0-11-8 a cwt. Kiln-dried, roasted or ground 3½ *d.* a lb.	Raw and kiln-dried, 3*d.* per lb.; roasted or ground, 6*d.* per lb.; substitutes 6*d.* per lb.	2½ cents per lb. .	Raw, ½*d.* per lb.; roasted or ground 2*d.* per lb.; mixed 3*d.* per lb.	8 % *ad val.* .	Free . . .	Coffee in the bean 136; Roasted or ground 400.
Coir, manufactures of .	..	Articles of coir, mats, matting and fenders —35% *ad val.* Coir yarns—Free.	..	..	8 % *ad val.* .	Coir and coir yarn—Free. Woven articles, 40% *ad val.*	..
Cotton—							
Raw . . .	Free . . .	....	Free . . .	Free . . .	Do. . .	Free . . .	Free . .
Manufactures of .	„ . . .	....	..	Blankets and sheets or rugs, 25% *ad val.* Piecegoods, 15% *ad val.*	Do. . .	....	..
Drugs and medicines .	..	....	..	..	Do. . .	Crude drugs in their natural state—Free.	..
Opium . . .	..	For medicinal purposes only, as prescribed by Departmental by-laws —15% *ad val.*	..	..	..	Crude, $3 per pound .	400
Tobacco—					L. E.		
Raw . . .	£0-6-9⅜ to £0-7-6⅝ a lb.	5*s.* 4*d.* per lb. . .	Free . . .	3½*s.* per lb. .	Leaf tobacco kilog. . 0 820 Leaf tobacco stripped kilog. . 0 920	55 cents per lb. . .	For the regie (monopoly)—Free.
Manufactured .	Cigars, £0-12-11⅘ a lb.	Cigars 18*s.* per lb. .	Cigars $3-90 cents per lb, and 25 % *ad val.*	Cigars and cigarillos, 8½*s.* per lb.+ 15% *ad val.* Snuff, 4*s.* per lb.; Cigarettes, 6*s.* per lb.+15% *ad val.*	Cut, pressed or powdered tobacco and cigarettes kilog . 1 020 Cigars . 1 000	Snuff, 55 cents per lb. Cigars, etc., $4·50 per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	Do. . Cigars and cigarettes 18,000; snuff and for chewing 5,600.
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Cutch . . .	Free . . .	....	..	Free .	8 % *ad val.* .	15 % *ad val.* . .	Free . .
Indigo . . .	„ . . .	....	Free . . .		...	45% *ad val.* and 7 cents per lb.	Natural, not refined—Free. Natural, refined—1800.
Myrobalans . .	„ . . .	....	..		Do. . .	15% *ad val.* . .	Free .
Other sorts . .	..	....	..		Do. . .	Do. . . .	..
Fodder, bran and cattle food.	Free . . .	....	Rice bran 12½ % *ad val.*	Fodder—2*s.* per 100 lbs.	Do. . .	Bran—15 % *ad val.* .	Fodder—2 . Bran—0·60 .
Grain and Pulse—							
Pulse . . .	„ . . .	....	..	..	Do. . .	....	In the grain—5 Decorticated—9.
Rice, not in the husk	„ . . .	Uncleaned—Free; rice meal and rice flour, 3*s.* per 100 lbs.	Uncleaned—Free; cleaned 50 cents per 100 lbs.	1*s.* per 100 lbs. .	Do. . .	1 cent per lb. . .	Broken—6 . Whole—24.
Wheat . . .	„ . . .	2*s.* per 100 lbs. . .	Free . . .	1*s.* 2*d.* per 100 lbs.	Do. . .	30 cents per bushel of 60 lbs.	14
Other sorts . .	..	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs. .	..	..	Do. . .	....	..
Hemp, raw . .	Free . . .	....	Dressed or undressed—Free.	Free . . .	Do. . .	1 cent per lb. . .	Free . .
Hides and Skins—							
Hides—							
Raw . . .	„ . . .	Hides, limed or fleshed or split, 3*s.* per hide.	Dry, salted or pickled—Free.	„ . . .	Do. . .	Free . . .	„ .
Dressed or tanned	„ . . .	....	..	..	Do. . .	Shoe—leather and Saddlery—Free. Sheep, goat and calf leather other than shoe leather—20 % *ad val.*	..
Skins—							
Raw . .	„ . . .	Sheep skins, raw; goat skins, raw or pickled—Free.	Dry, salted, or pickled—Free.	Free . . .	Do. . .	Free . .	„ . .
Dressed or tanned	„ . . .	Crust or rough tanned goat skins, 10% *ad val.*	..	Leather—3% *ad val.*	Do. .	See under hides. .	..
Horns . . .	„ . .	....	Horn strips, horn and horn tips in the rough—Free.	Free . . .	Do. . .	Free . .	In the rough—Free.

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA.

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	
Francs per 100 kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Lire per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 kin, (*i.e.*, 132·2 lbs.).	
..	..	Raw—Free; cleaned and made up into tufts or arranged in packets . 12	Bristles, raw . 20	Free . . .	Bristles . . Free	..	Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.
Free . . .	..	3	....	Free . . .	4½	2·35	Chemicals, saltpetre.
Not roasted—Free Roasted . 30	..	In the bean . 150 Roasted, even ground . . 207	Not roasted . 200 Roasted, ground 300	Raw . . 160 Roasted . . 300	Raw . . 84 Roasted . 130	In the bean 15·10 Other 25·10	Coffee.
..	..	....	....	....	....	Mattings 7·40	Coir, manufactures of.
							Cotton—
Free .	..	3	1·3	Free . .	Free . . .	Free . .	Raw.
..	5% *ad val.*	....	....	....	....	..	Manufactures of.
Free . .	..	....	....	Prepared medicines . . 80 Patent . . 1,000	....	..	Drugs and medicines.
„ . .	..	....	In cakes or powder . 20 Opium extract 110	....	36	..	Opium.
							Tobacco—
Unmanufactured 120 to 240	In rolls, leaves and unpressed stems 1·40 Pressed stems 5·00	Free.	....	30	By special permission only . . 125	..	Raw.
Cigars and Cigarettes 1,200 Snuff and smoking tobacco . 400	Cigars and snuff 30% *ad val.*	Superior Cigars and Cigarettes 13,000 Common Cigars 7,000	....	Snuff, etc. . 4,000 Cigars . . 6,000 Cigarettes . . 7,500 (Tare extra.)	Cigars per kilo 50 Cigarettes „ 40	Cigars, Cigarettes and cut tobacoo 355% *ad val.* Snuffs 517	Manufactured.
							Dyeing and Tanning materials—
Free . . .	..	Tanning extracts, dry . . . 9 Free . . .	Colours of vegetable origin 45 Vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts, liquid or solid, including madder (but not quebracho) . 20	....	Free . . .	Free . .	Cutch.
„ . . .				Free . .	Free . . .	Natural, Dry 33·70	Indigo.
„ . . .		Not ground . Free Ground . 3	....	2	„ . . .	Free . .	Myrobalans.
„ . . .		....	....	....	....	..	Other sorts.
„ . . .	Free . .	Bran . . 2	Fodder . 1 Bran . 4	Bran . . Free Fodder . . 1	Free . . .	Hay . 0·18 Other fodder 5% *ad val.*	Fodder, bran and cattle food.
		2½	....	2½ to 4	Lentils . . 4½	Wheat and rice bran—Free. 0·40 to 0·70	Grain and Pulse—
„ . . .	„ .						Pulse.
„ . . .	„ .	Partly husked 4½ Cleaned . 6½	Unhusked . 10 Husked . 20	Not cleaned . 4	Husked or not . 6	1	Rice, not in the husk.
„ . . .	„ .	7½	14	7½	7½	0·77	Wheat.
„ . . .	„ . .	....	....	....	....	..	Other sorts.
„ . . .	„ . .	Free . .	Raw . . 8	Free . .	Free . . .	Free . .	Hemp, raw.
							Hides and skins—
							Hides—
„ . . .	„ . .	„ . .	4 to 8	„ .	„ . . .	„ . .	Raw.
52·5	. .	Split or shaved even 88 to 148·5 Sole leather 38·5 to 66 Others 77 to 121	Sole leather 150 to 200 Others 200 to 450	30	30 to 60	Sole leather 15·20 Tanned hides known as "Indian Blood leather" 9·50 Others 15% *ad val.*	Dressed or tanned.
							Skins—
„ . .	„ . .	Free . . .	8 to 10	Free . . .	„ . . .	Free . .	Raw.
52·5	„ . .	Goat and sheep skin prepared for linings . 55 Others 132 to 220	200 to 450	3	„ . . .	Sheep and goats except roller leather 21	Dressed or tanned.
„ . . .	..	Raw—Free. Manufactures . 150	Raw . . 2	Free . . .	„ . .	Free.	Horns.

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

No. 53.—IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America	France.
							Francs per 100 kilogs.
Jute—							
Raw	Free	....	Free	Free	8 % *ad val.*	Free	Free
Manufactures of	,,	Bags—Free: Cloth Free.	Bags, 15% *ad val.* Cloth, 7½% *ad val.*	Bags—Free	Do.	Bags—1 cent per lb. and 10% *ad val.* Cloth, $\frac{5}{10}$ to $\frac{8}{10}$ of a cent per lb.	Tissues, pure, unbleached—177·6 to 503·2 Sacks, empty—206·4 to 584·8 *plus* 10 per cent.
Lac	,,	Free	Free	..	Do.	Free	..
Manganese Ore	,,	20 % *ad val.*	,,	..	Do.	1 cent per lb. on the manganese in the ore.	Peroxide of manganese—Free.
Manures	,,	Free	..	Free	Free	Free	Organic natural—Free.
Metals	,,	....	..	3% *ad val.*	Do.	Unwrought—Free	..
Mica	,,	Crude, in slab 20% *ad val.* Mica and manufactures thereof, 30% *ad val.*	..	..	Do.	Unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents per lb., 4 cents per pound; valued above 15 cents per pound 25% *ad val.*; cut or trimmed, and splittings, 30% *ad val.*; plates and built up mica and all manufactures of mica, 40% *ad val.*; ground mica, 20% *ad val.*	350
Oils—							
Castor	Free	1*s.* per gallon	..	..	Do.	3 cents per lb.	60
Coconut	,,	....	Free	Free	Do.	2 cents per lb.	12
Linseed	,,	1*s.* per gallon	$1·25 per 100 lbs.	..	Do.	$3\frac{3}{10}$ cents per lb.	72
Other sorts	..	Vegetable oils, edible, n.e.i., 3*s.* per gallon.	..	..	Do.	..	..
Seeds—							
Castor	Free	....	..	Free	Do.	½ cent per lb.	Free
Copra	,,	Free	Free	,,	Do.	Free	,,
Cotton	,,	4*s.* per 100 lbs.	..	,,	Do.	½ cent per lb.	Decorticated—2·5.
Groundnuts	,,	4*d.* per lb.	1 cent. per lb.	,,	Do.	Shelled 4 cent per lb.	Free
							,,
Linseed	,,	Free	7½ cents per bushel	Free	Do.	40 cents per bushel of 56 lbs.	,,
Mowra	,,	....	..	..	Do.	....	,,
Poppy	,,	....	..	..	Do.	32 cents per 100 lbs.	Rape—Poppy. 4·5
Rape	,,	7½*s.* per 100 lbs.	Free	Free	Do.	Free	..
Til	,,	4*s.* per 100 lbs.	..	Free	Do.	Free	Free
Other sorts	..	....	..	..	Do.	....	..
Paraffin Wax	Free	2*d.* per lb.	15 % *ad val.*	Free	Do.	Free	..
Silk—							
Raw	,,	....	Free	..	Do.	,,	Free
Manufactures of	,,	....	..	..	Do.	....	..
Spices	,,	Unground, 2*d.* per lb.; ground, 4*d.* per lb.; unground, for manufacturing purposes as prescribed by Departmental by-laws—Free.	unground 10% *ad val.*	Ground 2½*d.* per lb.; unground ½*d.* per lb.	Do.	....	Pepper 312
Sugar, unrefined	..	...	88 cents per 100 lbs.	..	Do.	....	..
Tea	3⅓*d.* per lb*	In packets not exceeding 20 lbs. net weight, 1*d.* per lb.; n.e.i. Free.	7 cents per lb.	In packets or tins not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight per lb. 6*d.*, in larger packets or in bulk, per lb. 4*d.*	Do.	Free	208
Wool—							
Raw	Free	....	..	Free	Do.	Cashmere goat 31 cents per lb.	Free
Manufactures of	,,	....	..	Blankets and rugs, 25% *ad val.* Piecegoods, 15% *ad val.*	Do. "The customs duties on imported goods are fixed at 8% *ad valorem.*"	Oriental carpets and rugs, 55% *ad val.*	..

* Preferential rates, the rate of duty on foreign tea being 4 *d.* per lb.

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA—*continued.*

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	
Francs per 100 kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Lire per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone. per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 kin (*i.e.*, 132·2 lbs.)	Jute—
Free . .	..	Free . . .	1	Free . . .	Free . . .	Free . .	Raw.
Tissues of Jute 24 to 36.	5%	Tissues, unbleached, plain 28·8 Sacks . . 31·68	Fabrics, plain or twilled —45 to 450.	Tissues of unbleached jute having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres side :— Up to 40 threads 12 From 41 to 80 threads . 24 More than 80 threads . 36	Tissues, unbleached, with not more than 40 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 centimetres side 15	Gunny bags 2·55 Old gunny bags—Free.	Manufactures of
..	..	....	....	....	Free . . .	Free . .	Lac.
Free .	..	Free . . .	0·25 per 1,000 kilogs.	....	„ . . .	„ . .	Manganese Ore.
„ .	..	....	....	Free . .	„ . . .	„ . .	Manures.
Raw—Free .	..	....	....	....	....	..	Metals.
In sheets or slabs, 5% *ad val.*	..	In lumps, powder or scales and plates unworked or merely cut—Free. Worked—4·5 to 52.	In sheets or worked . 20	Raw—Free. Artificially coloured and ornamented sheets of mica . . 10	....	Slab, powder or uncoloured Sheet. Free.	Mica.
							Oils—
Free . .	..	10	50	In casks . 9 Others . 20	....	In can, barrel or jar—2·20 other—20% *ad val.*	Castor.
„ . .	..	Refined . 45 Other . . 4	30	2	2½	1·50	Coconut.
„ . .	..	Linseed, raw . 24 „ boiled . 12	50	4	10	In can or barrel—1·60 to 3·00; other—20% *ad val.*	Linseed.
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	Other sorts.
							Seeds—
..	Free . .	Free . . .	2	Free . . .	....	Free . .	Castor.
..	„ . .	„ . . .		„ . . .	....	„ . .	Copra.
..	„ . .	....		„ . . .	....	„ . .	Cotton.
..	„ . .	6·9		2		unshelled 0·80 other 0·95	Groundnuts
..	„ . .	5·4625		¾	Free . . .	Free . .	Linseed.
..	„ . .	....		....	....	..	Mowra.
..	„ . .	....		2	14	..	Poppy.
..	„ . .	Mustard—Free.		5	3½	0·65	Rape.
..	„ . .	6·9		2	....	1·00	Til.
..	„ . .	....		....	....	..	Other sorts.
..	5%	15	Crude . . 40	10	1·2 to 3	Melting point up to 45° C—Free, other—12.	Paraffin wax.
							Silk—
Free . .	Free . .	Free . . .	15	Free . . .	Free . . .	Wild silk-free; other 30% *ad val.*	Raw.
..	5% *ad val.*	....	....	....	....		Manufactures of
Pepper . 60 Cinamon . 54 Cardamons . 225	Pepper 1½ Other 5% *ad val.*	Pepper and ginger . . 220 Cloves . . 250	Black pepper and cloves . 350	Cardamoms 150 Pepper and Ginger 75	Pepper and ginger . . 100	Pepper—9·35 to 11·70.	Spices.
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	Sugar, unrefined.
Free . .	25	400	250	220	180	Black Tea—22·60. Black dust Tea—6·80. Other—6.00.	Tea.
							Wool—
„ . .	..	Free . . .	26 to 72	Free . . .	Free . . .	Free . .	Raw.
Shawls and Scarves of Indian Cashmere—5% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	Oriental carpets 12	....	....	Carpets 30 to 180	..	Manufactures of

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

No. 54.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India.

IMPORT TARIFF.*

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES.
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.
	SEEDS.
6	Oil-Seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
7	Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a Public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES.
12	The following Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item No. 42 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES—
	(*d*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*e*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service. (*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
13	Anti-plague serum.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture. †
16	The following dairy appliances, namely cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter-dryers, and butter workers: also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	METALS.
19	Current nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold and silver bullion and coin.
	PAPER.
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
26	Specimens illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

Part II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH.		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe.‡
	LIQUORS.		
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	Denatured spirit	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
30	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R 36 A 0
31	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto	30 0 } or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
32	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto	Ditto
33	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit, All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles. Ditto	R A 9 0 4 8

* Corrected to June, 1924. [The Indian Finance Acts of 1922, 1923 and 1924, and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924.]

† Under Government of India Notifications No. 230, dated the 2nd February 1924 and 4257, dated the 15th September 1924, the following are also exempt from payment of import duty:

(1) Spraying machines used for agricultural purposes, and component parts thereof which can readily be fitted into their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.

(2) Galvanised latex spouts used on rubber plantations for insertion in rubber trees.

‡ The rate since the 1st March 1924 is annas 7½.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	SUGAR.		
34	SUGAR, all sorts, including molasses but excluding confectionery (*see* No. 124)	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	SACCHARINE.		R a.
34A	SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	Pound	20 0
34B	SACCHARINE TABLETS	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent. or Rs. 20 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
	TOBACCO.		R A.
36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
37	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	*Ad valorem*	75 per cent.
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	R A. 2 4
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	OILS.		
40	KEROSENE AND MOTOR SPIRIT; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test. NOTE.—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 6 annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pies.
41	MINERAL OIL which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication and mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		R
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles	Each	15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	15
	(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers	,,	15
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	15
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas-guns and rifles.	,,	5 or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	,,	3
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	,,	2
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,,	1
	(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		R A.
43	OPIUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas	24 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and Cotton sewing or darning thread	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
45	COTTON PIECE-GOODS	*Ad valorem*	11 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		R A.
46	MATCHES—		
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches	Per gross of boxes	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6
46A	UNDIPPED SPLINTS such as or ordinarily used for match making	Pound	Four annas and six pies.
46B	VENEERS such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Pound	Six annas.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MACHINERY.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.	51	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in any of the following numbers, namely, Nos. 15, 16, 53, 54, 55, 87, 90A, 96, 103, 111 and 127:—
47	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 68).		(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.		(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;
48	VINEGAR in casks.		(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes;
	WOOD AND TIMBER.		
49	FIREWOOD.		
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
50	COPPERAS, green.		

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March 1924 is R 1-4-0.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem—continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (*3*) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
51A	COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY, as defined in No. 51, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS.
53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts.
54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, cases, imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, halftone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate, printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 99).
55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
57	FODDER, bran and pollards.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
58	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
59	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of, a railway company.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
60	IRON, alloys. " angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 143). " bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No. 144). " pig. " rice bowls.
61	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. " " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing " " hoops and strips. " " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 145). " " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No. 146). " " railway track material not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 63 and 152) including bearing plates, sleepers and fastenings therefor and lever-boxes. " " tramway track material, including rails, fish-plates, tie bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks. " " sheets and plates, all sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 146, 147, 148, 153 and 154), whether fabricated or not, including discs and circles. " " barbed and stranded fencing wire and wire-rope.

No.	
62	STEEL, angle and tee not otherwise specified (*See* No. 150). " bar and rod not otherwise specified (*See* Nos. 151 and 153). " alloy, crucible shear, blister and tub, all kinds, and steel for springs and cutting tools made by any process. " ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more. " expanded metal.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely sleepers and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel; also cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway company. Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein: Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No. 51 or No. 51A.
63A	COMPONENT PARTS OF RAILWAY MATERIALS, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
64	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in Sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 51 or No. 51A shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
65	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).
66	FISHMAWS, including signally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
67	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
68	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
69	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 48).
	SPICES.
70	SPICES, all sorts.
	TEA.
71	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
72	COFFEE.
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
74	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	OILS.
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40 and 41).
	SEEDS.
76	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 6).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
77	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.

No.	
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
78	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
79	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
80	CANES AND RATTANS.
81	COWRIES AND SHELLS.
82	IVORY, unmanufactured.
83	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
85	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (*see* Nos. 132 and 133) and articles made of silk (*see* No. 134).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
86	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
	CONVEYANCES.
87	CONVEYANCES, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 127).
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.†

*Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 4317, dated the 2nd July 1921, and 385, dated the 9th June 1923, unmanufactured Mica and Raw Rubber are exempt from payment of import duty.

† Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 1796, dated 1st April 1922, 1380, dated 10th November 1923 and 2238, dated 9th June 1924 Urea, Carbo Limo and Sulphur are exempt from the payment of import duty.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
89	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (*see* No. 129).
90	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
90A	ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.
91	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*
	DYES AND COLOURS.
92	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts and paints and colours and painters materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
94	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 131).
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
95	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
96	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power (*see* Nos. 15, 16 and 18).
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
97	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
98	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
99	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 21).†
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified. Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 134): Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 134); Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 22);‡ Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
101	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clays, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 51 or No. 63, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.
104	CANDLES.
105	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.
106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
108	MATS AND MATTING.
109	OILCAKES.
110	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
111	PACKING ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 51 and 63.
112	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified.
113	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
114	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
115	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 139).§
116	SOAP.
117	STARCH AND FARINA.
118	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
119	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—	
121	CORAL.
122	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem.*

	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
124	CONFECTIONERY.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
125	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 42 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
127	MOTOR CARS, motor cycles, motor scooters, and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
128	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.
129	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.
130	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS THEREOF.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
131	GLASS BANGLES AND BEADS and false pearls.
	METALS.
132	GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
133	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
134	SILK PIECE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk (*a*).
	MISCELLANEOUS.
135	FIRE-WORKS. (*b*)
136	IVORY, manufactured.
137	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
138	PRINTS, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards.
139	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles and motor scooters.
140	SMOKERS' REQUISITIES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
141	TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 245, dated the 19th May 1923, apparatus for wireless telegraphs imported in accordance with the terms of the Notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department, No. 6081, dated the 22nd October 1921, is liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

† Under Government of India Notification No. 2966, dated the 10th July, 1924, postage stamps, whether used or unused are exempt from payment of import duty.

‡ Under Government of India Notification No. 281, dated the 26th May 1923, used gunny cloth made of jute is exempt from payment of import duty.

§ Under Government of India Notification No. 308, dated 9th February 1924, rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

(*a*) Under Government of India Notification No. 4375, dated 22nd September 1924, the following are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

(1) Silk ligatures.
(2) Elastic silk hosiery required for medical purposes, comprising elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks or anklets, stockings and suspensory bandages.
(3) Silk abdominal belts.
(4) Silkweb catheter tubes.
(5) Oiled silk used solely for medical purposes.

(*b*) Under the Government of India Notification No. 4467, dated 2nd September 1922, such fireworks as are specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No. 54—*concluded.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.(*a*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.		
	CONVEYANCES.		
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel: and component parts thereof made of iron or steel.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.		
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—		
	(*a*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanised, tinned or lead coated or Crown or superior qualities.	Ton	Rs. 20.
	(*b*) Fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanised, tinned or lead coated.	Ton	Rs. 35.
145	IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French	Cwt.	Rs. 3.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if rivetted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
147	IRON OR STEEL PLATES not under ⅛ inch thick including sheets ⅛ inch thick or over—		
	(*a*) not fabricated, ship, tank bridge, and common qualities.	Ton .	Rs. 30.
	(*b*) fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	(*c*) cuttings, all qualities	Ton .	Rs. 25.
148	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS under ⅛ inch thick—		
	(*a*) not fabricated—		
	(i) black	Ton . .	Rs. 30.
	(ii) galvanised	Ton .	Rs. 45.
	(*b*) fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
	(*c*) cuttings, black or galvanised	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
149	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or wire rope or stranded fencing wire, or wire netting (*see* No. 97).	Ton	Rs. 60.
150	STEEL, angle and tee, not galvanised, tinned, or lead coated and beam, channel, zed, trough plate, piling and other structural sections—		
	(*a*) fabricated	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	(*b*) not fabricated	Ton	Rs. 30.
151	STEEL—BAR AND ROD—		
	Common merchant bar and rod, and bar and rod designed for the reinforcing of concrete, all sizes.	Ton	Rs. 40.
152	STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—		
	(*a*) Rails 30 lb. and over per yard and fish-plates therefor.	Ton	Rs. 14.
	(*b*) Rails under 30 lb. per yard and fish-plates therefor.	Ton	Rs. 40.
	(*c*) Spikes and tie bars	Ton	Rs. 40.
	(*d*) Switches, crossing and the like material not made of alloy steel.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
153	STEEL, STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates, or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts therefor, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 90) or articles specified in Nos. 51, 51A, 64 or 87.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
154	STEEL—		
	(*a*) Tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers.	Ton	Rs. 60.
	(*b*) Tinplate cuttings	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty.
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE.		
1	RAW JUTE—		R A.
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto .	4 8
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified. *	Ditto .	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS.		
3	RAW HIDES AND SKINS	*Ad valorem* .	5 per cent.
	RICE.		R A.
4	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3
	TEA.		
5	TEA	100 lbs. . .	1 8

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent
Bengal . .	1,387	3,979	24·5	1,041	2,951	25·3	945	3,172	20·3	915	3,112	20·1	998	3,442	20·7
Bombay . .	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,802	4,844	30·9	1,574	4,427	28·6	1,468	4,448	26·8
Sind . .	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,437	2,209	14·1	1,058	1,835	11·8	1,189	2,134	12·9
Madras . .	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,685	3,059	19·5	2,678	3,417	22·1	2,801	3,544	21·3
Burma . .	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,078	2,371	15·2	1,204	2,703	17·4	1,250	3,046	18·3
Bihar and Orissa .	6	22	·2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	8,037	15,655	100	7,429	15,494	100	7,706	16,614	100

(*a*) Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, which came into force on the 18th June, 1924.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November 1923, Jute Rags such as are used for paper making are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India.

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1923-24
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,337	5,841	2,037	5,419	2,068	5,645	70·3
British Indian	312	171	320	112	310	135	334	172	346	183	2·3
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	541	138	428	135	462	5·8
Dutch	47	114	86	206	67	225	100	288	112	347	4·3
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	44	102	40	87	44	88	1·1
Italian	46	128	57	163	52	177	68	220	101	362	4·5
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	18	3	3	7	15	·2
Greek	5	11	21	43	7	21	5	14	5	16	·2
Swedish	4	10	21	48	17	50	21	65	21	68	·9
French	27	83	14	34	6	18	5	18	19	83	1·0
Spanish	..	..	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	70	229	60	197	104	357	4·4
German	249	740	17	56	43	172	75	266	81	293	3·6
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	14	33	18	47	20	49	·6
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	502	1,586	533	1,642	649	2,140	26·6
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	799	80	630	65	692	68	·8
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,948	7,642	3,534	7,298	3,755	8,036	100
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,442	6,265	2,276	6,240	2,241	6,273	73·1
British Indian	322	183	298	70	386	170	395	145	358	141	1·7
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	192	590	145	449	144	486	5·7
Dutch	46	112	87	207	55	170	86	237	95	284	3·3
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	39	84	42	90	41	74	·8
Italian	36	98	51	135	54	182	77	260	97	347	4·0
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	22	4	4	6	14	·2
Greek	5	12	24	49	12	39	30	103	18	68	·8
Swedish	4	10	18	43	16	47	22	65	18	59	·7
French	28	87	14	36	5	16	5	18	20	87	1·0
Spanish	..	..	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	66	220	93	305	119	400	4·7
German	234	688	17	55	22	91	45	164	67	234	2·7
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	40	20	50	15	40	·5
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	485	1,501	569	1,745	640	2,093	24·4
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	776	77	655	66	712	71	·8
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,089	8,013	3,895	8,196	3,951	8,578	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	8,037	15,655	7,429	15,494	7,706	16,614	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production.

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Rice	9	5	4	6	8
Wheat	14	9	1	2	7
Tea	96	89	115	93	90
Cotton, raw	56	51	67	65	74
Jute, raw	51	31	66	47	43
Linseed	73	63	40	68	80
Rape and Mustard	23	8	11	22	36
Sesamum	25	8	6	7	2
Groundnuts	35	12	25	28	24
Indigo	40	44	20	8	19

No. 58.—Imports and Exports by Land Frontier (Merchandise and treasure) of British India with foreign countries.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war Average			War Average			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24*		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Persia—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,54	14,88	19,42	2,90	18,68	21,58	46,87	83,74	1,30,61	93,74	1,27,65	2,21,39	56,04	1,51,60	2,07,64
Afghanistan—															
Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	22	17	39	16,44	3,32	19,76	3,94	4,58	8,52	9,68	6,91	16,59	8,01	4,59	12,60
North-West Frontier Province	38,57	99,03	1,37,60	56,63	1,00,06	1,56,69	19,51	17,98	37,49	45,18	50,72	95,90	7,93	70,69	78,62
TOTAL	38,79	99,20	1,37,99	73,07	1,03,38	1,76,45	23,45	22,56	46,01	54,86	57,63	1,12,49	15,94	75,28	91,22
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	70,56	61,50	1,32,06	94,75	89,60	1,84,35	56,28	1,05,08	1,61,36	1,09,43	97,48	2,06,91	76,62	97,30	1,73,92
North-West Frontier Province	1,70	2,03	3,73	2,35	1,28	3,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	55	66	1,21	26	1,88	2,14	1,22	8,11	9,33	50	2,42	2,92	1,78	49	2,27
TOTAL	72,81	64,19	1,37,00	97,36	92,76	1,90,12	57,50	1,13,19	1,70,69	1,09,93	99,90	2,09,83	78,40	97,79	1,76,19
Total of Afghanistan—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	70,78	61,67	1,32,45	1,11,19	92,92	2,04,11	60,22	1,09,66	1,69,88	1,19,11	1,04,39	2,23,50	84,63	1,01,89	1,86,52
North-West Frontier Province	40,27	1,01,06	1,41,33	58,98	1,01,34	1,60,32	19,51	17,98	37,49	45,18	50,72	95,90	7,93	70,69	78,62
Punjab	55	66	1,21	26	1,88	2,14	1,22	8,11	9,33	50	2,42	2,92	1,78	49	2,27
TOTAL	1,11,60	1,63,39	2,74,99	1,70,43	1,96,14	3,66,57	80,95	1,35,75	2,16,70	1,64,79	1,57,53	3,22,32	94,34	1,73,07	2,67,41
Tirah—															
North-West Frontier Province	6,50	7,63	14,13	10,56	16,34	26,90	5,12	10,10	15,22	6,50	10,24	16,74	2,11	4,85	7,26
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—															
North-West Frontier Province	68,79	77,16	1,45,95	51,24	75,85	1,27,09	31,51	65,35	96,86	30,76	65,99	96,75	10,60	14,32	24,92
Buner—															
North-West Frontier Province	2,15	3,81	5,96	1,48	2,21	3,69	1,84	2,83	4,67	1,49	3,28	4,77	49	83	1,32
Waziristan—															
North-West Frontier Province	6,55	4,54	11,09	8,63	7,89	16,52	57,80	31,44	89,24	9,67	7,48	17,15	2,88	4,56	7,44
Kurram Valley—															
North-West Frontier Province	2,95	14,19	17,14	2,23	12,33	14,56	67	3,56	4,23	51	7,50	8,01	16	2,69	2,85
Badakhshan—															
Kashmir	15 (a)	12 (a)	27 (a)	10	12	22	8	..	8	..	3	3	..	..	..
Kashgar Yarkand—															
Kashmir	5 (a)	4 (a)	9 (a)	25	8	33	81	31	1,12	69	35	1,04	70	30	100
Chinese Turkistan—															
Kashmir	92 (a)	23 (a)	1,15 (a)	18,24	20,14	38,38	19,47	22,00	41,47	22,72	22,20	44,92	24,70	25,44	50,14
CENTRAL ASIA—															
Punjab	4,62	4,91	9,53	18,90	21,97	40,87	14,47	25,92	40,39	21,52	25,75	47,27	22,07	29,82	51,89
Tibet—															
Kashmir	4,40(a)	2,70(a)	7,10(a)	6,59	4,63	11,22	8,53	4,92	13,45	8,85	4,91	13,76	8,50	4,69	13,19
Punjab	314	107	421	5,33	1,78	7,11	8,92	1,87	10,79	8,95	2,93	11,88	11,25	1,23	12,51
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,47	3,86	12,33	12,33	5,21	17,54	13,59	5,98	19,57	13,22	5,38	18,60	17,11	5,68	22,79
Bengal	14,49	10,17	24,66	31,53	14,43	45,96	31,00	14,99	46,89	53,33	22,86	56,19	47,46	26,40	73,86
TOTAL	26,98	15,65	42,63	55,78	26,05	81,83	62,94	27,76	90,70	64,35	36,03	1,00,43	84,35	38,00	1,22,35
Nepal—															
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,30,12	57,76	1,87,88	1,33,98	53,39	1,87,37	1,91,53	66,82	2,58,35	1,80,59	73,93	2,54,52	2,43,65	69,41	3,13,06
Bihar and Orissa	3,10,26	1,37,67	4,47,93	2,68,28	1,59,86	4,28,14	3,59,23	1,81,35	5,40,58	2,97,44	1,99,36	4,96,80	3,48,43	2,10,65	5,59,08
Bengal	(b) 1,59,49	(b) 85,73	(b) 2,45,22	33,66	4,92	38,58	63,64	4,80	68,44	46,05	6,78	52,83	35,17	3,82	38,99
TOTAL	4,13,72	1,98,56	6,12,28	4,35,92	2,18,17	6,54,09	6,14,40	2,52,97	8,67,37	5,24,08	2,80,07	8,04,15	6,27,25	2,83,88	9,11,13
Sikkim—															
Bengal	15,91	11,75	27,66	29,11	14,64	43,75	68,60	13,30	81,90	69,36	15,51	84,87	73,75	16,43	90,18
Bhutan—															
Bengal	92	79	1,71	4,16	1,87	6,03	5,45	2,01	7,46	7,43	2,34	9,77	8,08	2,05	10,13
Assam	8,46	14,06	22,52	11,99	10,29	22,28	3,09	2,26	5,35	6,83	6,38	13,21	1,58	2,11	3,69
TOTAL	9,38	14,85	24,23	16,15	12,16	28,31	8,54	4,27	12,81	14,26	8,72	22,98	9,66	4,16	13,82
Towang—															
Assam	28	6	34	27	23	50	58	46	1,04	46	37	83	20	12	32
Naga and Mishmi Hills—															
Assam	1,17	18	1,35	1,58	1,70	3,28	3,05	3,59	6,64	2,96	3,23	6,19	4,63	4,14	8,77
Duffla and Aka Hills—															
Assam	35	3	38	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Western China—															
Burma	44,63	54,64	99,27	98,47	78,72	1,77,19	1,30,45	1,10,34	2,40,79	1,55,28	84,01	2,39,29	1,53,08	92,69	2,45,77
Siam—															
North—															
Burma	38,52	31,61	70,13	28,26	23,48	51,74	34 77	22,96	57,73	35,44	21,08	56,52	39,69	24,08	63,77
South—															
Burma	11,30	8,92	20,22	14,60	6,87	21,47	16,50	7,32	23,82	14,26	4,80	19,06	14,41	5,03	19,44
TOTAL	49,82	40,53	90,35	42,86	30,35	73,21	51,27	30,28	81,55	49,70	25,88	75,58	54,10	29,11	83,21
Unadministered Kachin Country—(c)															
Burma	3,07(b)	4,20(b)	7,27(b)	5,40	6,93	12,33	1,82	1,98	3,80	1,95	1,65	3,60	1,61	1,71	3,32
Shan States—(c)															
North—															
Burma	1,30,46	1,07,22	2,37,68	2,52,60	2,69,19	5,21,79	3,94,27	3,37,64	7,31,91	4,71,98	4,77,85	9,49,83	6,32,76	5,82,12	12,14,88
South—															
Burma	86,51	1,01,67	1,88,18	77,22	1,04,45	1,81,67	1,11,52	1,45,97	2,57,49	1,10,41	1,54,32	2,64,73	1,27,06	1,63,53	2,90,59
TOTAL	2,16,97	2,08,89	4,25,86	3,29,82	3,73,64	7,03,46	5,05,79	4,83,61	9,89,40	5,82,39	6,32,17	12,14,56	7,59,82	7,45,65	15,05,47
Karennee—(c)															
Burma	30,10	14,51	44,61	24,44	10,64	35,08	10,26	3,24	13,50	10,61	4,74	15,35	12,78	4,25	17,03
GRAND TOTAL	10,18,45	8,51,92	18,70,37	13,24,84	11,45,04	24,69,88	17,17,29	13,12,80	30,30,09	18,27,79	15,20,43	33,48,22	19,95,66	16,27,64	36,23,30

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lusbela and Kholat as they are now included in internal trade.

(a) Separately registered from April, 1913. (b) Separately registered from April, 1912. (c) Partly internal and partly transfrontier trade.

* Exclusive of the figures of the N.-W. F. Province for the months, July, 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received, the annual average of the past three years being Rs. 1,15 lakhs for imports and Rs. 1,63 lakhs for exports.

No. 59.—Frontier Trade—Values of Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*
Imports.					
Grain and Pulse	1,82,04	2,24,84	3,17,28	2,45,65	2,52,06
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	55,34	85,85	1,51,34	2,10,18	1,44,03
Metals, Lead	—	93,27	1,28,55	1,75,66	1,99,30
Wool, raw	62,63	1 32,75	69,69	95,71	1,01,58
Provisions—					
Ghi (clarified butter)	61,23	55,42	84,04	1,00,96	95,74
Pickled tea (letpet)	26,33	29,01	46,67	68,31	56,57
Tea	20,23	29,21	45,52	41,47	46,24
Spices	19,78	23,74	21,29	19,98	19,63
Animals, living (for sale)—					
Cattle	59,68	41,76	52,48	59,34	46,57
Other animals	55,40	58,04	60,68	47,97	49,22
Seeds	51,65	40,52	62,45	55,99	48,49
Silk, raw	8,73	37,49	84,51	1,06,47	1,26,48
Wood—					
Timber, teak	41,44	27,77	32,80	23,23	32,86
Timber, other than teak	10,43	15,48	59,33	15,65	18,83
Hides and Skins	61,14	43,01	24,18	23,48	17,84
Jute, raw	27,39	21,99	18,35	18,02	34,98
Drugs and medicines	11,42	15,56	16,51	20,79	12,76
Tobacco	9,86	12,38	16,70	23,59	19,76

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Exports.					
Cotton, piecegoods—					
Foreign	2,53,66	2,77,10	2,10,22	2,95,15	2,49,27
Indian	51,91	95,89	1,06,84	1,05,46	1,35,14
Cotton, twist and yarn—					
Foreign	38,46	46,95	33,54	55,80	36,09
Indian	42,08	56,86	78,33	61,82	73,64
Cotton, raw	5,63	6,26	9,45	8,34	3,94
Iron and Steel	27,42	1,01,60	1,32,99	2,00,45	2,37,14
Grain and Pulse	20,65	23,78	91,99	50,77	31,31
Provisions	35,07	40,79	53,09	59,65	63,93
Sugar	27,69	42,52	81,67	63,90	64,03
Spices	30,62	28,72	35,74	34,99	48,91
Salt	24,53	28,24	31,19	30,66	31,61
Tea	16,61	16,52	31,25	47,34	65,02
Oils	24,34	33,67	87,75	90,69	90,12
Railway materials	59	22,39	52,12	68,31	97,18
Dyeing materials	8,65	9,07	15,77	20,11	17,38
Animals, living (for sale)	12,22	13,07	14,59	14,35	12,84
Tobacco	13,57	16,79	21,12	23,41	22,62
Leather	17,27	22,51	14,59	14,84	22,38
Petroleum	15,87	21,82	70,73	72,94	71,01

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lusbela and Khelat, as they are now included in internal trade.
* Exclusive of the figures of the N. W. F. Province for the months July 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received.

No. 60.—Quantity of certain principal articles of imports and exports by land frontier.

IMPORTS

(In thousands of cwts)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*
Rice—Husked					
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	108	87	12	18	6
Nepal	1,140	1,165	1,101	1,153	1,272
Shan States	110	92	73	55	64
Other countries	23	7	13	9	7
Total	1,381	1,351	1,199	1,235	1,354
Rice—Unhusked					
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	96	83	22	27	5
Nepal	1,749	2,653	2,665	2,198	2,630
Other countries	14	21	20	6	10
Total	1,859	2,757	2,707	2,231	2,645
Tea					
Shan States	33	47	57	63	72
Other countries	1	2	2	1	1
Total	34	49	59	64	73
Wool—Raw					
Persia	1	...	5	21	6
Afghanistan	104	141	46	61	63
Tibet	45	76	79	76	104
Other countries	9	12	5	7	6
Total	159	229	135	165	179

EXPORTS

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*
Cotton, twist and yarn					
Foreign					
Afghanistan	9	5	..	1	1
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	12	14	1	2	..
Nepal	20	21	11	15	11
Shan States	7	12	13	16	17
Other countries	8	5	2	9	3
Total	56	57	27	43	32

EXPORTS—*continued*

(In thousands of cwts)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*
Cotton, twist and yarn—*contd.*					
Indian					
Afghanistan	1	4	1	1	1
Nepal	17	6	7	7	4
Western China	38	46	50	45	48
Shan States	11	4	3	3	4
Other countries	11	15	3	2	8
Total	78	75	64	58	65
Cotton piece-goods					
Foreign					
Persia	2	..	5	11	..
Afghanistan	51	37	12	23	40
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	24	22	8	12	8
Nepal	54	41	24	29	29
Shan States	32	25	16	21	22
Other countries	20	23	10	11	12
Total	183	148	75	107	106
Indian					
Persia	6	8	1	1	20
Afghanistan	17	34	17	19	23
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	14	14	4	4	1
Nepal	21	21	29	31	28
Other countries	15	14	7	8	8
Total	73	91	58	63	80
Sugar					
Persia	1	15	97	110	93
Afghanistan	63	102	52	40	45
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	35	21	10	18	4
Nepal	121	103	115	100	120
Shan States	15	16	23	23	25
Other countries	33	30	14	17	14
Total	268	287	311	308	301
Tea					
Persia	1	3	26	45	43
Afghanistan	21	12	3	5	11
Central Asia	1	2	2	1	1
Shan States	1	1	2	2	2
Other countries	4	5	3	3	1
Total	28	23	36	56	58

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lusbela and Khelat, as these are now included in internal trade.
* Exclusive of the figures of the N. W. F. Province for the months July 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received.

No. 61.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles		Quantity (in thousands) Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Value (in lakhs of rupees) Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Coal	tons	413	342	361	332	472	51	65	1,07	97	1,39
Cotton—Twist and yarn	lbs	10,395	12,636	21,989	18,831	16,382	56	97	2,58	2,03	1,75
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—											
Indian	yds.	7,859	8,570	8,283	6,427	6,852	14	22	35	26	26
Foreign	,,	3,009	3,116	7,346	4,947	5,113	5	9	20	21	18
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—											
Indian	,,	3,707	5,895	6,578	3,012	2,466	8	18	37	16	13
Foreign	,,	2,586	3,741	1,803	1,453	1,455	5	13	10	7	7
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—											
Indian	,,	12,199	21,312	22,010	13,120	12,486	27	60	1,15	68	64
Foreign	,,	2,333	4,434	3,587	3,223	1,696	6	20	23	20	11
Jute bags	no.	38,948	39,822	39,458	35,465	40,469	1,19	1,66	1,55	1,69	2,07
Betelnuts	cwt	311	279	412	282	237	60	56	63	71	73
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	lbs	21,160	16,432	16,485	14,524	19,885	58	43	45	49	64
Pulse	tons	14	12	19	15	11	20	20	45	38	22
Wheat flour	,,	16	12	16	18	21	20	27	57	52	50

No. 62.—Chief exports from Burma to India

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in lakhs of rupees)				
		Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Rice in the husk	tons	214	168	97	139	84	1,54	1,12	89	1,30	77
Rice not in the husk	,,	383	806	890	554	444	4,18	7,96	14,70	9,64	6,84
Pulse	,,	19	19	50	35	43	17	19	74	57	52
Oils, mineral—											
Kerosene	gals	97,570	110,821	130,912	122,754	132,264	3,32	3,72	4,68	4,15	4,49
Lubricating	,,	*	†2,967	2,188	1,941	2,637	*	†21	21	19	24
Benzine and Petrol	,,	*	(a)4,215	16,426	16,085	14,604	*	(a)46	2,24	2,40	2,00
Candles	lbs	4,409	5,455	5,471	5,835	4,923	12	15	15	18	14
Lac	. .	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	48	58	56
Wood and timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	128	110	161	156	176	1,17	1,32	2,47	2,45	2,48
Other timber	,,	28	20	30	24	18	18	14	36	28	21

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and were included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds."
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

63.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1921	1922	1923
United Kingdom.					
Total	6,550	4,950	4,700	3,590	3,810
Argentine	2,250	2,090	4,020	1,790	1,700
India	1,360	2,380	420	1,580	1,900
India's percentage	21%	48%	9%	44%	50%
France.					
Total	2,514	1,337	1,109	1,446	1,610
Argentine	1,143	546	666	714	649
India	1,026	617	276	486	832
India's percentage	41%	46%	25%	34%	52%
Italy.					
Total	454	324	125	309	373
Argentine	133	11	53	80	84
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	63	181	250
India's percentage	57%	87%	50%	59%	67%
	1913	1914-15	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Australia.					
Total	35	46	140	180	170
Argentine	...	...	...	...	45
India	27	38	125	122	107
India's percentage	77%	82%	89%	68%	63%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1921	1922	1923
United Kingdom.					
Total	530	620	280	330	610
India	190	210	190	320	600
India's percentage	36%	34%	68%	97%	98%
Belgium.					
Total	94	...	39	255	107
Roumania	14	...	1	9	1
Argentine	3	...	...	126	1
India	67	...	37	78	91
India's percentage	72%	...	96%	31%	85%
Italy.					
Total	102	220	28*	235	582
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	27*	212	543
India's percentage	93%	83%	96%	90%	93%
France.					
Total	538	404	54	269	317
India	482	303	13	188	293
India's percentage	90%	75%	24%	90%	92%

Note.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.
*These figures relate to six months only, January to June 1921.

No. 63—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1921	1922	1923
FRANCE.					
Total import	278	261	86	111	90
India	228	251	11	81	48
India's percentage	82%	96%	13%	70%	53%
China	10	2	57	3	27
China's percentage	4%	7%	66%	3%	30%
ITALY.					
Total import	Not available.	Not available.	221	477	587
India's share (including Ceylon)	...	...	148	353	159
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)	...	...	67%	76%	27%
China's share	...	...	68	95	414
Percentage of China's share	...	...	31%	20%	71%

Imports of Groundnut into France

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1921	1922	1923
UNSHELLED.					
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,102	2,028	1,906
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	263	170	149
India	325	265			
Total	2,634	2,742	2,365	2,425	2,476
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	1,174	1,819	1,857
SHELLED.					
India	2,442	2,700	903	1,626	2,287
Senegal	...	20	242	65	89
Other countries	245	262	486	566	372
Total	2,687	2,982	1,631	2,257	2,748
* Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	26%	40%	50%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled and assuming that during 1919-21 the quantity of unshelled nuts exported from India to France, for which no figures are available, was negligible.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921	1922	1923
UNITED KINGDOM—					
India	189,093	233,423	286,583	255,159	267,200
Ceylon	111,796	100,503	118,756	111,614	121,034
China	19,652	17,682	4,629	10,997	25,172
Java	17,999	18,591	37,027	38,935	39,612
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	447,583	419,005	457,199
Percentage of India's share of total	54·2	61·9	64·1	60·9	58·4
FRANCE—					
India	1,515	2,957	1,210	1,730	1,791
China	7,359	5,785	4,973	7,447	12,434
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	7,314	10,881	17,508
Percentage of India's share of total	15·8	26·7	16·5	16·1	10·2
CANADA—					
India	13,850	13,019	23,039	22,296	21,638
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	9,958	10,795	11,593
China	2,772	1,763	921	1,583	2,031
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,619	2,498	2,520
Java	..	4,444	1,441	2,387	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	38,845	40,278	39,726
Percentage of India's share of total	37·7	33·4	59·3	55·4	54·5
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—					
India	4,521	8,539	7,106	5,109	4,902
Ceylon	14,071	15,592	15,850	14,940	17,288
China	21,434	18,589	14,640	14,649	19,807
Japan	48,245	49,339	21,407	36,388	36,237
Java	158	8,656	5,302	7,166	10,233
TOTAL	95,126	103,715	76,487	97,097	107,148
Percentage of India's share of total	4·8	8·5	9·3	5·3	4·6
AUSTRALIA—					
India	8,714	8,430	5,348	4,112	4,818
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	13,518	12,330	12,850
China	2,897	1,982	1,055	1,641	4,360
Java	3,756	7,746	23,403	29,462	26,330
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	43,402	47,666	48,502
Percentage of India's share of total	24·6	20·1	12·3	8·6	10·0
NEW ZEALAND—					
India	651	857	648	843	1,003
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	5,186	7,169	7,962
China	39	58	58	115	158
Java	..	342	232	556	810
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	6,173	8,708	9,967
Percentage of India's share of total	8·6	9·3	10·5	9·7	10·1

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1921-22 to 1923-24.

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Aden	16,17,21,24 25,31,32,33	54,55,61, 70, 71	54,55,61, 67,70,71	..
Afghanistan	29, 32, 40	90, 91	90, 91	..
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Fifty-first Issue]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

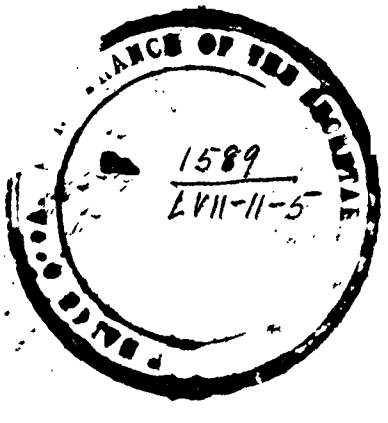
REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1924-25



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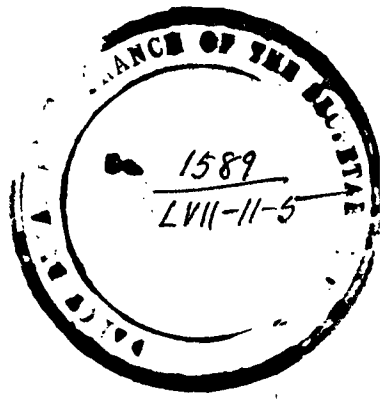
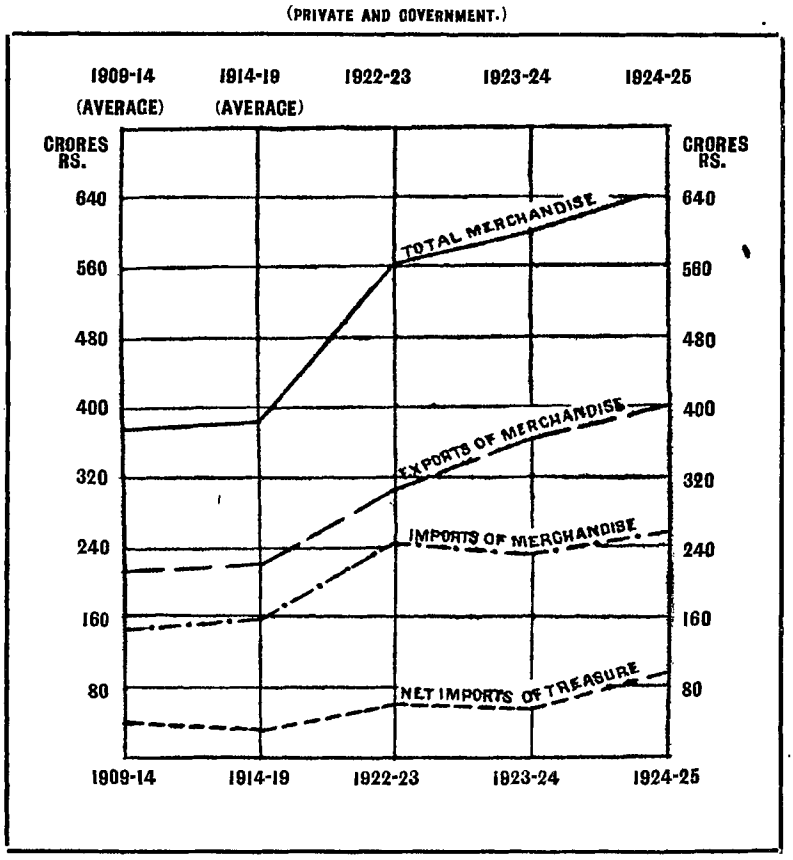


I. THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(a) DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGES OF THE PRE-WAR AND WAR PERIODS.

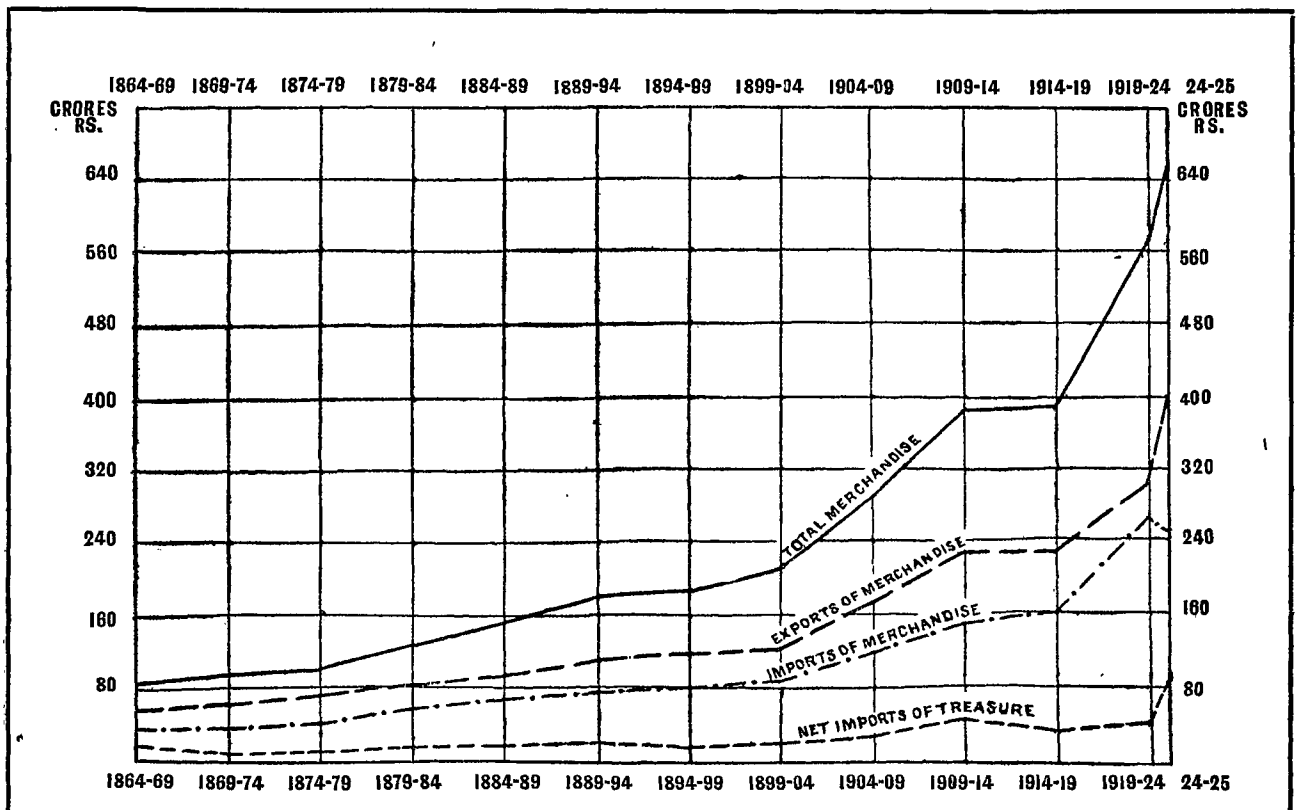
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.)



(b) DURING THE LAST 61 YEARS 1864-69 TO 1924-25.

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.

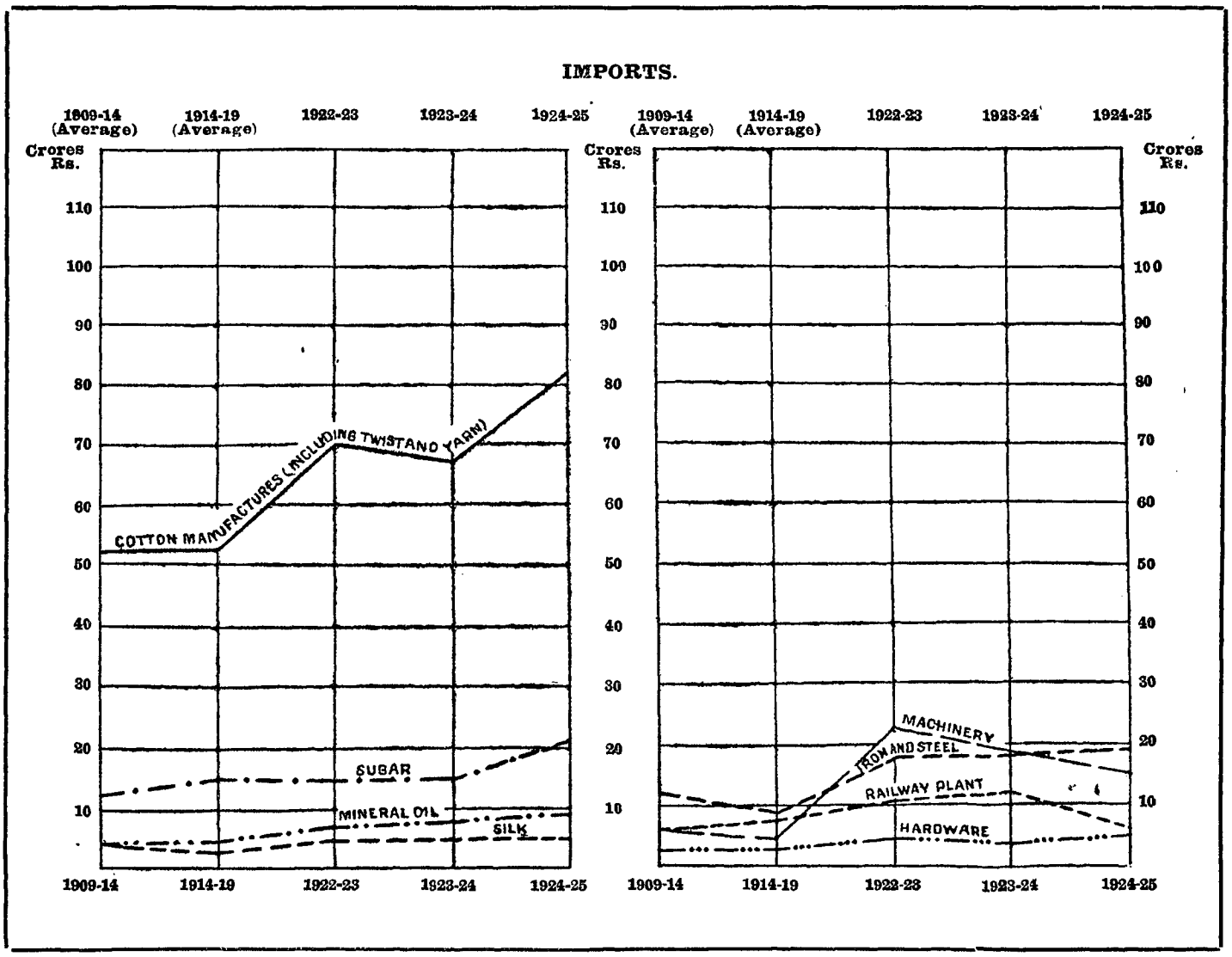
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.)

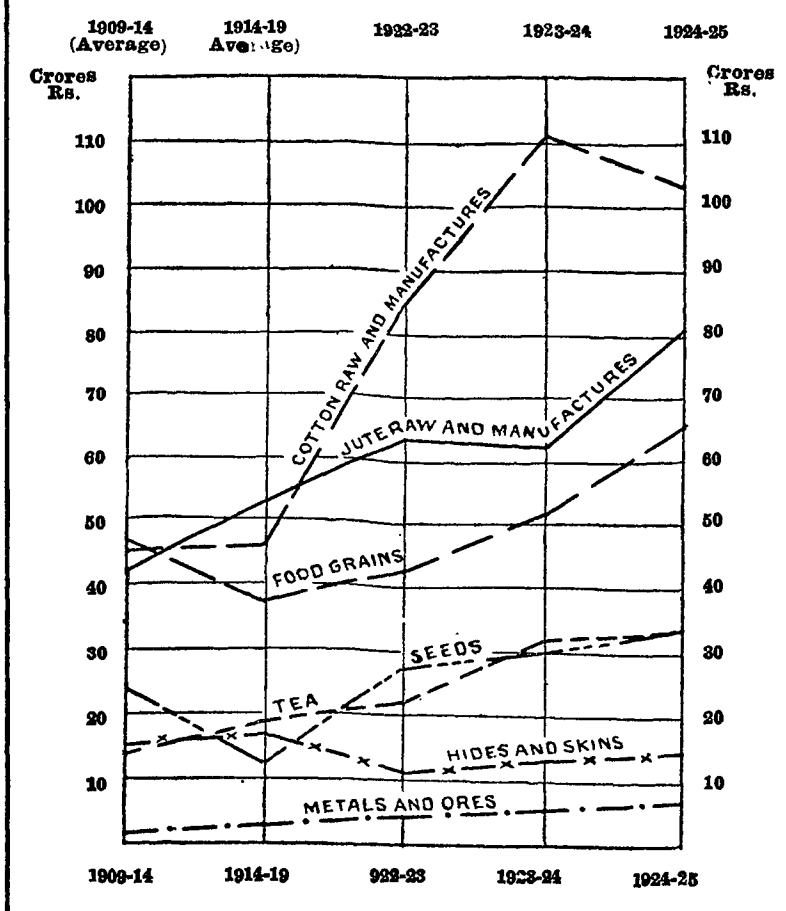


Note.—Imports and Exports include both private and Government transactions. See Footnotes.

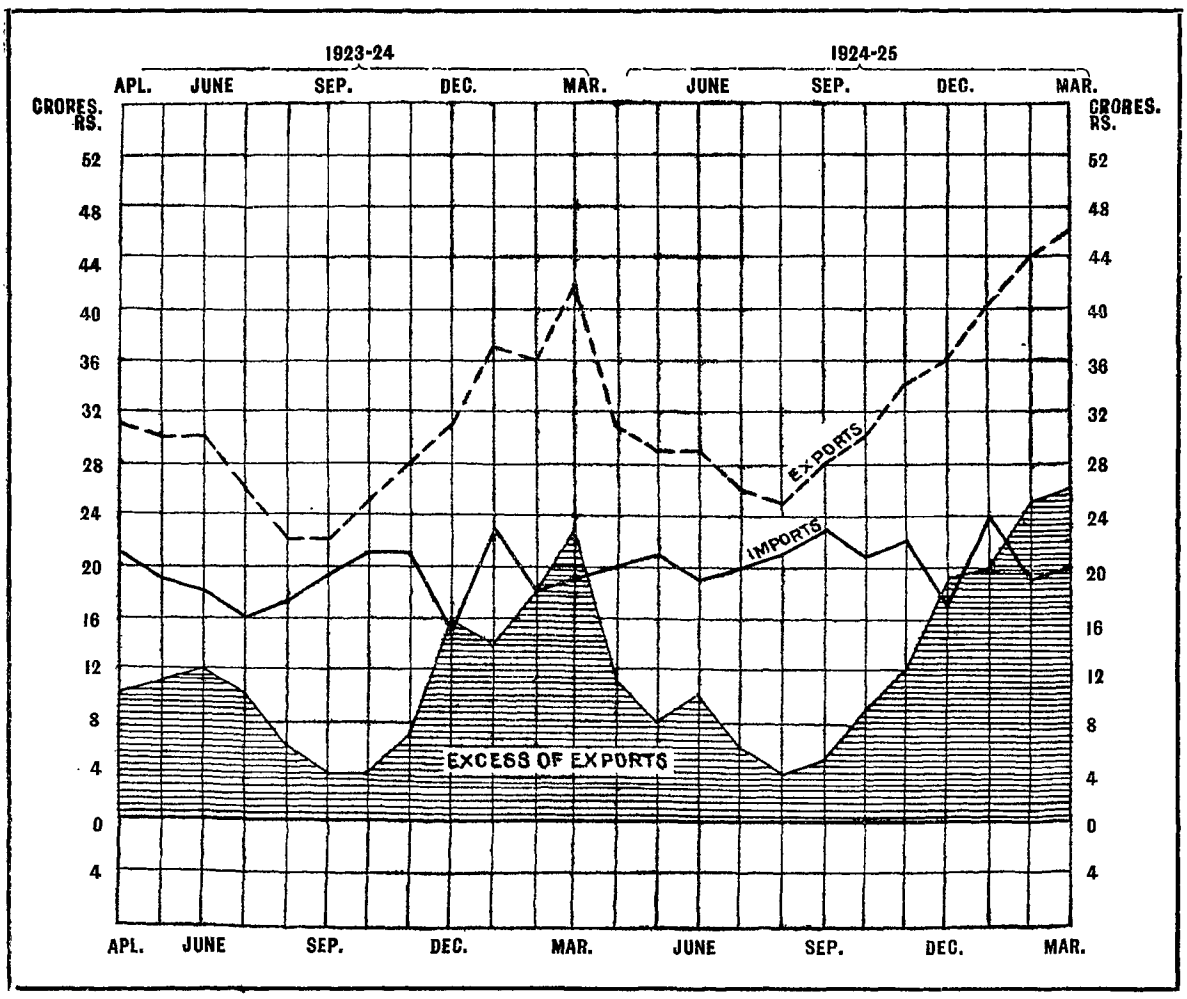
Note.—1. In chart 1 (b) the curves are based on averages of 5 years.
2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government Stores.
4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government Stores.
5. Net imports of treasure are the imports minus the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government and also of currency notes from 1922-23. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

2. Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.





3. IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY) AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS



—EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

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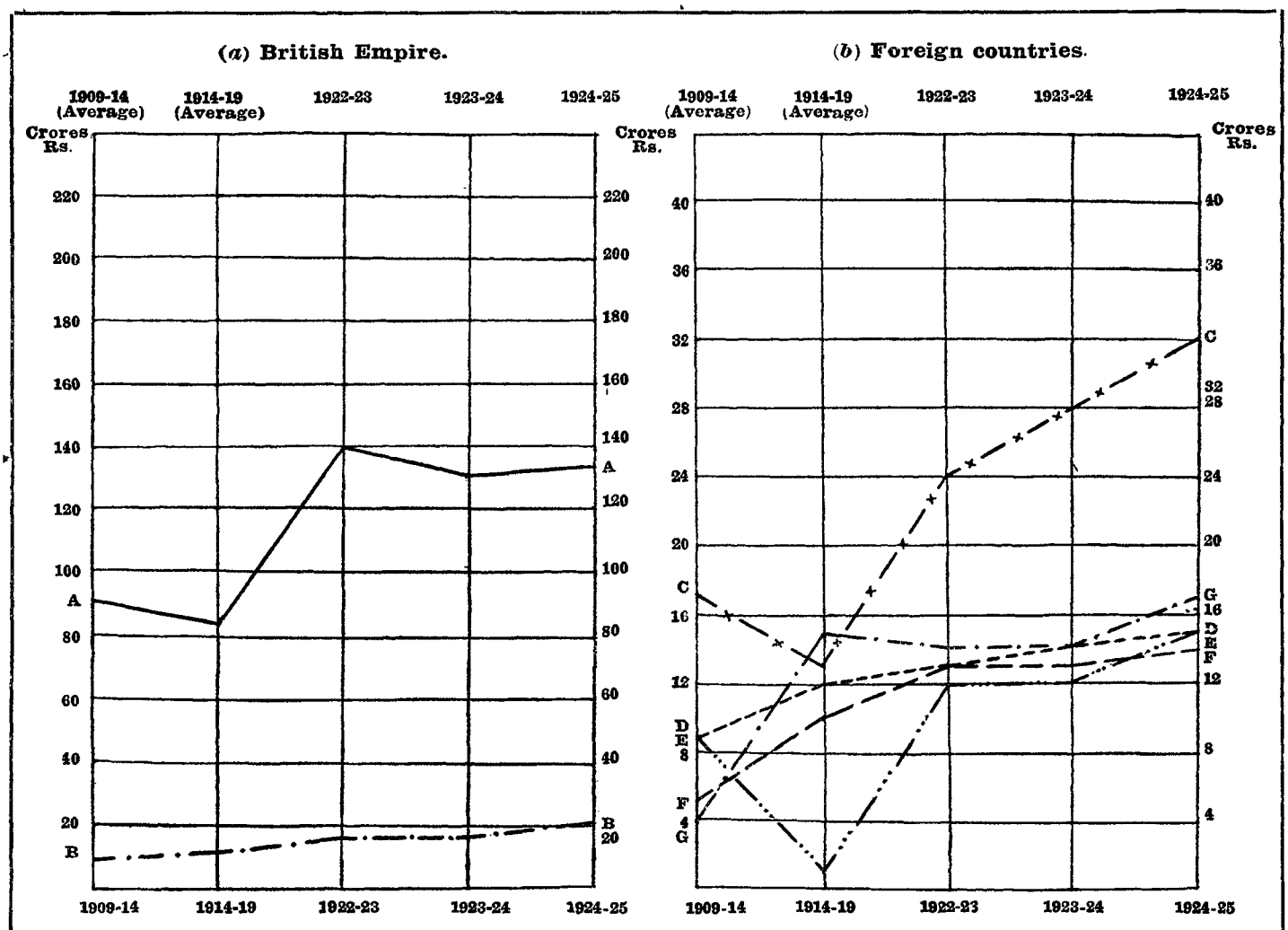
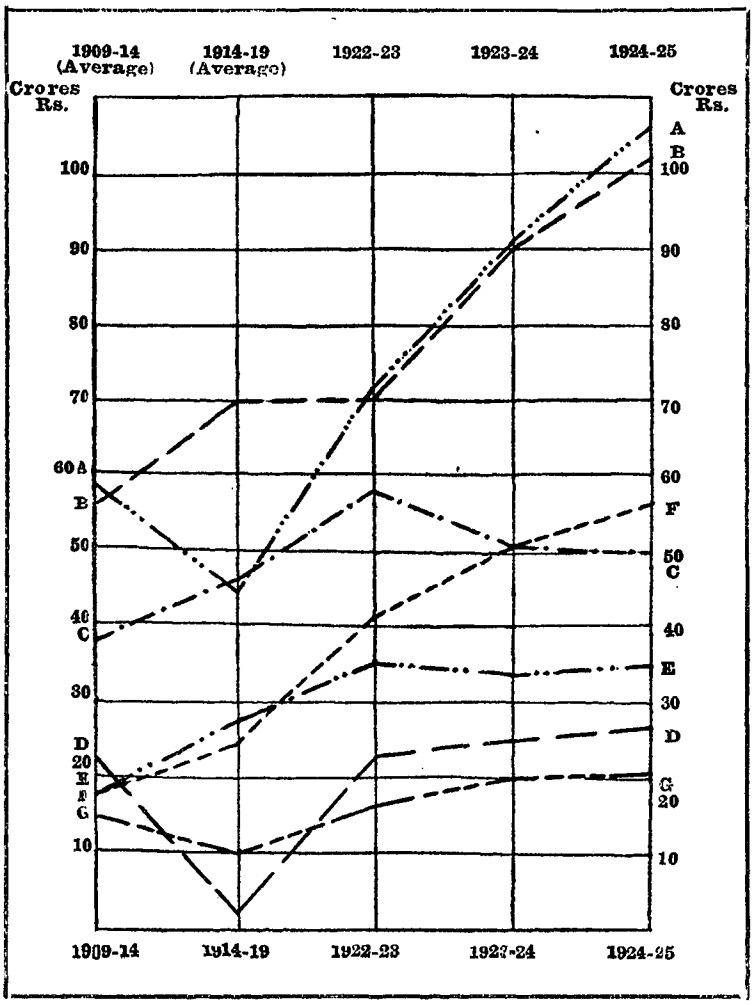
4. Variations in the Trade of British India with principal Countries during the last three years, as compared with average of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.



N.B.—For the sake of clearness these two charts have been drawn to different scales.

EXPORTS.



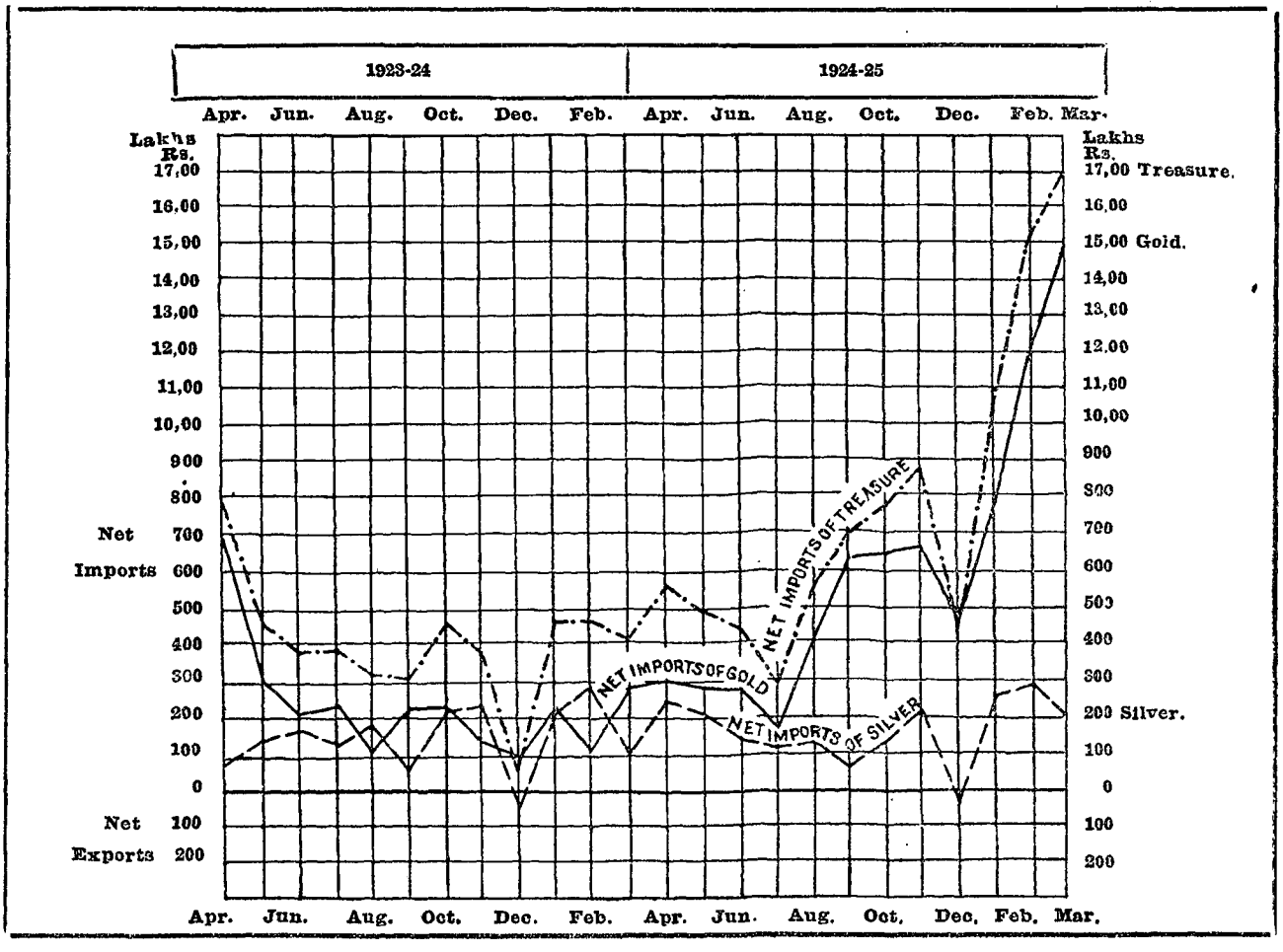
REFERENCES OF IMPORTS.

A. United Kingdom.
B. Other Parts of the British Empire.
C. Other Foreign Countries.
D. Java.
E. Germany.
F. United States of America.
G. Japan.

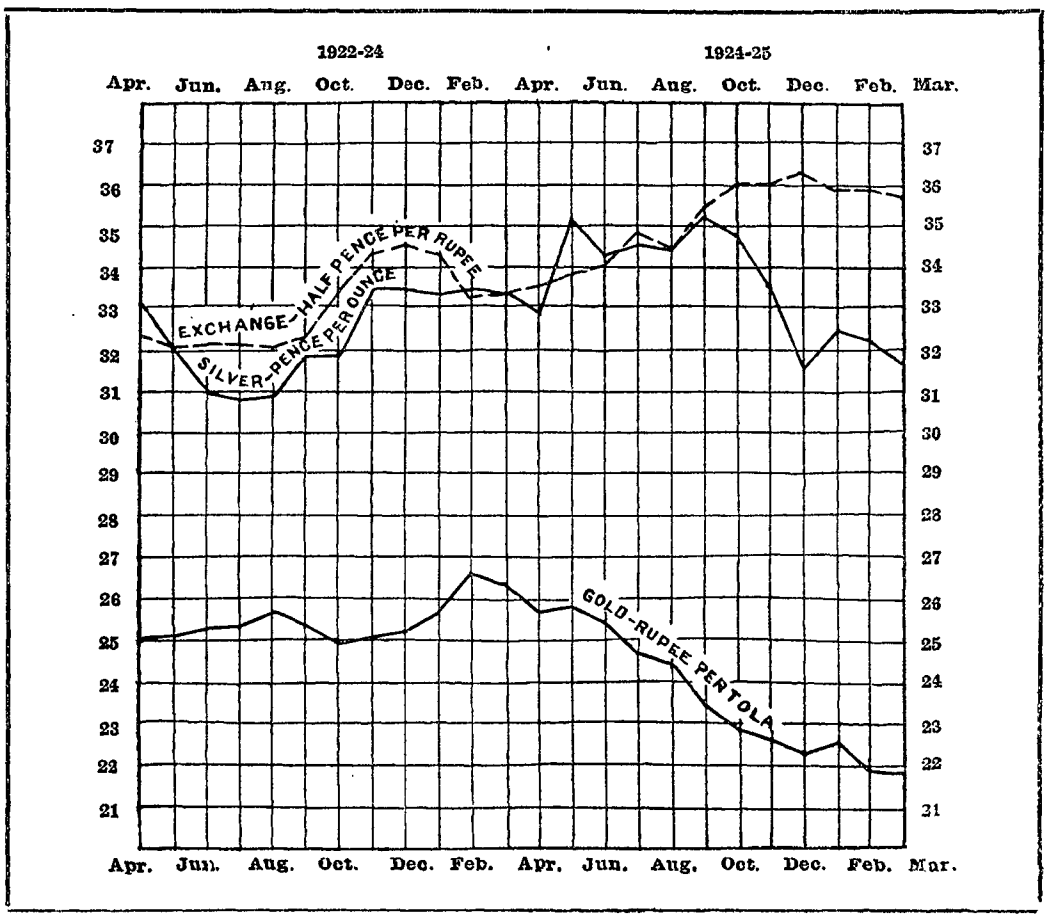
REFERENCES OF EXPORTS.

A. Other Foreign Countries.
B. United Kingdom.
C. Other Parts of the British Empire.
D. Germany.
E. United States of America.
F. Japan.
G. France.

5. Monthly fluctuations in the net Imports or net Exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1923-24 and 1924-25.

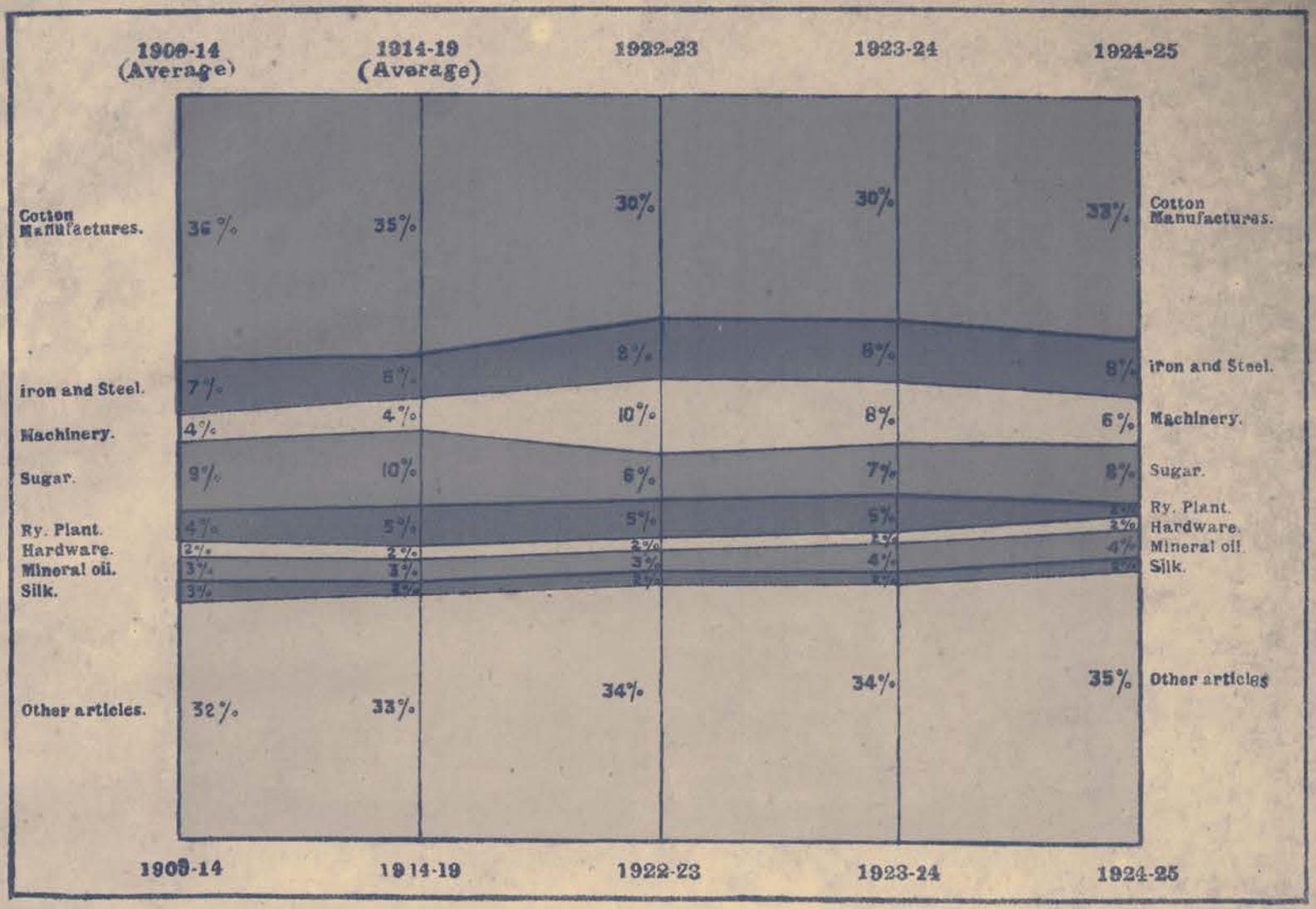


6. Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1923-24 and 1924-25.

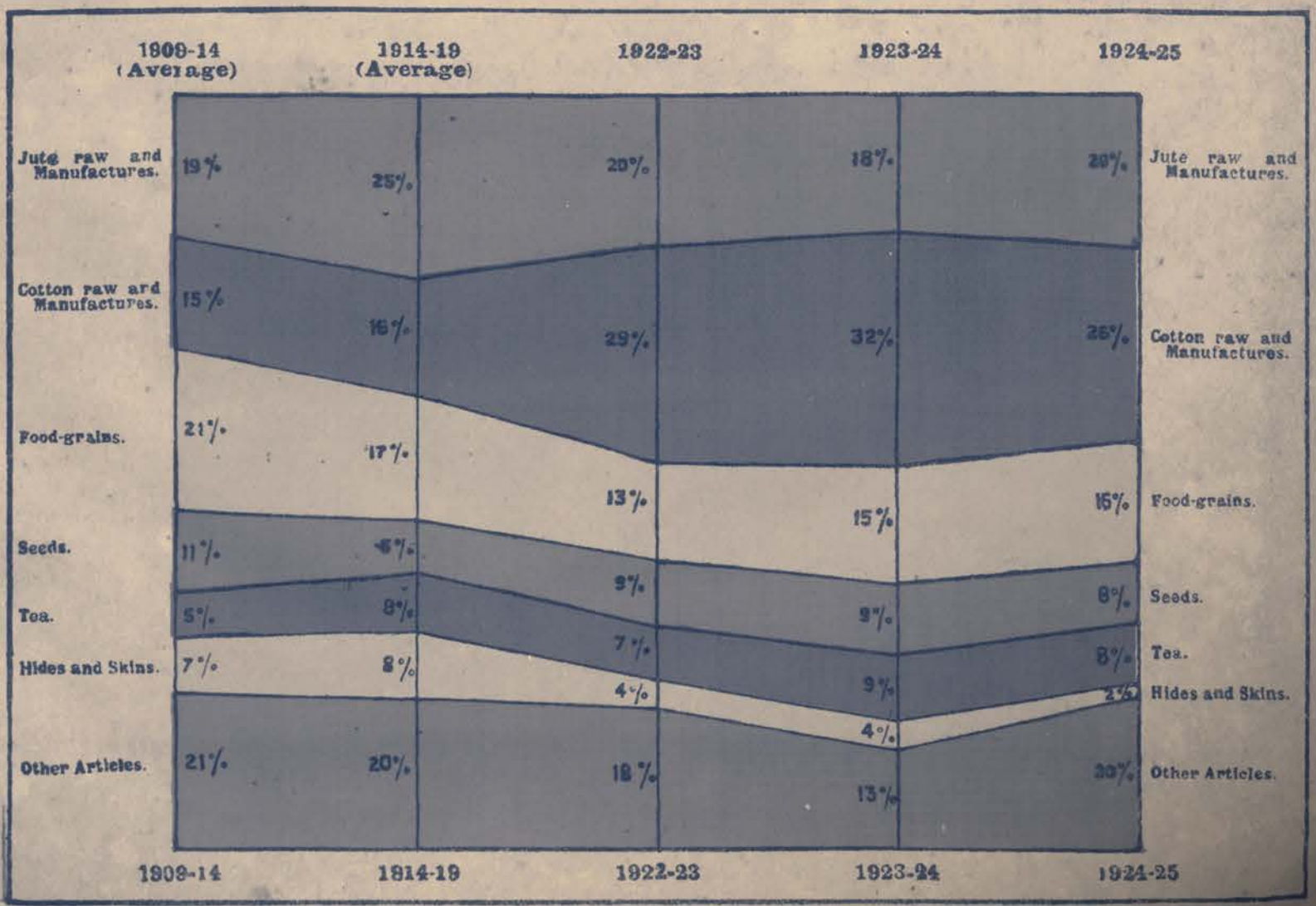


7. Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS

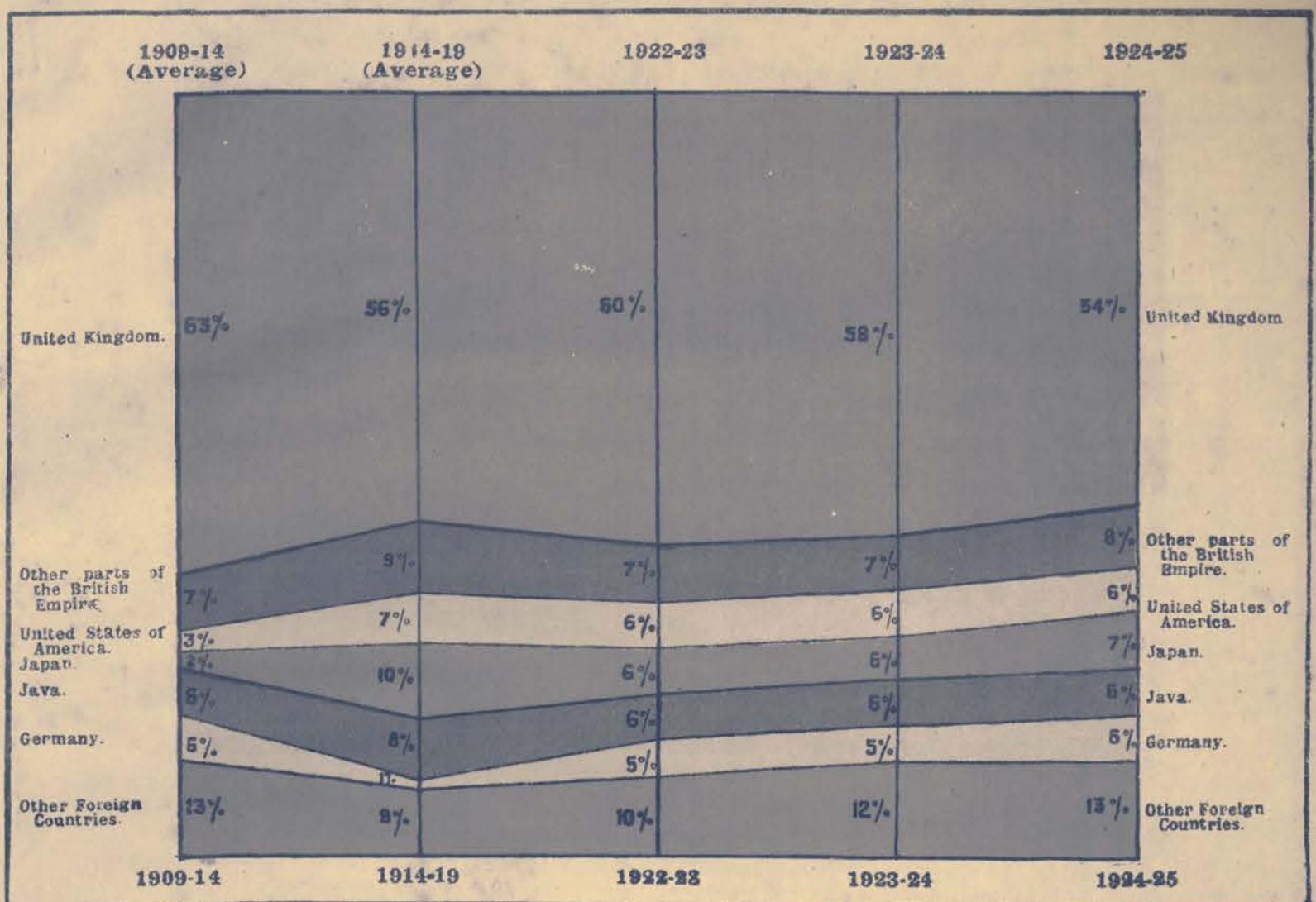


EXPORTS



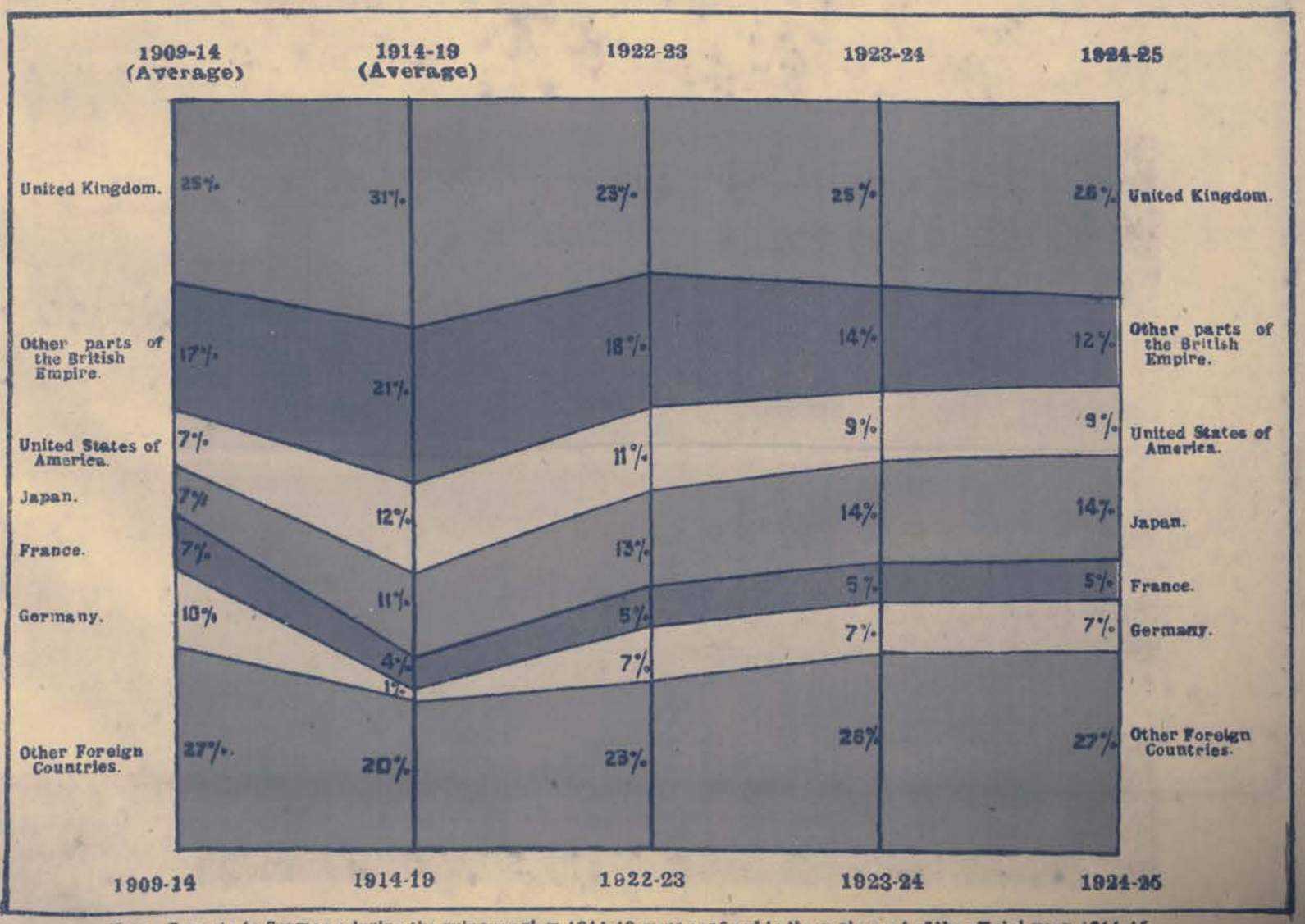
8. Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.



Note.—Imports from Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19, consisted mostly of receipts in the early part of the official year 1914-15, and the residue of cargoes of prize vessels imported during the war period.

EXPORTS.



Note.—Exports to Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 were confined to the early part of the official year 1914-15

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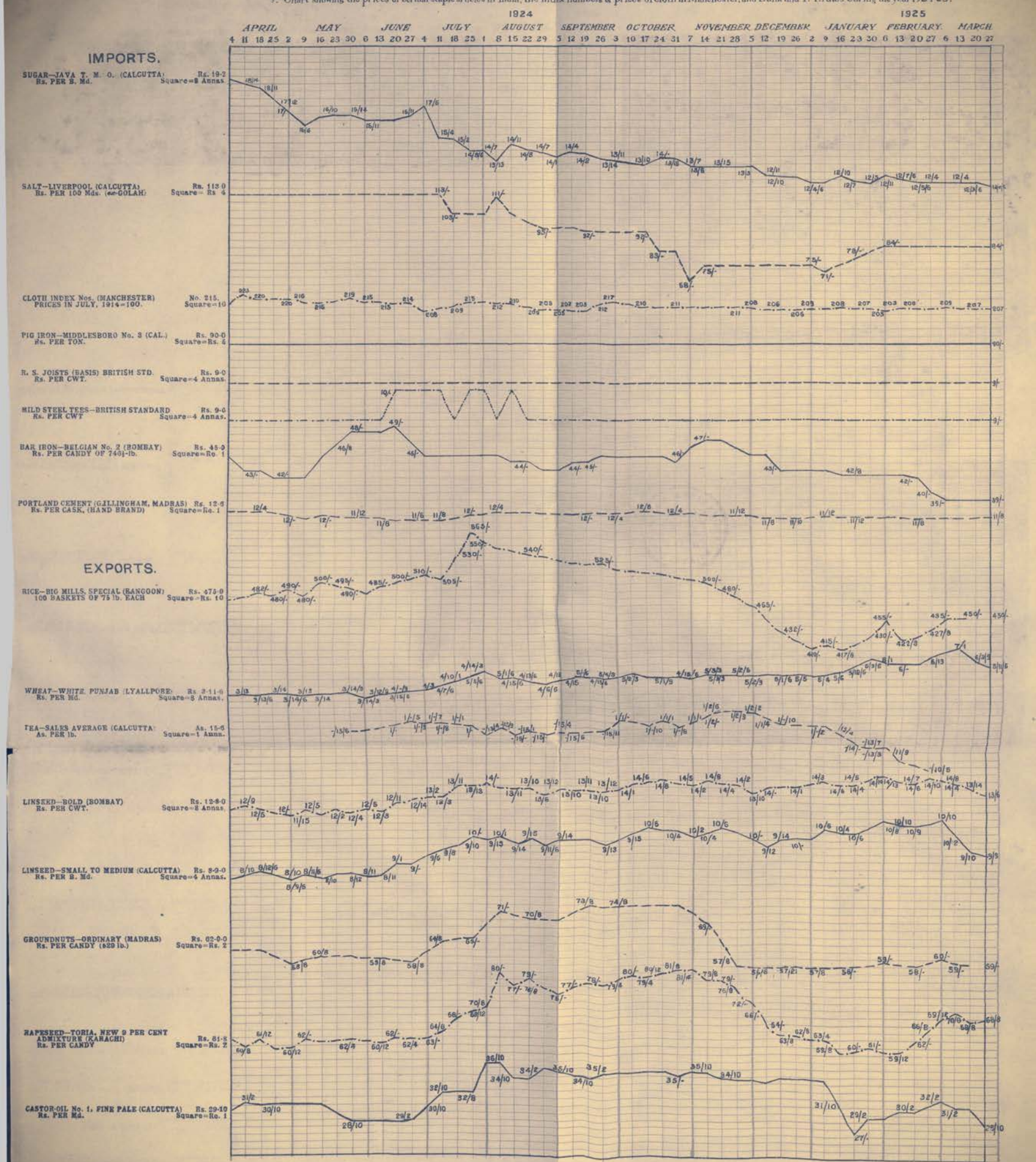
9. Chart showing the prices of certain staple articles in India, the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester, and Bank and T. T. rates during the year 1924-25.



9. Chart showing the prices of certain staple articles in India, the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester and bank and T.T. rates during the year *1924-25 continued.*

1924. 1925.

APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH

4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 6 13 20 27

EXPORTS—*contd.*

COCONUT OIL—WHITE (COCHIN) Rs. PER CANDY OF 654 lbs. — Rs. 161-8-0 Square=Rs. 4

JUTE, RAW, FIRSTS (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER BALE OF 400 lbs. — Rs. 63-8 Square=Rs. 5

JUTE, MAFTS B. TWILLS 2¼ lb., 44×26¼ (CAL.) Rs. PER 100 BAGS — Rs. 52-4 Square=Rs. 4

JUTE, HESSIAN CLOTH, 8¼ oz., 40" (CAL.) Rs. PER 100 yds. — Rs. 15-12 Square=Re 1

COTTON, RAW—M.G.F.G. BROACH (BOMBAY) Rs. PER CANDY OF 784 lbs. — Rs. 575-0 Square=Rs. 10

COTTON-MAFTS—T. CLOTH (BOMBAY) Rs. PER lb. — Rs. 1-5-6 Square=6 Pies

HIDES, RAW, COW, DARBHANGAS (CAL.) Rs. PER 20 lb. — Rs. 16 Square=Re. 1

SKINS, RAW, GOAT (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER 100 PIECES — Rs. 210-0 Square=Rs. 10

SHELLAC—T. N. (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER Md. — Rs. 140-0-0 Square=Rs. 10

KEROSENE OIL—VICTORIA (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER 2 TINS — Rs. 5-14-0 Square=1 Anna.

PIG IRON, FOUNDRY No. 1 (SMALL LOT) Rs. PER TON — Rs. 83-0 Square=Rs. 10

R. S. JOISTS, INDIAN (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER TON — Rs. 155 Square=Rs. 5

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA RATE PER CENT — Square=Re. 1 Rs. 3-0

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE PER CENT — Square=10s. 5s

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER RATE (CALCUTTA OR LONDON) — Square=1d 16|1d

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1924-25.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

Progress towards stabilisation was the keynote of the economic history of 1924-25 in Europe and this necessarily increased the world-demand for raw materials, of which India is one of the most important sources of supply. And in consequence the year was one of records in the Indian export trade. The import trade improved but not to the extent hoped for. Stocks of Indian goods in foreign markets were low at the beginning of the year, demand was strong, and there was a general rise in the sterling prices of Indian exports. And in most cases the rise was appreciably more than corresponded to the improvement in the sterling value of the rupee. It has been emphasised in previous reviews that the Continent of Europe is normally such a large purchaser of Indian goods (Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, took 35 per cent of India's exports in 1913-14) that the settlement of political and economic conditions in those countries was a necessary preliminary to the full expansion of Indian export trade. In the year under review noteworthy steps were taken in this direction. The London conference adopted the Dawes report and all the powers concerned, including the United States of America, accepted it. Three great international reconstruction loans, the German, the Hungarian, and the Greek, were successfully floated, in order to assist the financial recovery of those countries. Arrangements relative to the re-organisation of Hungary were put into execution, and the reconstruction of Austria progressed in spite of serious difficulties. There was at the same time a general tendency noticeable throughout the world towards restoring exchanges to gold parity. The French exchange improved considerably in the middle of the year but fell back again towards the end. In Japan the effects of the great earthquake were still being felt and the necessity for large imports for reconstruction work adversely affected its exchange. And in Germany a new unit of currency, the rentenmark, was brought into existence with fair prospects of stability.

In April 1922 the sterling value of the rupee was 1*s.* $3\frac{5}{32}d.$, it had improved to 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{8}d.$ by April 1923, to 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ by the end of that year, and, after a period of weakness and recovery in the early part of 1924, it had improved still further to 1*s.* $6\frac{9}{32}d.$ by October 1924, since when it has remained steady at approximately 1*s.* 6*d.* India has at the same time established her exports and a favourable trade balance on what seem to be permanent lines, and the broad conclusion must be that India's trade is in a healthy condition. The wholesale price levels of India's three best individual customers, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States of America were relatively stable during the year. The "Statist" wholesale price index number in the United Kingdom rose from 136·8 to 140·1, the Bank of Japan fell from 273·4 to 269·9, in the United States of America the Bradstreet index number rose from 12·7 to 13·8 and that of the Federal Reserve Board from 158 to 169. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta fell from 174 to 168. A good monsoon for the fourth year in succession led to a large increase in the exportable surplus of crops and the total figure of exports of merchandise rose from ₹363 crores to the unprecedented figure of ₹400 crores. The increase was largely in raw and manufactured jute and foodgrains. Imports of merchandise also rose from ₹237 crores to ₹253 crores, largely owing to increased importations of sugar and cotton piecegoods. In addition to the total exports of the year being a record, the exports during March constituted a record for any one individual month, namely, ₹46 crores, and the exports during the last four months of the year reached the phenomenal figure of ₹166 crores, 42 per cent of the year's total. The most striking feature of the year, however, was India's insatiable thirst for gold. It has always been her custom to liquidate favourable trade balances in bullion and a fall in the price of gold to 9 per cent below its pre-war level led to extraordinarily large importations which are more fully dealt with in chapter VI.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a reliable measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Imports	183	142	124	138	120	137
Exports	244	172	182	214	240	250
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports	427	314	306	352	360	387

It will be observed that the true volume of the export trade in 1924-25 exceeded that of 1913-14, while trade on the import side was still far short of full recovery. A comparison of these figures with the values actually recorded gives the index numbers of exports and imports, namely 154 for exports and 180 for imports. And the difference between these is part of the explanation why the import trade has not recovered more rapidly. This difference is, however, much smaller than in the preceding year when the figures were 145 for exports and 190 for imports.

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The following table shows the index numbers of the wholesale prices of staple commodities at Calcutta :—

(Prices in July, 1914=100)

Period	FOODGRAINS							TEXTILES									
	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Tea	Other Food Articles	Oilseeds	Oil, Mustard	Jute, raw	Jute Manufactures	Cotton, raw	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles (Wool and Silk)	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Building Materials (Teakwood)	All Commodities.
1914, End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915, Annual Average	115	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	99	112
1916 " "	106	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	150	114	118	186	155	80	128
1917 " "	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	221	129	112	266	183	103	147
1918 " "	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	309	320	145	96	301	184	143	180
1919 " "	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	115	175	230	319	149	184	236	192	137	198
1920 " "	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	354	162	147	238	231	138	204
1921 " "	145	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	105	143	306	142	108	237	242	146	181
1922 " "	137	152	221	159	185	147	116	110	144	191	278	162	120	175	234	131	180
1923 " "	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	268	163	135	165	207	120	176
1924 " "	123	114	239	205	217	144	107	102	159	272	275	146	124	162	193	108	177
1924, April	106	99	251	194	212	131	93	86	145	295	282	163	129	169	196	105	174
May	112	110	244	197	220	132	93	88	146	293	280	160	123	162	196	103	176
June	118	121	244	209	222	135	94	88	150	292	278	151	109	155	189	100	176
July	134	129	225	200	215	147	129	102	162	297	279	148	105	161	186	100	179
August	135	118	227	195	214	150	124	109	170	295	280	145	108	165	198	100	180
September	142	115	224	205	218	152	121	117	182	242	264	136	114	154	193	100	179
October	138	118	222	213	217	155	115	132	193	238	273	136	119	157	190	100	181
November	137	122	218	240	217	154	120	123	179	233	273	130	123	156	186	100	180
December	135	124	208	222	223	154	114	120	161	219	269	129	126	153	182	100	176
1925, January	135	115	206	196	215	153	109	118	183	212	269	127	127	137	181	108	171
February	135	118	205	192	206	154	109	132	167	217	269	127	126	133	175	114	172
March	134	116	202	192	196	146	111	145	171	229	269	127	102	133	172	114	168

Taking the averages for the calendar year 1924, it will be seen that among imports sugar stood at 239, cotton manufactures at 275 and metals at 162. On the export side tea shows 205 and raw cotton 272, but the general level of agricultural produce registers a much lower figure, namely, cereals123, pulses 114, oilseeds 144, raw jute 102, with manufactured jute 159 and hides and skins 124. And, in addition to the exports, a large percentage of the agricultural produce sold within the country for internal consumption consists of foodgrains and oilseeds. These figures show the reason for the slow recovery of the import trade even more strikingly than do the index numbers of exports and imports which have just been examined.

On the import side, cotton piecegoods increased by 337 million yards or 23 per cent in quantity to 1,823 million yards and by R12 crores or 22 per cent in value to R69 crores. Grey goods rose by R5 crores, white goods by R4½ crores and coloured goods by R2½ crores. The total value of the import trade in other articles (excluding cotton piecegoods) increased by over R6 crores or nearly 4 per cent from R171 crores to R177 crores. The importations of sugar, including confectionery, increased by 53 per cent in quantity from 476,000 tons to 729,000 tons and by 35 per cent in value from R15½ crores to R21 crores. In iron and steel the quantity rose by 15 per cent from 756,000 tons to 869,000 tons and the value by 6 per cent from nearly R18 crores to R19 crores. Machinery and mill-work showed a further decrease in the year under review from R20 crores to R16 crores, owing chiefly to the small imports of textile machinery, and railway plant and rolling stock on private account also fell from R11¾ crores to R6 crores. Imports of hardware increased in value from R4½ crores to R5 crores, and motor cars also improved from R2 crores to R2⅕ crores. Imports of foreign coal showed a further decrease in the year under review from R1¾ crores to R1¼ crores. The value of imported provisions improved by over a crore of rupees to nearly R4 crores. Alizarine and aniline dyes increased in quantity from 16 million lbs. to 18¾ million lbs. and the value showed a small increase of R5 lakhs to R2,56 lakhs. Mineral oils rose by a crore of rupees to R9 crores. There were also increases in raw cotton from R2½ crores to R4¼ crores and in cotton twist and yarn from nearly R8 crores, to R9⅔ crores, while instruments and apparatus decreased by R23 lakhs to R3,02 lakhs, and matches by R57 lakhs to R89 lakhs. In liquors there was a small improvement of R14 lakhs to R3,28 lakhs.

On the export side, the value of raw cotton exported decreased from R98 crores to R91 crores and the total value of raw and manufactured cotton fell from R110½ crores to R103 crores. Shipments of raw jute increased by 5 per cent in quantity from 660,000 tons to 696,000 tons and by 45 per cent in value from R20 crores to R29 crores. Gunny bags increased in number from 414 millions to 425 millions and gunny cloth from 1,349 million yards to 1,456 million yards. The value of the exports of jute manufactures, including twist and yarn, increased from R42 crores to nearly R52 crores and the total value of raw and manufactured jute rose from R62 crores to R81 crores. The value of grain, pulse, and flour exported increased by 28 per cent from R51 crores to R65 crores. Husked rice increased in quantity by 96,000 tons to 2·3 million tons and in value by over R2 crores to R37 crores, and shipments of wheat also considerably increased from 638,000 tons valued at R9 crores to 1,112,000 tons valued at R17 crores. Exports of tea increased in quantity by 1⅓ million lbs. to 340 million lbs. and in value by R1¾ crores to R33 crores. Oilseeds also increased from nearly R30 to R33 crores, while lac fell from R9 crores to R7½ crores. Raw hides and skins showed a small decrease in value from nearly R7 crores to R6¾ crores, while dressed hides and skins improved from nearly R6 to over R7 crores.

The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India exceeded the previous year's record and amounted to R155 crores as compared with R1,45 crores in 1923-24 and R78 crores, the pre-war average. This was largely liquidated by heavy imports of bullion. The net imports of private treasure in the year under review established a record and amounted to R94 crores. The net imports of gold reached the record figure of R74 crores and those of silver amounted to R20 crores.

In spite of the very large importations of bullion and considerable purchases of sterling by Government, exchange rose fairly steadily from 1*s.* $4\frac{3}{32}$*d.* at the beginning of the year to 1*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}$*d.* at the end of September and during the last six months of the year it remained stable, with minor variations, in the neighbourhood of 1*s.* 6*d.* The highest point reached was 1*s.* $6\frac{9}{32}$*d.* on the 9th October 1924 and the year closed at 1*s.* $5\frac{7}{32}$*d.*, which was $1\frac{3}{16}$*d.* higher than the lowest rate 1*s.* $4\frac{3}{32}$*d.* on the 1st of April 1924.

Freight rates continued to rule low during the year under review as in the preceding year. Taking the year 1913 as a basis the "Economist" index number of whole cargo charter rates was 107 in March, 1925, as compared with 122 in March, 1924, 115 in March, 1923, and 136 in March, 1922. Indian rates are given in table No. 51.

At the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 9 per cent. On the 10th April 1924 it was reduced to 8 per cent to 7 per cent on the 29th May, 6 per cent on the 19th June, 5 per cent on the 3rd July,

4 per cent on the 31st July. It rose again to 5 per cent on the 21st August, to 6 per cent on the 16th October, and to 7 per cent on the 22nd January 1925, at which rate it remained until the close of the year.

The following figures show the price and yield per cent of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past ten years :—

	Price.	Yield per cent.
1916	81	4·3
1917	68	5·1
1918	66	5·3
1919	70	5·0
1920	59	5·9
1921	56	6·2
1922	55	6·4
1923	61	5·7
1924	67	5·2
1925	68	5·1

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, XIV of 1924, came into force from the 13th June 1924. It was designed to foster and develop the steel industry of India by increasing the import duties leviable on certain manufactures of iron and steel and by enabling bounties to be granted to Indian manufactures. The protective duties resulted in a substantial addition to revenue, but the fall in the rupee prices of Continental steel soon neutralised the protection they afforded, and further aid was therefore given to the industry in the form of bounties. The liability of Government stores to the payment of customs duties, with effect from 1st April 1924, was mentioned in last year's review. On the 30th March 1925 the *ad valorem* duty on cigarettes was replaced by specific duties of R7 per thousand, on those of value not exceeding R10-8 per thousand, and R10-8 per thousand, on those valued at R10-8 per thousand or more. Certain tariff changes were introduced by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act 1925 and the Indian Finance Act, 1925, among which may be mentioned the reduction of the import duty on motor spirit from 8 annas 6 pies to 4 annas per gallon (the excise duty also being lowered from 6 annas to 4 annas), the imposition of specific duties on sugar in place of the *ad valorem* rate, and the lowering of the duty on silk mixtures from 30 to 20 per cent.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

Cotton Manufactures.—After the disastrous slump of 1921-22 and the slow recovery in 1922-23 and 1923-24 stocks in India were light and there was a marked revival in the demand for cotton manufactures in the year under review. Cotton prices in America dominate the world's piecegoods markets and the preceding year 1923-24 was one of high and widely fluctuating prices, the prices of middling American at New Orleans having been in the neighbourhood of 28 cents per lb. both at the opening and at the close of that year while varying between 22 cents in July 1923 and 35¾ cents in December 1923. In the first four months of 1924-25 prices ranged between 28⅛ to 31½ cents. But as the year advanced the good American crop of 1924 shortened prices, and rates fell to a more reasonable level in August and September, when fairly large orders for piecegoods were placed. Middling American was quoted at 21¾ cents in the middle of September, 23 cents at the beginning of December, 25¾ cents in the first week of March, and 24¾ cents at the end of March.

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures increased to R82 crores as compared with R67 crores in 1923-24, R70 crores in 1922-23, and R66 crores in the pre-war year 1913-14. These values represented 33 per cent in 1924-25 and about 30 per cent in each of the two preceding years of the total import trade. Piecegoods showed an increase of R12½ crores and twist and yarn of R1¾ crores. The chief descriptions of the imports during the past three years and the pre-war year were as follows :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	9,26	7,94	9,66
Piecegoods—				
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	30,44	23,06	28,49
White (bleached)	14,29	15,01	15,44	20,23
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17,86	12,60	17,69	20,02
Fents of all descriptions	54	46	65	68
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58,14	58,51	56,84	69,42
Hosiery	1,20	80	94	1,12
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	16	23	31
Thread	39	70	71	73
Other *sorts*	1,52	70	82	1.08
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	70,13	67,48	82,32

Cotton twist and yarn—Imports of cotton twist and yarn, which had shown a considerable decrease in the preceding year, increased in 1924-25 by 11 million lbs. or 25 per cent in quantity from 44½ million lbs. to nearly 56 million lbs. and by R1,72 lakhs or 22 per cent in value from R7,94 to R9,66 lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger imports from Japan which rose from R2,85 to R4,59 lakhs, while the value of the imports from the United Kingdom fell from R4,61 to R4,55 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. showed a small decrease from

R1-12-6 in 1923-24 to R1-11-8 in 1924-25. The following table compares the imports of yarn with the production of yarn in Indian mills during the past two decades and the year under review :—

—	Imports	Indian mills production	—	Imports	Indian mills production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—					
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776	Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
,, ,, ,, 1913-14 (pre-war)	41,794	646,757	,, 1914-15	42,864	651,985
,, ,, ,, 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227	,, 1915-16	40,427	722,425
,, ,, ,, 1923-24	44,682	662,512	,, 1916-17	29,530	681,107
			,, 1917-18	19,400	660,576
			,, 1918-19	38,095	615,040
			,, 1919-20	15,097	635,760
			,, 1920-21	47,333	660,003
			,, 1921-22	57,125	693,572
			,, 1922-23	59,274	705,894
			,, 1923-24	44,575	617,329
			,, 1924-25	55,907	719,390

There was a marked increase in Indian mills production which rose by 102 million lbs. to 719 million lbs. The following table compares by counts the quantities of imported cotton twist and yarn with the quantities produced in Indian mills :—

—	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	6,961	470,628	13,070	478,595	6,857	411,910	7,170	469,810
,, 21 to 25	896	123,995	1,219	150,579	801	155,086	473	124,601	477	154,672
,, 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	4,238	52,583	4,708	53,873	993	57,377	934	69,140
,, 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	26,741	16,900	26,657	15,931	19,807	19,667	27,687	19,368
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	8,881	2,365	6,222	2,195	7,739	3,261	7,659	5,822
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	5,746	—	4,553	—	4,033	—	5,833	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	3,339	517	3,263	214	4,673	513	6,147	578
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	57,125	693,572	59,274	705,894	44,575	617,329	55,907	719,390

Under imports, counts Nos. 31 to 40 showed the most important increase of about 8 million lbs. from 20 million lbs. to 28 million lbs., of which 19 million lbs. came from Japan and 6½ million lbs. from the United Kingdom as compared with 10 and 8 million lbs., respectively, in the preceding year, while the production of these counts showed a small decrease from 19,667,000 lbs. to 19,368,000 lbs. The production of lower counts in the Indian mills showed noticeable increases in the year under review, counts Nos. 1 to 20 rising by 58 million lbs. from 412 to 470 million lbs., Nos. 21 to 25 by 30 million lbs. from 124½ to 154½ million lbs. and Nos. 26 to 30 by 12 million lbs. from 57 million lbs. to 69 million lbs. The imports of counts Nos. 1 to 20 also showed a small increase from 6,857,000 lbs. to 7,170,000 lbs. of which nearly 6 million lbs. came from Japan. The imports of counts above No. 40, of which over nine-tenths came from the United Kingdom, showed a small decrease while the production increased by 79 per cent from 3¼ million lbs. to 5¾ million lbs.

Japan considerably increased her supplies in the year under review from 20 million lbs. or 46 per cent of the total quantity imported in the preceding year to 32 million lbs. or 57 per cent of the imports in 1924-25. She had only 2 per cent of the trade in 1913-14. She has formerly competed mostly with Indian mills in the lower counts of yarn. But of recent years she has turned more and more to the higher counts, leaving the low count trade to Indian mills and competing more with Lancashire in the finer yarns, a trade in which the Indian mills are also tending to compete more. The imports from the United Kingdom fell from 21¾ million lbs. or 48 per cent of the import trade to 20¾ million lbs. or 37 per cent. Switzerland increased her supplies from 982,000 lbs. to 1,097,000 lbs. China including Hongkong from 208,000 lbs. to 400,000 lbs. and the Netherlands from 383,000 lbs. to 561,000 lbs. The sum total of imports and production was 775 million lbs. as compared with 662 million lbs. in 1923-24. The following table shows the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported :—

—	1913-14 pre-war year	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Cotton twist and yarn—	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	43,776	48,983	31,256	41,277
White (bleached)		2,520	1,894	2,650	3,427
Coloured	18,265	10,010	7,027	8,645	8,483
Mercerised	..	793	1,320	2,019	2,664

Grey (unbleached) yarns increased by 32 per cent to 41 million lbs. White and mercerised yarn also increased while imports of coloured yarn showed a small decline.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.—The following table compares the imports of the three important classes of piecegoods in millions of yards during each of the past twelve years :—

—	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845 5	548·9	407·0

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, increased by 23 per cent in quantity from 1,486 million yards to 1,823 million yards and by 22 per cent in value from R57 to R69 crores. All the three important classes of piecegoods showed increases. Grey goods rose by 141½ million yards or 20 per cent in quantity from 704 million yards to 845½ million yards, white goods by 133½ million yards or 32 per cent from 415 million yards to nearly 549 million yards and coloured goods by 59½ million yards or 17 per cent from 348 million yards to 407 million yards. The value of grey goods imported was R28½ crores and of white and coloured goods R20 crores, each, as compared with R23, R15½ and R17½ crores in the preceding year. The production of cotton goods also increased, grey and bleached piecegoods showing an increase of 15 per cent and coloured piecegoods of 17 per cent.

The comparative figures of imports of coloured, printed, and dyed goods are shown below :—

—	1920-21		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs
Total printed goods	284·3	16,08	128·5	6,25	182·5	8,14	189·0	8,12
„ dyed „	133·9	11,54	77·6	3,98	110·1	6,12	142·2	7,54
„ woven coloured goods	71·1	6,95	37·7	2,37	54·9	3,43	75·8	4,36

The following table shows the average declared value per yard of the three important descriptions of piecegoods imported :—

Declared value per Yard.

Cotton Piecegoods	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11
Coloured, printed, or dyed	0 3 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10

The fall in prices was however greater than these figures suggest. The price of standard longcloth at Bombay stood at R1-9 at the beginning of the year, fell to R1-8 at the beginning of June, to R1-7 at the end of October and to R1-6 in the middle of December, 1924. This cloth is perhaps not an absolutely fair sample of price movements, as there is severe competition between Indian mill made cloths and Japanese imported cloths of this class. But it is a very well recognised standard grade.

The principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below with particulars (in million yards) of imports during 1913-14, 1923-24 and 1924-25 :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806·1	432·6	489·9	Dhutis, saris and scarves	104·3	45·7	68·9	Dhutis, saris and scarves	115·2	32·9	46·0
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	73·0	89·4	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	172·9	194·9	Cambrics, etc.	113·6	44·1	44·5
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	119·0	206·7	Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	67·2	122·7	Shirtings	152·6	51·6	69·3
Sheetings	·2	60·7	39·4	Nainsooks	204·7	88·4	105·4	Prints and chintz	209·7	61·5	59·5
Drills and jeans	21·3	16·8	17·3	Drills and jeans	5·7	3·4	6·4	Drills and jeans	30·0	17·2	25·4
				Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	8·5	11·0	Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	8·5	15·5
				Twills	8·3	7·3	13·3	Twills	31·4	16·8	22·2
Other sorts	10·8	1·9	2·8	Other sorts	31·0	21·9	26·3	Other sorts	159·6	114·9	124·6
TOTAL	1,534·2	704·0	845·5	TOTAL	793·3	415·3	548·9	TOTAL	831·8	347·5	407·0

The imports of all the important descriptions improved with the exception of grey sheetings and coloured prints and chintz. Dhutis, saris, and scarves, jaconets, madapollams and mulls and longcloth and shirtings show noticeable increases.

The imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom increased by 21 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value from 600 million yards valued at R19 crores to 727 million yards valued at R24 crores. Japan increased her shipments by 13 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value from 97 million yards valued at R3⅔ crores to 110 million yards valued at R4 crores. The United States of America supplied 2½ million yards, as compared with one-half million yards in 1923-24. In white (bleached) goods 97 per cent of the total imports came from the United Kingdom and her shipments rose from 403 million yards valued at R14½ crores to 533 million yards valued at over R19 crores.

The Netherlands, Switzerland, and Japan also increased their supplies. In coloured goods British shipments increased from 304 million yards valued at R15 crores to 338½ million yards valued at R16 ½ crores. Japan also increased her supplies of coloured goods from 23½ to 41 million yards and Italy from 5½ to 9½ million yards. The Netherlands and Switzerland showed small decreases while imports from the Straits Settlements and Germany improved. The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in piecegoods imports in 1913-14 and in each of the past three years.

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of Cotton Piecegoods.

—	1913-14		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piecegoods grey . . .	98·8	·5	89·5	9·6	85·2	13·7	86·0	13·0
„ „ white . .	98·5	...	98·2	·6	97·0	·6	97·1	·8
„ „ coloured . .	92·6	·2	86·9	6·3	87·4	6·7	83·1	10·6

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of grey goods increased, while her share in white goods was about the same as in the preceding year and her share in coloured goods decreased. Japan improved her position in coloured goods but her share in grey goods showed a small decrease. Japan's share in white goods is small, the United Kingdom supplies more than 97 per cent and the remainder comes mostly from the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Japan. The following represent the shares of the principal countries in the aggregate import trade in piecegoods in India :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of Piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom . . .	97·1	85·6	87·6	91·2	88·8	88·5
Japan . . .	·3	11·3	8·3	6·8	8·2	8·5
United States .	·3	·9	2·1	·5	·5	·5
Netherlands . . .	·8	·9	1·1	·8	·7	·6
Other countries . . .	1·5	1·3	·9	·7	1·8	1·9
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

Fents increased from 19 million yards valued at R65 lakhs to nearly 22 million yards valued at R68 lakhs, of which 15 million yards came from the United Kingdom and 6 million yards from the United States.

SEWING COTTON.—The total imports increased from 1,534,000 lbs. valued at R71½ lakhs to 1,660,000 lbs. valued at R73½ lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R67½ lakhs.

HOSIERY.—The value of the imports of hosiery rose from R94 to R1,12 lakhs. Japan increased her supplies from R75 to R85½ lakhs but her share in the total imports was reduced from 80 to 77 per cent. Hongkong and Germany also increased their supplies.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—The total imports increased from R99 to R1,15½ lakhs. Germany supplied R33 lakhs as compared with R27 lakhs in 1923-24. Japan and Switzerland also increased their supplies from R11 and R16½ lakhs, respectively, to R16 and R18 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom fell from R32½ to R29 lakhs.

Wool—Raw and Manufactured.—Raw wool rose by 70 per cent in quantity from 4,839,000 lbs. to 8,218,000 lbs., and by nearly 95 per cent in value, from R40½ to nearly R79 lakhs. Australia including New Zealand more than doubled her supplies from 1·7 to 3·8 million lbs. The United Kingdom and Persia also considerably increased their shipments. Woollen piecegoods again showed a noticeable increase in the year under review, the total imports rising by 57 per cent in quantity and by 47 per cent in value from 7½ million yards, valued at R1,78 lakhs to nearly 12 million yards valued at R2,61 lakhs. The increase in this trade during the past four years has been phenomenal, 2 million yards valued at R79 lakhs in 1921-22, 3⅓ million yards valued at R99 lakhs in 1922-23, 7½ million yards valued at R1,78 lakhs in 1923-24, and 12 million yards valued at R2,61 lakhs in 1924-25. The fall in prices in the first three of these years is noticeable, but the big jump in the year under review is an indication rather of increased purchasing power and higher standard of living. The imports from the United Kingdom increased from nearly 4 million yards valued at R1,08½ lakhs to over 6 million yards valued at R1,56½ lakhs. Italy, France, Germany and Japan also increased their supplies.

Silk—Raw and Manufactured.—Raw silk increased by nearly 4 per cent in quantity from 1,365,000 lbs. to 1,414,000 lbs. but the value was R1,19 lakhs, about the same as in the preceding year. Imports from China and Hongkong showed a small decrease from 1,276,000 lbs. to 1,174,000 lbs. and accounted for 83 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 93 per cent in 1923-24. Siam and Japan increased their supplies. Imports by overland routes from Western China, Siam and the Shan States amounted to 679,000 lbs. valued at R1,06 lakhs, as compared with 669,000 lbs. valued at R93 lakhs in 1923-24. Silk yarn, noils and warps increased from 967,000 lbs., valued at R71 lakhs to 1,525,000 lbs. valued at R1,02 lakhs in the year under review Japan increased her supplies from 207,000 lbs. to 508,000 lbs. or one-third of the total quantity imported and Italy from 488,000 lbs. to 527,000 lbs. or over 34 per cent of the imports. There were also larger arrivals from China, Switzerland, France and Belgium, The quantity of silk piecegoods, the most important description of manufactured silk imported, increased by 14 per cent from 14,087,000 lbs. to 16,128,000 lbs. and the value by one per cent from R2,30 to R2,33 lakhs. Ninety-eight per cent of the total quantity came as usual from the Far East (China, Hongkong and Japan). Imports from Japan, which were reduced in the preceding year owing to the earthquake, increased in the year under review from 7½ million yards valued at R1,19 lakhs to 9½ million yards valued at R1,33 lakhs. Chinese imports fell from 5,838,000 lbs. valued at R95 lakhs to 5,548,000 lbs. and R80 lakhs. Imports from Hongkong showed a

small increase from 408,000 lbs. to 675,000 lbs. The prices of pure silk piecegoods fell markedly in the year under review. After the Japanese earthquake in September, 1923, New York expected no shipments from Japan for many months and bought up raw material at any price. Japan upset calculations by resuming shipments a month later and the market remained upset throughout the first half of 1924. America is ordinarily a large purchaser and the lack of her support to the market brought prices down as much as 25 to 30 per cent in some cases, though there was later some recovery. Goods of silk mixed with other materials decreased from 2,086,000 lbs. valued at R33 lakhs to 1,770,000 lbs, valued at R29 lakhs. Imports from France and Italy were reduced while Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan increased their supplies.

There was a noticeable increase in the imports of artificial silk yarn from 406,000 lbs. valued at R19½ lakhs to 1,171,000 lbs. valued at R42 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Italy considerably increased their supplies from 247,000 lbs. and 77,000 lbs. to 703,000 lbs. and 393,000 lbs. respectively. The yardage of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk imported almost doubled from 8,555,000 yards to 17,030,000 yards and the value rose from R1,04 to R1,76 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 8 million yards or 48 per cent of the total quantity imported, Italy 5 million yards or 29 per cent and Switzerland 2 million yards or 12 per cent as compared with 4½ million yards, 2½ million yards and nearly one million yards, respectively, in the preceding year. Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Austria also increased their supplies.

Sugar.*—The year 1924-25 may be considered as the turning point in the post-war history of sugar as it witnessed for the first time an excess of world's supplies over requirements. In the year 1923-24 there was an increase in production of over a million and a half tons of sugar as compared with 1922-23, while the year 1924-25 saw a further increase of 3 millions and a quarter over the production of 1923-24. The European beet sugar industry which was crippled during the period of the war almost regained its pre-war production, production in 1924-25 being 7,175,000 long tons as compared with 7,968,000 long tons in 1913-14. And the very fact that an increase of two million tons of beet sugar was expected in Europe from September onwards exerted no small influence in bringing down the level of prices. It was also anticipated that the two most important cane-producing countries, Cuba and Java, would show substantial increases in production. Java showed an increase of 200,000 tons while Cuba actually showed an increase in a single year of 1,100,000 tons. The lesser sugar producing countries, such as Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Phillippines and Australia also experienced favourable seasons. Thus the year under review brought to an end the era of inadequate supplies and high prices. The position now is that the sugar industries of both Cuba and Java are in difficulties as to how to dispose of their total outturn.

The general feature of the world's markets for the year was a steady decline in prices. In India, as the result of high prices, the importations of foreign sugar during 1923-24 had been less than in 1922-23 and stocks at the beginning of April, 1924, were low. And at the same time this downward course of prices led to a reduction in the area under cane in India and consequently indigenous production of sugar and gur was much reduced. These three factors, low stocks, falling prices, which led to increased consumption and reduced indigenous production, led to a large increase in the importation of foreign sugars. And at the same time the continuous fall in prices adversely affected the position of those who had entered into forward contracts and some large dealers are reported to have been hard hit.

Sugar, which in the preceding two years had fallen back to fourth place in India's import trade, ranked second in order of importance in the year under review coming next to cotton manufactures. The total value of all kinds of sugar including molasses and confectionery increased by 35 per cent, from Rs. 15½ crores to Rs. 21 crores. The imports of sugar, refined and unrefined, excluding molasses and confectionery, increased by 63 per cent, in quantity from 411,500 tons to 671,000 tons while the value rose by 38 per cent, from R14,78 to R20,37 lakhs, the smaller increase in value being due to lower prices. The imports of Mauritius sugar were the largest on record since the pre-war year 1913-14 and Java sugar also showed a considerable increase. Java accounted for 72 per cent of the total quantity imported as compared with 90 per cent in the preceding year and Mauritius raised her share to 20 per cent from less than one-half per cent in 1923-24. The quantity imported from Java (including consignments from the Straits Settlements which are forwarding agents for Java sugar) increased by 30 per cent from 371,200 tons in 1923-24 to 483,100 tons in the year under review.

The distribution of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces was as follows :—Bengal 230,200 tons (154,500 tons) or 48 per cent, Bombay 63,400 tons (99,600 tons) or 13 per cent, Karachi 137,600 tons (87,900 tons) or 28 per cent, Madras 27,900 tons (9,200 tons) or 6 per cent and Burma 24,000 tons (20,000 tons) or 5 per cent of the total. Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

Mauritius sugar was imported mainly into Bombay and Sind which took 95,200 tons or 72 per cent and 27,700 tons or 21 per cent, respectively, of the total imports of 133,000 tons. Bengal had 9,400 tons of Mauritius sugar. The principal sources of supply to India of foreign sugar are shown in the appended table :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	583,000	623,300	371,100	368,300	480,200
Mauritius	139,600	61,600	31,400	1,300	133,000
Straits Settlements	2,900	5,100	2,600	2,900	2,900
China and Hongkong	1,500	4,400	4,400	5,800	2,600
Egypt	100	200	1,000	700	200
Japan	100	600	100	..	..
Germany	700	100	9,000	5,100	21,700
Austria	74,000	..	..	6,600	2,700
Hungary				11,300	10,800
Netherlands	..	2,000	2,900	300	100
Belgium	..	12,800	4,900	2,100	6,500
Czechoslovakia	..	100	..	5,300	5,100
United States	..	2,800	10,300	200	600
Other countries	1,100	4,600	4,700	1,600	4,600
TOTAL (all countries)	803,000	717,600	442,400	411,500	671,000
VALUE R(lakhs)	14,29	26,78	14,85	14,78	20,37

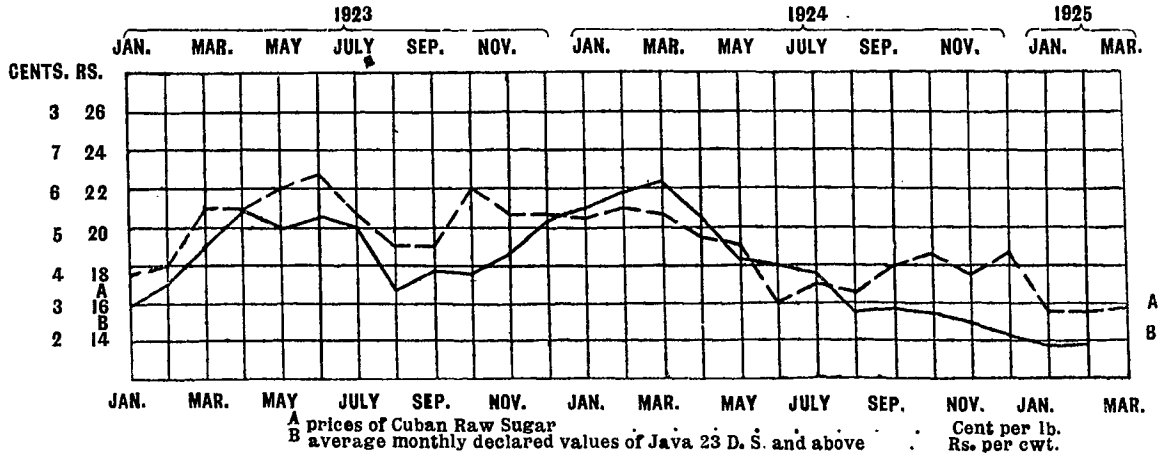
*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau, for assistance in connection with this paragraph

Imports from China and Hongkong were reduced to less than one-half of the total quantity imported in 1923-24, from 5,800 tons to 2,600 tons.

There was a large increase in the imports of beet sugar, the total quantity amounting to 45,900 tons as compared with 29,700 tons in 1923-24 and 16,600 tons in 1922-23. The principal sources of supply of beet sugar were Germany 21,700 tons (5,000 tons), Hungary 10,800 tons (11,300 tons), Czechoslovakia 5,000 tons, (5,200 tons), Belgium 3,000 tons (800 tons) and Austria 2,600 tons (6,600 tons). The previous year's figures are given in brackets.

The average declared value per cwt. of imported sugar, 16 D. S. and above, including beet, decreased to R15-3 annas from R17-14 annas in the previous year. The average price in the Calcutta market of Java T. M. O. white 1923 crop per maund was R19-2 in the beginning of April 1924 which was the highest price recorded during the year. The price fell to R16-14 by the end of May. The quotation for 1924 crop Java whites was R15-5-6 on the 7th July, 1924, and with minor fluctuations it fell steadily, R14-7 being recorded at the end of August and R13-7 in the first week of November. During the last three months of the year it ranged between R12-0-6 to R12-11, the lowest quotation, R12-0-6, being recorded on March 27th. In the Bombay market the price of Java T. M. O. white per cwt. was R25-12 on April 4. After a small rise in the succeeding two weeks the price fell to R23 on 30th April. In the beginning of May R22-12 was recorded and then there was again a small upward tendency. From July onwards the price moved downwards and fell to R20-4 by the end of August and R19-4 by the middle of November. In the following four months prices ranged between R17-6 and R18-12, the quotation recorded on March 27th being R18-5. Mauritius sugar in the Bombay market was quoted at R26 per cwt. on April 4. This sugar ceased to be available from the last week of July to middle of September, 1924. The market reopened with a quotation of R20-8 on 19th September, and with small fluctuations the price moved downwards and R20-2 was recorded in the beginning of October. It fell to R18 by the first week of December and R16-2 was recorded on December 19. There was a small upward movement in the succeeding months and R18 was quoted on March 27. Continental beet sugar (Ordinary crystals beet) opened at R25-4 per cwt. *ex*-godown on April 4, and declined steadily to R22-12 in the third week of July, after which it ceased to be available. The market reopened in the 2nd week of December with the quotation at R17-8 on 10th December which however declined to R16 within a week. Thereafter prices rose steadily to R18-3 in the middle of March and the price stood at R18 on March 27th. The course of prices in India depends largely upon New York market prices of Cuban raw sugar, quotations for which were 4·75 cents per lb. in the beginning of April and fell to 3 cents per lb. in the beginning of June. In October the quotation was 4·25 cents. With small fluctuations the price moved downwards in the following months and stood at about 3 cents per lb. in March. The following chart compares the monthly prices from January 1923 to March 1925 of Cuban raw sugar in New York and the monthly average net declared value of Java 23 D. S. and above imported into India :

CHART SHOWING THE MONTHLY PRICES OF CUBAN RAW SUGAR AT NEW YORK AND OF MONTHLY AVERAGE NET DECLARED VALUE OF JAVA 23 D. S. AND ABOVE IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1923 TO MARCH 1925.


1923
1924
1925
JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR.
CENTS. RS.
3 26
7 24
6 22
5 20
4 18
A
3 16
B
2 14
A
B
JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR.
A prices of Cuban Raw Sugar . . . . . Cent per lb.
B average monthly declared values of Java 23 D. S. and above . Rs. per cwt.

The imports of molasses from Java decreased to 57,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs from 63,700 tons valued at R45 lakhs in the preceding year.

The re-exports of sugar (excluding confectionery) again decreased in the year under review from 35,800 tons, valued at R1,61 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R91½ lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom which took the largest quantity in the two preceding years almost disappeared from the market, taking only 50 tons as compared with 6,100 tons and 15,700 tons, respectively, in 1923-24 and 1922-23. Arabia and Persia took 5,300 tons each and Mesopotamia 3,600 tons, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba 3,100 tons and the Bahrein Islands 2,300 tons. Imports of saccharin were considerably reduced and the value fell from R1,15,000 to R12,600.

The area under sugarcane decreased from 2,921,000 acres in 1923-24 to 2,530,000 acres in 1924-25 and the production of raw sugar (gur) from 3,317,000 tons to 2,537,000 tons.

Exports of Indian sugar fell from 3,300 tons to 1,100 tons, of which 700 tons consisted of unrefined sugar. Exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) decreased from 36,300 tons valued at R86 lakhs to 20,000 tons valued at R47 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 17,600 tons valued at R40½ lakhs as compared with 32,000 tons valued at R74 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments from Madras amounted to 19,300 tons or 96 per cent, of the total as compared with 29,600 tons or 81 per cent. in the preceding year.

Metals and Manufactures thereof.—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof increased by 15 per cent in quantity from 808,000 tons to 930,000 tons and by 8 per cent in value from R24 to R26 crores. Iron and steel represented R19 crores of this total as compared with R18 crores in 1923-24 and occupied the third place in order of importance among imports, as in the two preceding years. If we include under this heading machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, and vehicles (excluding carriages and carts), the total value would aggregate R59 crores. It is interesting to compare this figure with the value of all yarns and textile fabrics imported in the year under review, which amounted to R93½ crores. In the preceding year the metals head accounted for R67 crores and the textiles head R76 crores.

Iron and Steel.—The United Kingdom output of steel ingots and castings in 1924 was 8¼ million tons as compared with nearly 8½ million tons in 1923, 6 million tons in 1922, and 7½ million tons in the pre-war year 1913. The de-

cline in production was slight, but the iron and steel trade of Great Britain during the year 1924 suffered from keen foreign competition, and the total output was still no more than two-thirds of its maximum capacity. Continental products competed both in overeseas markets and in the British domestic market. Prices fell universally and the rise in the value of the rupee in terms of sterling, francs, and marks made prices still lower in this country. British quotations were about R7 to R10 per ton lower than in the preceding year. But continental material was quoted at about R15 per ton less. Thus, though there was a small increase in the quantity of iron and steel imported into India from the United Kingdom her share in India's trade fell while the share of the Continent increased.

In order to provide for the fostering and development of the steel industry in British India, the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, which came into force on 13th June 1924, imposed protective duties on certain classes of iron and steel. The rates of duty imposed were intended to equalise the prices of imported steel and of similar Indian products. But this protection was soon rendered ineffective by reduced prices of imported Continental steel and after further investigation by the Indian Tariff Board additional aid was granted in the form of bounties. The duty on the principally used steel sections stands now at R30 per ton as compared with 10 per cent *ad valorem* in 1923-24. And the duty on fabricated material was also raised from 10 to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

The monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany during 1924-25 are shown in the following tables :—

Pig Iron.

(In tons)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1924—			
April	310	..	15
May	235	169	..
June	164	98	..
July	144	50	..
August	225	..	..
September	308	..	12
October	31	..	..
November	24	..	..
December	..	..	..
1925—			
January	305	..	..
February	330	300	..
March	71	200	..
TOTAL 1924-25	2,147	817	27
TOTAL 1923-24	3,284	482	15
TOTAL 1922-23	8,736	3,228	622

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of rupees)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1924—			
April	1,02,15	39,57	19,92
May	1,29,97	37,78	14,52
June	87,39	34,30	14,93
July	78,79	32,42	12,38
August	80,16	27,40	12,97
September	1,01,92	26,20	14,37
October	1,04,14	36,33	19,02
November	1,06,98	35,64	19,65
December	79,73	30,61	13,14
1925—			
January	1,20,87	32,15	11,34
February	92,99	20,54	6,94
March	1,20,21	19,10	5,55
TOTAL 1924-25	12,05,30	3,72,04	1,64,73
TOTAL 1923-24	11,97,42	3,33,68	1,14,79
TOTAL 1922-23	10,56,23	3,72,58	1,78,01

Manufactured iron and steel imported in the year under review (excluding pig and old iron or steel) increased by 16 per cent in quantity from 746,000 tons to 864,000 tons and by 6 per cent in value from R17,86 to R18,88 lakhs. Galvanised sheets accounted for nearly one-third of the total value of the imports of all iron and steel and rose from 165,000 tons valued at R5,17 lakhs to 209,000 tons valued at R6,03 lakhs. Imports were, as usual almost entirely from the United Kingdom which supplied 205,000 tons valued at R5,91 lakhs, as compared with 159,000 tons valued at R4,99 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States reduced her share in this trade from R15 lakhs to R7½ lakhs. In tin plates there was a decrease from 44,000 tons valued at R1,79 lakhs to 36,000 tons valued at R1,44 lakhs, a decrease attributable to the increased production in this country of the Tin-plate Company. The United Kingdom reduced her supplies from 37,000 tons to 26,000 tons while the imports from the United States increased from 6,600 tons to 10,500 tons. Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, rose from 108,000 tons valued at R1,81 lakhs to 118,000 tons valued at R1,91 lakhs. Belgium and Germany increased their supplies from 23,000 tons valued at R39 lakhs and 16,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs, respectively to 38,000 tons valued at R58 lakhs and 24,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs while British supplies fell from 68,000 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 53,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs. The imports of steel bars, other than cast steel, increased from 166,000 tons valued at R2,39 lakhs to 183,000 tons valued at R2,32 lakhs. Imports from Belgium rose from 110,000 tons valued at nearly R1,55 lakhs to 127,000 tons valued at R1,55½ lakhs, while German and British supplies were reduced from R37¾ and R26½ lakhs, respectively, to R29½ and R21 lakhs. Imports from Luxemberg further increased to R14½ lakhs. Iron bars and channels again showed a fall in the year under review from R23 to R16 lakhs, Belgium supplies falling from R13 to R7 lakhs. In beams, channels,

pillars, girders and bridgework, there was a small decrease from 81,500 tons valued at R1,37 lakhs to 80,900 tons valued at R1,23½ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium, the two principal sources of supply, fell from R80 and R50 lakhs, respectively, to R68 and R44 lakhs. Cast pipes and fittings fell from R34 lakhs to R31 lakhs, of which imports from the United Kingdom fell from R30½ lakhs to R26 lakhs. Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings improved from R84 to R1,14 lakhs. Germany increased her supplies from R6 to R25 lakhs and the Netherlands and Belgium from R3½ lakhs each to R10½ and R13 lakhs, respectively. The imports from the United Kingdom increased in quantity from 13,000 tons to 15,000 tons, but decreased in value from R59¾ to R58 lakhs. Bolts and nuts showed a small increase from R27 to R29 lakhs, while hoops and strips fell from R70 to R68 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were reduced while Germany improved her position in both these lines. Belgium supplied less bolts and nuts but more hoops and strips. In nails, rivets and washers, there was an improvement from R52 to R54 lakhs. The United Kingdom showed a small decrease from R21½ to R20 lakhs while supplies from the Continent, chiefly from Sweden, Germany and Belgium increased. Wire nails rose from R31 to R35 lakhs both Germany and Belgium increasing their supplies. In wire rope there was a decrease from 29½ to R21½ lakhs, and under this head imports from the United Kingdom fell from R28½ to R20 lakhs. The imports of wire other than fencing wire, increased in quantity from 5,600 tons to 6,600 tons, but decreased in value from R18¾ to R17 lakhs. A reference is invited to table No. 19 for further details.

Imports of pig iron fell to 3,425 tons valued at R4,64,000, as compared with 3,786 tons valued at R4,22,000 in 1923-24 and 12,779 tons valued at R12,95,000 in 1922-23. The principal sources of supply in 1924-25 were the United Kingdom (2,147 tons), Belgium (817 tons), Italy (264 tons) and Norway (168 tons). The output of pig iron in India amounted to 884,000 tons as compared with 716,000 tons in 1923-24 and 384,000 tons in 1922-23. This side of the trade is commented upon more fully in chapter III.

The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £4-15-0 at the beginning of April, 1924, as compared with £6-7-6 at the beginning of April 1923. It moved steadily downwards until £4 was the quotation in the latter half of October. It remained at about this level with small fluctuations during the rest of the year, and the quotation on 26th March 1925 was £3-18-0. Belgian pig iron was quoted at £4-6-0 in April 1923. By the beginning of October the price had fallen to £3-4-9. There was then an upward movement and the quotation rose to £3-17-0 by the beginning of December. After small variations the price stood at £3-15-6 to £3–16-9 on March 26. The basic price of British angles was £9-15-0 at the beginning of April. The price fell steadily throughout the year and the basic quotation on March 26th, 1925, was £8-15-0. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel, and Table No. 20 the principal sources of suply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel with the percentage share of each principal country in the import trade :—

—	From the United Kingdom		From Germany		From Belgium		From the United States		From Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1913-14	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	22	2·2	14	1·4	1,018
1919-20	269	63·0	1	·2	13	3·1	135	31·6	9	2·1	427
1920-21	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	113	15·9	17	2·3	712
1921-22	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	84	13·7	29	4·7	613
1922-23	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	38	5·1	30	4·0	746
1923-24	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	18	2·4	31	4·2	756
1924-25	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	17	2·0	52	6·0	869

Imports from the United Kingdom increased by 2 per cent but her share in the total quantity imported fell by more than 6 per cent to 50·5 per cent. Belgium increased her supplies by 26 per cent and her share rose from 28·7 to 31·4 per cent. Imports from Germany also increased and her share improved from 8 to 10 per cent. The combined share of Belgium and Germany was 41·5 per cent as compared with nearly 37 per cent in 1923-24 and in 1913-14. The share of the United States further decreased from 2·4 to 2 per cent, which is less than the share (2·2 per cent) which she had in the pre-war year.

Other Metals.—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, increased in the year under review and were valued at R7,37 lakhs as compared with R6,40 lakhs in 1923-24. Aluminium increased from 84,100 cwts. valued at R86 lakhs to 90,600 cwts. valued at R98 lakhs. The United States of America supplied 29,500 cwts. (18,400 cwts.), Germany 27,100 cwts. (25,900 cwts.) and the United Kingdom 16,900 cwts. (15,500 cwts.). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Imports from Switzerland decreased from 14,100 cwts. to 6,600 cwts. Wrought circles accounted for 83 per cent of the imports and amounted to 74,900 cwts. valued at R80 lakhs, of which the United States supplied R29 lakhs, Germany R26½ lakhs and the United Kingdom R14½ lakhs.

Brass increased by 33 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value from 451,100 cwts. valued at R2,52 lakhs to 602,000 cwts. valued at R3,17 lakhs. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing increased in value from R1,94 to R2,23½ lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied R1,22 lakhs and Germany R99½ lakhs, as compared with R1,30 and R61 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Other sorts of brass manufactures (including rods, sheets, tubes and wire, which have been separately recorded in the sea-borne trade returns from April 1924) increased from R44 to R79 lakhs. The imports of unwrought brass were R13¾ lakhs, about the same as in 1923-24.

The imports of copper increased in quantity from 12,800 tons to 13,600 tons, but decreased in value from R163 to R160 lakhs. Unwrought copper, which consists mainly of tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs, decreased from R31 to R22 lakhs. Smaller imports were received from the United Kingdom and Australia which were partly set off by increases in the supplies from Germany, Holland and Belgium. Wrought copper increased from R1,29½ to R1,36¾ lakhs. The imports were largely from Germany, which supplied R92 lakhs' worth as compared with R52 lakhs' worth in 1923-24. Supplies from the United Kingdom fell from R58½ to R21 lakhs. Braziers and sheets, the most important item under wrought copper were valued at R1,23 lakhs as compared with R1,10 lakhs in 1923-24.

Lead fell from 59,600 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 48,300 cwts. valued at R15½ lakhs. Imports of sheets for tea-chests from the United Kingdom showed a small decrease in quantity but an increase in value of R1 lakh, while Ceylon supplied more than in the preceding year. Other sorts of wrought lead decreased both in quantity and value.

The quantity of tin imported increased from 47,300 cwts. valued at R64 lakhs to 53,200 cwts. valued at R87 lakhs. The bulk of the imports consist of unwrought tin (block, ingots, bars and slabs) which were valued at R86 lakhs as compared with R63 lakhs in 1923-24. The Straits Settlements supplied R80 lakhs and the United Kingdom R5 lakhs, as compared with R60½ and R1½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

Zinc or spelter fell from 5,600 tons valued at R30 lakhs to 5,300 tons valued at R26½ lakhs owing to a decrease in the imports of unwrought zinc, which fell from R14 to R9 lakhs, while wrought or manufactured zinc increased from R16 to R17½ lakhs.

German silver, including nickel silver, increased from 10,100 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs to 12,200 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs of which Germany supplied R7½ lakhs' worth and the United Kingdom R2 lakhs' worth. Imports of quicksilver fell from 224,000 lbs. valued at R4,43,000 to 197,000 lbs. valued at R4,33,000. Italy supplied 121,800 lbs. valued at R2,62,000 and the United Kingdom 58,700 lbs. valued at R1,33,000.

Machinery and Mill-work.—In the three preceding years machinery and mill-work ranked second in order of importance in India's import trade, being second only to cotton manufactures. In the year under review there was a considerable fall in the importations and this head fell back to fourth place, cotton manufactures, sugar, and iron and steel occupying respectively the first, second, and third places. The total imports of machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery and printing presses during the year 1924-25 decreased to R16 crores as compared with R20 crores in 1923-24 and R24 crores in 1922-23. The values of the more important descriptions imported are noted below :—

——	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1,90	2,02	1,86
Electrical	2,60	2,23	2,02
Boilers	1,24	99	72
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	58	52	37
Mining	40	1,08	1,26
Oil crushing and refining	11	38	31
Paper mill	14	6	7
Refrigerating	8	9	7
Rice and flour mill	43	21	28
Saw mill	10	10	14
Sewing and Knitting	51	54	69
Sugar	17	13	17
Tea	26	39	46
Cotton	8,49	5,60	2,68
Jute	1,79	1,37	93
Wool	28	11	6
Typewriters	12	16	15
Printing and lithographing presses	12	21	20
Belting for machinery	83	88	94

It will be observed that in the year under review cotton mill machinery alone accounted for a decrease of R2,92 lakhs, nearly three-quarters of the total fall in the trade. This was owing to the depression in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. Jute mill machinery also showed a further fall owing mainly to lack of new extensions, while as a result of the prosperity of the industry, tea machinery recorded a further considerable increase.

The value of all textile machinery imported decreased by 47 per cent from R7,20 to R3,81 lakhs, of which R3,61 lakhs or 95 per cent came from the United Kingdom as compared with R7,04 lakhs or 98 per cent in the preceding year. Cotton mill machinery decreased from R5,60 to R2,68 lakhs, of which cotton spinning machinery was valued at R1,51 lakhs and cotton weaving machinery R69 lakhs as compared with R3,97 and R1,11 lakhs in 1923-24. Jute manufacturing machinery decreased from R1,37 lakhs to R93 lakhs. And wool manufacturing machinery from R11 to R6 lakhs. The value of electrical machinery imported amounted to R2,02 lakhs, as compared with R2,22½ lakhs in 1923-24, the decrease was mostly in motors which fell from R72 to R40 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom sent electrical machinery valued at R1,77 lakhs, an increase of R13 lakhs over 1923-24, while the United States of America reduced her supplies from R41 to R15 lakhs. Prime movers (other than electrical) fell from R2,02 to R1,86 lakhs, of which steam engines decreased from R87 to R68 lakhs, while oil-engines rose by R11 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs. There were also decreases in boilers from R99 to R72 lakhs, in metal working machinery from R52 to R37 lakhs, and oil-crushing and refining machinery from R38 to R31 lakhs. Imports of mining machinery (other than coal) increased from R95 to R1,19 lakhs, while coal mining machinery fell from R13 to R7 lakhs. Rice and flour mill machinery (R28 lakhs), saw mill and wood working machinery (R14 lakhs), sugar mill machinery (R17 lakhs) and tea machinery (R46 lakhs), all showed increases as compared with the preceding year. The value of sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof increased by R15 lakhs to R69 lakhs, while typewriters and parts fell from R17 to R15 lakhs. The number of sewing machines imported increased from 48,385 in 1923-24 to 61,229 in 1924-25, of which 49,042 came from the United Kingdom and 11,257 from Germany, as compared with 41,857 and 6,145 respectively in the preceding year. The number of typewriters fell from 7,930 to 7,445, of which 6,732 came from the United States of America.

Belting for machinery increased from R88 lakhs in 1923-24 to R94 lakhs in 1924-25. Cotton belting increased from R15 lakhs in 1923-24 to R17 lakhs in 1924-25 of which nearly R16½ lakhs came from the United Kingdom; leather belting fell from R44 to R42 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying R33 lakhs and the United States R5 lakhs, while belting of other materials increased from R29 to R36 lakhs.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the imports :—

Imports of Machinery and Mill-work including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	20,66	84·6	17,12	84·6	13,33	83·9
United States	27	3	2,35	9·6	2,11	10·4	1,51	9·5
Germany	46	6	83	3·4	9	2·4	59	3·7
Japan	2	..	2	·1	4	2	4	·3
Other countries	10	1	55	2·3	47	2·4	42	2·6
TOTAL	8,26	100	24,41	100	20,23	100	15,89	100

The share of the United Kingdom showed a small decrease. America also reduced her share, while Germany showed an increase.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The value of the imports of railway plant and rolling stock on private and Government accounts combined, decreased to R7,37 lakhs (R6,08 lakhs private and R1,29 lakhs Government) in 1924-25 as compared with R14,00 lakhs (R11,72 lakhs private and R2,28 lakhs Government) in 1923-24. The avereage value of the imports during the pre-war quinquennium was R8,91 lakhs. The following statement shows the details of the imports during the last two years :—

Imports of Railway plant and rolling-stock (on private and Government account).

	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R (lakhs)
Carriages and wagons	7,31	4,35	—2,96
Locomotive engines and tenders	3,62	1,39	—2,23
Bridge-work	50	24	—26
Rails, chairs and fishplates of steel or iron	1,10	37	—73
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron	50	44	—6
Sleepers of wood	38	2	—36
Other kinds	59	56	— 3
TOTAL	14,00	7,37	—6,63

It will be observed that the imports of all descriptions fell, the most noticeable decreases occurring under carriages and wagons and locomotive engines and tenders.

The percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock are shown in the following table :—

	1922-23 Per cent	1923-24 Per cent	1924-25 Per cent
United Kingdom	93	94·6	87·0
Australia	0·6	1·3	...
Belgium	2·9	1·9	4·1
United States	1·1	1·2	2·6
Germany	·7	·4	2·5

Imports from the United Kingdom were markedly reduced from R13,25 to R6,41 lakhs, while those from Germany increased from R6 lakhs to R18½ lakhs. Imports from Belgium increased from R26 to R30 lakhs and those from the United States from R17½ to R19 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles.—Since 1921-22 the imports of motor vehicles have steadily increased and the number of cars imported in the year under review amounted to 9,380 as compared with 7,984 in 1923-24, 4,324 in 1922-23 and 2,895 in 1921-22. Although the quantitative increase was 17 per cent, the increase in value was only 7 per cent, R2,20 lakhs in 1924-25 as compared with R2,05 lakhs in 1923-24. This was due to low prices all round. The average declared value of cars imported from Canada was R1,657 (R1,962) as compared with R2,365 (R2,424) for each car from the United States and R3,620 (R4,511) from the United Kingdom, the values per unit in the preceding year being shown in brackets. Of the total imports 42 per cent came from Canada, 33 per cent from the United States, and 18 per cent from the United Kingdom, as compared with 41, 36 and 13 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The United Kingdom has steadily improved her position during the past three years. Bengal had 32 per cent of the trade, Bombay 38 per cent, Sind 8 per cent and Madras and Burma 11 per cent each. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during the past twelve years :—

Number of Motor Cars imported.

—	From the United Kingdom	From the United States (a)	From Canada	From France	From other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	1,669	868	..	111	232	2,880
" 1914-15	1,350	510	..	54	91	2,005
" 1915-16	787	2,136	..	126	72	3,121
" 1916-17	489	4,169	..	62	58	4,778
" 1917-18	39	1,222	..	1	20	1,282
" 1918-19	21	368	..	..	11	400
" 1919-20	448	9,353	20	3	101	9,925
" 1920-21	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	641	15,432
" 1921-22	790	802	576	158	569	2,895
" 1922-23	449	1,386	1,846	61	581	4,323
" 1923-24	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	671	7,984
" 1924-25	1,682	3,106	3,956	160	476	9,380

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 1,005 cars valued at R45 lakhs in 1923-24 to 1,682 cars valued at R61 lakhs. Canada also increased her supplies from 3,290 cars valued at R65 lakhs to 3,956 cars valued at R66 lakhs, and the United States from 2,865 cars valued at R69 lakhs to 3,106 cars valued at R73 lakhs. Imports from Belgium were about the same as in the preceding year. Italy reduced her supplies from 370 to 235 cars a reduction attributable to labour troubles in the motor-car industry in that country. The number of cars imported from France increased from 153 to 160, but their value fell from R5½ to R4 lakhs.

The number of motor cycles imported increased in the year under review by 23 per cent from 1,182 to 1,456, and the value of the imports by 4 per cent from R9,25,000 to R9,66,000. The United Kingdom increased her supplies from 831 (70 per cent) to 1,201 (82 per cent), the United States reduced her shipments from 228 (19 per cent) to 180 (12 per cent), and Germany supplied 9 as compared with 63 in 1923-24.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported more than doubled from 1,044 to 2,162, while the value increased by 55 per cent from R25 lakhs to nearly R39 lakhs. Canada supplied 1,225, the United States 782, and the United Kingdom 100, as compared with 599,352, and 61 respectively in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the numbers and classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to 31st March 1925 :—

Number of Motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March, 1925.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters, auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	14,547	2,933	1,226	18,706
Bombay City	9,451	1,315	880	11,646
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind)	3,292	1,436	144	4,872
Madras City	6,187	1,957	360	8,504
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	2,783	1,396	1,037	5,216
United Provinces	4,752	1,849	853	7,454
Punjab	5,552	2,558	226	8,336
Burma	6,557	2,262	716	9,535
Bihar and Orissa	2,983	745	445	4,173
Central Provinces	2,208	689	227	3,124
Sind	1,191	694	157	2,042
Delhi	332	70	129	531
North-West Frontier Province	1,243	858	364	2,465
Ajmer-Merwara	111	57	15	183
Assam(*a*)	926	248	167	1,341
TOTAL	62,115	19,067	6,946	88,128

(*a*) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the year ended 31st December 1924.

From 1st April, 1924, the classification in the trade returns of rubber tubes and tyres has undergone revision. Pneumatic covers and tubes are now separately recorded under each of the heads, motors, motor cycles, and cycles, and solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles form a new head. The following statement shows the quantity and value of the imports under these heads during 1924-25 :—

	1924-25	
	Number	₹(lakhs)
Pneumatic motor covers	174,623	77
„ „ cycle covers	8,679	2
„ cycle covers	313,094	12
„ motor tubes	225,294	18
„ „ cycle tubes	9,662	1
„ cycle tubes	435,116	7
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	15,015	13

Pneumatic motor covers came mostly from the United Kingdom (₹29 lakhs), France (₹25 lakhs), United States (₹10 lakhs), and Canada (₹5½ lakhs). The United Kingdom accounted for ₹1,32,000 or 85 per cent of the total value of motor cycle covers imported. In cycle covers her share was ₹9,64,000 or 80 per cent while France accounted for ₹1,33,000 or 11 per cent. Pneumatic motor tubes were imported mainly from the United Kingdom (₹7 lakhs) and France (₹6⅔ lakhs), and pneumatic cycle tubes from the United Kingdom (₹5½ lakhs). Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles were imported mostly from the United Kingdom (₹7 lakhs) and the United States (₹3 lakhs).

Hardware.—This is a comprehensive heading and includes among others the following heads :—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	₹ (lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Agricultural Implements	23	21	19
Other Implements and tools (except machine tools)	79	68	65
Builders' hardware	35	24	31
Domestic hardware	9	9	10
Enamelled ironware	24	31	30
Metal lamps	57	60	84
Metal lamps, parts	12	9	8
Stoves	6	7	9
Safes, etc.	3	4	4
Gas mantles	6	5	6
Other sorts	2,61	2,04	2,33

The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware showed an increase of ₹57 lakhs, or 13 per cent, from ₹4,42 lakhs in 1923-24 to ₹4,99 lakhs in 1924-25. There were important increases in metal lamps (₹24 lakhs) and builders' hardware (₹7 lakhs). The number of metal lamps imported increased by 67 per cent from 3,361,100 to 5,601,400 and the value by 40 per cent from ₹60 to ₹84 lakhs. Parts of metal lamps showed a small decrease. Germany supplied 2,883,000 (1,554,000) metal lamps, United States of America 1,926,000 (1,430,000), Austria 620,000 (272,000), Czechoslovakia 53,000 (10,000) and the United Kingdom 48,000 (62,000). Figures for the previous year are shown in brackets against each. Builders' hardware increased from ₹24 to ₹31 lakhs owing chiefly to larger imports from Germany which supplied ₹12 lakhs' worth as compared with ₹6 lakhs in the preceding year. Enamelled ironware showed a decrease of about a lakh of rupees to ₹30 lakhs, of which nearly ₹14 lakhs came from Japan, ₹9 lakhs from Germany and ₹3 lakhs from the United Kingdom. Agricultural implements fell from ₹21 to ₹19 lakhs and other implements

and tools from R68 to R65 lakhs. United Kingdom supplied agricultural implements valued at R16 lakhs and other implements and tools valued at R41 lakhs. Gas mantles increased from R4,74,000 to R6,17,000. Safes and strong boxes of metal showed a small decrease from R3,84,000 to R3,64,000. The number of stoves imported rose from 129,000 to 192,000, and the value of these imports increased from R7,38,000 to R9,45,000.

The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the United Kingdom decreased from R2,08 to R2,00 lakhs while Germany increased her supplies from R93 to R1,34 lakhs and the United States of America from R72 to R78 lakhs.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the imports of hardware :—

Imports of Hardware.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.
United Kingdom	57	62	50	47	40
Germany	18	10	22	21	27
United States	10	17	15	16	16
Japan	1	4	6	6	5
Other countries	14	7	7	10	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Germany improved her position from 21 to 27 per cent, while the share of the United Kingdom fell from 47 to 40 per cent. The share of the United States was the same as in the preceding year and Japan's share showed a small decrease.

The value of the imports of cutlery increased by 74 per cent from R23 lakhs to R40 lakhs, of which pruning knives accounted for R2 lakhs. Germany increased her supplies from R12½ lakhs or 54 per cent in 1923-24 to R27 lakhs or 67 per cent in 1924-25. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom increased from R8 lakhs to R10½ lakhs, but her share in the trade fell from 35 to 26 per cent. Japan reduced her supplies, while the imports from the United States of America increased from R55,000 to R1,03,000.

The value of electro-plated ware decreased from R6,32,000 to R4,87,000. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the United Kingdom.

Mineral Oils.—The imports of mineral oils into India from foreign countries again increased in the year under review, the total quantity imported rising by 18 million gallons from 169 to 187 million gallons. The imports of petrol from abroad are insignificant, almost all the consumption in India being indigenous oil. More than 38 per cent of the total quantity imported consisted of kerosene oil, 48 per cent of fuel oil, and 11 per cent of lubricating oils. Kerosene increased by 3 million gallons, fuel oils by 10 million gallons and lubricating oils by 4½ million gallons. Seventy-two million gallons of kerosene oil (bulk oil 68 million gallons and case oil 4 million gallons) were imported in 1924-25 as compared with 69 million gallons (bulk oil 62 million gallons and case oil 7 million gallons) in 1923-24, and 50 million gallons (bulk oil 46 million gallons and case oil 4 million gallons) in 1922-23. The total quantity was 5 million gallons larger than the average annual imports in the pre-war quinquennium. The average declared value per gallon showed a small increase, in sympathy with the rise in the world's price of crude oil, from 10 as. 3 pies in 1923-24 to 10 as. 8 pies, and the total value of the imports increased by 8 per cent from R4,42 to R4,77 lakhs. The marginal table shows the sources of the imports of kerosene oil during the past three years and the pre-war year 1913-14. Fifty-four million gallons or 75 per cent of the imports came from the United States as compared with 46½ million gallons or 67 per cent in 1923-24. Almost the entire quantity of case oil imported into India (nearly 4 million gallons) came from the United States and over 50 million gallons of bulk oil. Imports from Borneo increased from 10 million gallons to 11 million gallons, of which 8¾ million gallons came from Dutch Borneo. Georgia reduced her supplies from 6 million gallons to 5 million gallons, while there were no direct imports from Russia as compared with 2 million gallons in 1923-24. Also there were practically no imports from the Straits Settlements and Sumatra which together supplied 3½ million gallons in the preceding year. Coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into India proper amounted to 124 million gallons as compared with 126 million gallons in 1923-24, 119 million gallons in 1922-23, and a pre-war average of 93 million gallons.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL.	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	39,068	46,515	54,224
Borneo (British and Dutch)	20,815	7,728	10,267	11,041
Persia	2,303	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,340	956	1,807	1
Russia	1,079	..	2,004	..
Georgia	..	..	6,013	5,328
Egypt	..	2,091	..	1,385
Sumatra	..	469	1,679	..
Other countries	2	..	670	1
TOTAL	68,850	50,312	68,955	71,980

The steady increase in the consumption of liquid fuel by railways, steamships, and industrial concerns, is reflected in the figures of importations. Imports of fuel oils in 1919-20 amounted to 34 million gallons, to 62½ million gallons in 1922-23, to 80½ million gallons in 1923-24, and in the year under review they reached the record figure of 90 million gallons, valued at R1,84½ lakhs, of which 77⅔ million gallons or 86 per cent came from Persia as compared with 60 million gallons or 75 per cent in 1923-24. Both Borneo and the Straits Settlements reduced their supplies to 11 and 1 million gallons, respectively, from 16¾ and 3½ million gallons in the preceding year.

Imports of lubricating and batching oils increased from 16 million gallons valued at R1,74 lakhs in 1923-24 to 21 million gallons valued at R2,17 lakhs. The United States of America supplied 16 million gallons and Dutch Borneo 3 million gallons, as compared with 11 and 3 million gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. The United Kingdom sent a little over one million gallons as compared with 1½ million gallons in 1923-24.

Importations of foreign motor spirit into India amounted only to 3,500 gallons. Coastwise imports from Burma into India proper of petrol and other motor spirit amounted to 14 million gallons as compared with 14¾ million gallons in 1923-24 and 15½ million gallons in 1922-23.

The following statement shows the imports from abroad by sea of the different descriptions of mineral oil into British India :—

Imports of Mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

— —	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	58,172	62,547	80,460	90,174
Kerosene—					
In bulk	52,976	41,345	45,670	61,693	68,172
In tins	15,874	5,153	4,642	7,262	3,808
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	46,498	50,312	68,955	71,980
Lubricating oils	14,953	16,899	18,060	16,147	20,705
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	1	1	2	3
Paints, solutions and compositions	1	..	3	1	2
Other kinds	3,416	1,400	1,980	3,337	4,413
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	122,970	132,903	168,902	187,277

Chemicals.—The total value of all chemicals imported improved from R2,05 to R2,09 lakhs. Soda compounds accounted for R1,00 lakhs or 48 per cent of the total as compared with R95½ lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the soda compounds come from the United Kingdom. Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals) increased from 790,000 cwts. valued at R51½ lakhs to 857,000 cwts. valued at R56 lakhs, of which 726,000 cwts. valued at R50 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. Caustic soda increased in quantity but decreased in value from R17 to R15 lakhs and soda bicarbonate increased in value from R9¾ lakhs to over R10 lakhs. Acids showed a falling off both in quantity and value from 11,300 cwts. valued at R5,58,000 to 10,200 cwts. valued at R5,39,000, owing chiefly to smaller imports of sulphuric acid. Alum decreased from R7 to R5 lakhs, owing mainly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany, and aluminous sulphates from R5 to R3 lakhs. Among other chemicals the following showed increases :—ammonia and salts thereof valued at R9,32,000 (+R38,000), carbide of calcium valued at R5,61,000 (+R58,000), disinfectants including naphthalene R8,97,000 (+R2,52,000), glycerine R2,84,000 (+R90,000), magnesium compounds R6,04,000 (+R2,31,000) and potassium compounds R6,47,000 (+R79,000). Bleaching materials fell from R7 to R6 lakhs and decreases were also recorded under copper sulphate, copperas, and lead compounds. The bulk of the imports of copperas came from Germany as in the two preceding years. Imports of sulphur increased in quantity from 12,500 tons to 12,800 tons, but fell in value from R13 to R12 lakhs. Italy supplied 10,400 tons or 81 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 10,000 tons in the preceding year. Germany sent 2,200 tons as compared with 1,800 tons. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of Chemicals imported.

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	69·5	67·2	63·2	75·8	75·6	71·4	68·6	65·8	62·7
Germany	12·4	..	..	..	..	2·8	11·9	14·7	17·1	18·7
United States	·3	4·5	10·7	5·7	6·6	8·2	5·6	3·8	2·9	1·9
Italy	5·2	5·6	·3	1·2	2·0	3·8	2·2	3·8	5·8	5·0
Kenya Colony	..	·6	·4	3·1	..	·7	3·0	2·4	1·5	1·4
Norway	·5	·9	..	..	·6	1·0	·8	2·0	1·5	1·9
Japan	1·5	17·2	20·4	24·3	11·9	5·1	1·5	1·0	1·0	1·0
Other countries	5·4	1·7	1·0	2·5	3·1	2·8	3·6	3·7	4·4	7·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Drugs and Medicines.—The total imports of drugs and medicines were valued at R1,81 lakhs, about the same as in the preceding year. Camphor decreased from 1,135,000 lbs. valued at R34 lakhs to 9,07,000 lbs. valued at R23 lakhs. Japan reduced her supplies of camphor from 822,000 lbs. to 698,000 lbs, China and Hongkong from 174,000 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. and Germany from 108,000 lbs. to 104,000 lbs. Imports of quinine salts on private account increased from 95,800 lbs., to 107,500 lbs., while those on Government account were reduced from 44,100 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., owing to the increased output of Government plantations and factories in India. Cinchona bark imported on Government account also fell from 731,700 lbs. to 207,000 lbs. Cassia lignea increased from 48,200 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs to 55,600 cwts. valued at R11¾ lakhs. And the imports of proprietary and patent medicines also increased from R21½ to R25 lakhs, of which R14 lakhs' worth came from the United Kingdom, R3½ lakhs from Germany, and R3 lakhs from the United States. The quantity of cocaine imported increased from 600 ounces to 747 ounces, of which 466 ounces were received from the United Kingdom and 226 ounces from Germany. Morphia has been separately specified from April, 1924, and 640 ounces were imported in the year under review of which the United Kingdom supplied 459 ounces and Germany 107 ounces. Preparations of opium and morphia were valued at R36,000. Imports of asafœtida, mostly from Persia, increased from R2½ lakhs to R3¾ lakhs in the year under review.

Provisions.—This comprehensive head covers a variety of items of which the principal are, in order of importance, canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuits and cakes, bacon and hams, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, cocoa and chocolate, isinglass, butter, ghi, lard, and vinegar. The total value of imported provisions increased by 40 per cent from R2,80 to R3,92 lakhs.

The imports of canned and bottled provisions were more than double in quantity, 224,000 cwts. in 1924-25 as compared with 107,000 cwts. in 1923-24, while their value rose from R70 to R1,37 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R40½ lakhs as compared with R35 lakhs in 1923-24. Belgium and the Netherlands together increased their supplies from R6 to R59 lakhs, and this increase is attributable almost entirely to a new trade in vegetable ghi which is extensively used for cooking purposes. The United States of America increased her shipments from R12 to R18 lakhs.

Farinaceous and patent foods increased from R80 to R93 lakhs, of which farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly sago and sago flour imported from the Straits Settlements) were valued at R49 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R26 lakhs.

Imports of condensed milk increased from 71,000 cwts. valued at R47 lakhs to 99,000 cwts. valued at R57 lakhs. The Netherlands increased her supplies from 25,700 cwts. to 38,700 cwts., and Australia from 8,600 cwts. to 16,000 cwts., while imports from Norway were reduced from 14,800 cwts. to 11,600 cwts. The United States further reduced her supplies in the year under review, and Switzerland and Italy sent more than in the preceding year.

The imports of biscuits and cakes increased in quantity by 52 per cent from 22,900 cwts. to 34,800 cwts., and in value from R27 to R36 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 83 per cent of this quantity, increasing her shipments from 20,000 cwts. to 28,800 cwts. Australia, Japan and Germany also increased their supplies. Bacon and hams increased from 12,900 cwts. to 15,200 cwts. of which 14,600 cwts., or 96 per cent came from the United Kingdom as compared with 12,200 cwts. in 1923-24. Cheese, imported mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, increased in quantity from 9,000 cwts. to 9,700 cwts., but the value remained almost stationary at about R11½ lakhs. Imports of jams and jellies increased from 14,300 cwts., valued at R8 lakhs to 16,900 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs. The shipments from the United Kingdom and Australia amounted to 9,400 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. respectively as compared with 6,900 cwts. and 6,700 cwts. in 1923-24. Cocoa and chocolate showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value, while pickles and sauces increased both in quantity and value. Imports of vinegar were 22,378 gallons as compared with 22,755 gallons in 1923-24.

The total value of the imports of all sorts of provisions from the United Kingdom rose from R1,30 to R1,54 lakhs, but her share in the trade fell from 46 to 39 per cent. The Netherlands came next with R52 lakhs or 13 per cent of the total trade, closely followed by the Straits Settlements with R51 lakhs, as compared with R27 and R41 lakhs, respectively in the preceding year. Belgium also increased her supplies from R4 to R42 lakhs or nearly 11 per cent of the trade. The total value of Australia also increased from R14 to R19 lakhs and that of the United States from R24 to R28 lakhs.

Paper and Pasteboard.—The revival of trade in paper and pasteboard recorded in the two preceding years continued and imports increased by 22 per cent in quantity from 69,500 tons to 84,900 tons and by 12 per cent in value from R2,71 to R3,03 lakhs. There were noticeable increases in the imports of printing paper, packing paper and old newspapers in bales and bags. The quantity of writing paper imported was almost the same as in the preceding year. Imports of strawboards decreased. The feature of the year was the increase in importations from Germany.

The most important item under this heading is printing paper which increased by 48 per cent in quantity from 19,900 tons to 29,500 tons of which 17,800 tons were newsprinting paper, and by 32 per cent in value from R86½ to R1,14 lakhs. Germany considerably increased her supplies of printing paper and took the lead with 10,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs as compared with 5,500 tons valued at R22½ lakhs in 1923-24. Norway supplied 6,300 tons valued at R22½ lakhs and the United Kingdom 5,300 tons valued at R29½ lakhs, as compared with 5,300 and 5,000 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Austria increased her shipments from nearly 1,300 tons to 2,500 tons and the Netherlands from 900 tons to 2,200 tons. Imports from Sweden were 1,100 tons, almost the same as in 1923-24, while Belgium increased her supplies. There were also larger imports from Finland and Italy.

The quantity of writing paper and envelopes imported again increased slightly in the year under review from 8,150 to 8,300 tons, of which 7,550 tons was writing paper, while the value fell from R56 to R55 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the most important country of consignment, supplied 4,440 tons valued at R32 lakhs as compared with 4,480 tons valued at R35 lakhs in 1923-24. Her share in the total quantity imported, however, fell from 55 per cent to 54 per cent. Imports from Germany increased from 1,700 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 1,750 tons valued at R10 lakhs ; Sweden, Austria and Italy also increased their supplies.

Packing paper increased from 4,900 tons valued at R21 lakhs in 1923-24 to 7,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs. Germany considerably increased her supplies and took the lead in this trade supplying 3,000 tons, or 43 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 1,800 tons or about 36 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from Sweden rose from 1,000 to nearly 1,200 tons, while those from the United Kingdom showed a small decrease from 780 tons to 750 tons. Norway, the Netherlands, and Austria also increased their supplies.

Old newspapers in bales and bags increased from 22,100 tons valued at R33 lakhs to 25,700 tons valued at R37 lakhs in 1924-25. Of this quantity 22,700 tons, or 88 per cent of the total imports, came from the United Kingdom. In the preceding year more than 99 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The United States increased her shipments in the year under review.

Paper manufactures increased in value from R19 to R20½ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom accounted for R14 lakhs. Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard showed a small increase in quantity from 10,600 tons to 10,800 tons, combined with a decrease in value from R30 to R27 lakhs. Strawboards decreased from R14½ to R12 lakhs, of which the Netherlands supplied R8¾ lakhs and Germany R2 lakhs. In 1924 there were seven mills in India, *viz.*, two in Bombay, three in Bengal, and one each in the United Provinces and Travancore, and their aggregate production amounted to 25,670 tons, as compared with 25,970 tons in 1923 and 23,928 tons in 1922. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of Paper and Pasteboard.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56·2	47·7	48·0	49·2	42·9
Norway	5·1	9·6	15·1	9·3	9·0
United States	·8	5·8	4·0	1·7	3·1
Sweden	3·2	8·6	6·9	4·9	4·4
Japan	1·0	3·7	·9	1·0	1·0
Germany	17·3	7·9	11·0	18·0	21·2
Austria	8·3	·3	1·1	2·8	4·0
Hungary		..	..	..	·1
Other countries	8·1	16·4	13·0	13·1	14·3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed that Germany's share has steadily increased since the termination of the war and it now exceeds her pre-war share by four per cent. The share of the United Kingdom decreased in the year under review, while those of Austria and the United States improved. Japan's share was practically the same as in the preceding year.

Imports of wood pulp increased to 10,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs from 7,700 tons valued at R20½ lakhs in the preceding year. Norway supplied 5 400 tons or 54 per cent (3,900 tons), Sweden 3,300 tons, or 33 per cent (3,000

tons), and Germany 1,300 tons, or 13 per cent, (760 tons). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Imports of rags for paper making were negligible, amounting to 2 tons only.

Liquors.—The total imports of liquors increased in quantity by 12 per cent from 4,738,000 gallons to 5,321,000 gallons and in value by 4 per cent from R3,14½ to R3,28 lakhs. Ale, beer, and porter, brandy, gin, spirit in drugs, perfumed spirits, and wines increased both in quantity and value, while whisky and rum increased in quantity but decreased in value. Liqueurs and denatured spirit fell both in quantity and value.

Bombay took the largest quantity of liquors imported closely followed by Bengal. Imports into Bombay increased to 1,562,000 gallons valued at R1,04 lakhs as compared with 1,471,000 gallons, valued at R1,00 lakhs in 1923-24. In Bengal there was an increase in quantity from 1,496,000 gallons to 1,519,000 gallons, but the value was R95 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Sind, Madras and Burma also took larger quantities, the value of the imports into these three provinces being respectively R58, R24 and R48 lakhs, as compared with R49, R22 and R48⅓ lakhs in 1923-24. Sixty three per cent of the total imports of liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, 31 per cent of spirits and 6 per cent of wines.

The imports of ale, beer and porter increased in quantity by nearly 18 per cent from 2,837,000 gallons to 3,338,000 gallons, of which 3,173,000 gallons were ale and beer and 165,000 gallons stout and porter. Ale and beer increased by 17 per cent in quantity from 2,705,000 gallons to 3,173,000 gallons and in value by 7 per cent from R72 to R77 lakhs. Germany increased her supplies from 886,000 gallons or 33 per cent of the total in 1923-24 to 1,121,000 gallons or 35 per cent in 1924-25. The imports from the United Kingdom increased from 1,635,000 gallons to 1,831,000 gallons but her share fell from 60 per cent to 58 per cent. Japan sent 131,000 gallons as compared with 89,800 gallons in 1923-24 while the Netherlands reduced her supplies from 83,000 gallons to 73,000 gallons. The value of the shipments from the United Kingdom was R44¾ lakhs as compared with R44½ lakhs in the preceding year, while consignments from Germany increased in value to R27¾ lakhs from R 22½ lakhs in 1923-24. Bottled beer increased in quantity from 1,601,000 gallons to 1,971,000 gallons of which 1,111,000 gallons or 56 per cent came from Germany, owing to the great popularity of the light German beers, 644,000 gallons or 33 per cent from the United Kingdom and 131,000 gallons or 7 per cent from Japan. The corresponding figures of imports in 1923-24 were 881,000, 539,000 and 90,000 gallons respectively. Beer in bulk always comes almost entirely from the United Kingdom. The imports under this head increased from 1,104,000 gallons to 1,202,000 gallons, of which 1,187,000 gallons or about 99 per cent came from the United Kingdom. Stout and porter, also mostly from the United Kingdom, increased in quantity from 132,000 gallons in 1923-24 to 165,000 gallons in 1924-25.

The total quantity of spirits imported decreased from 1,667,000 gallons in the preceding year to 1,659,000 gallons, while the value remained almost stationary at R2,09½ lakhs. The United Kingdom reduced her supplies from 680,000 gallons valued at R1,38 lakhs to 673,000 gallons valued at R1,31 lakhs in 1924-25, while imports from France increased from 292,000 gallons valued at R40½ lakhs to 340,000 gallons valued at R47 lakhs. Java— whose supplies consist mainly of denatured spirit and Java rum, sent 463,000 gallons as compared with 486,000 gallons in 1923-24. The imports from Germany and the United States showed small increases from 93,000 and 37,000 gallons, respectively, to 94,000 and 40,000 gallons The Netherlands supplied almost the same quantity (13,500 gallons) as in the preceding year. Whisky accounted for 75 per cent of the imports from the United Kingdom, brandy for 93 per cent of the import from France, and Java rum and denatured spirit for 93 per cent of the imports from Java. The imports of whisky increased in quantity from 527,000 gallons to 528,000 gallons, but decreased in value from R97 to R93 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 503,000 gallons as compared with 509,000 gallons in 1923-24, while imports from Germany increased from 14,200 gallons to 18,600 gallons. Brandy increased from 348,000 gallons valued at R43 lakhs to 394,000 gallons valued at R46 lakhs, of which France supplied 316,700 gallons and Germany 51,500 gallons, as compared with 274,000 and 50,500 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of gin increased from 85,000 gallons to 91,000 gallons, of which 79,000 gallons came from the United Kingdom and 9,000 gallons from the Netherlands. The quantity of rum imported also showed a small increase from 123,000 gallons to 125,000 gallons, of which Java supplied 105,000 gallons and Germany 14,000 gallons. Denatured spirit which is imported mostly from Java, fell from 366,000 gallons to 330,000 gallons.

Wines increased from 225,000 gallons valued at R26 lakhs to 310,000 gallons valued at R34 lakhs. Imports of champagne, port, still white wines, madeira, marsala, vermouth, and ginger wine increased, while there was a decrease in still red wines other than port.

Salt.—The reduction in the duty on salt to its previous level of R1-4 per maund from the 1st of March 1924 resulted in a large increase in the importations of foreign salt. And the quantity actually passing into consumption in Bengal was higher than in any previous year on record. Total imports increased by 30 per cent both in quantity and value from 475,000 tons valued at R1,10 lakhs to 616,000 tons valued at R1,43 lakhs. Bengal is always the largest importer of foreign salt and in the year under review she took 527,000 tons or 86 per cent of the total quantity imported. and Burma 88,000 tons or 14 per cent, as compared with 419,000 tons and 55,300 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports increased from all the principal countries of supply, with the exception of Italian East Africa. The chief source of supply was Aden whose shipments increased from 187,000 tons to 204,000 tons, but her share in total importations fell from 40 per cent in 1923-24 to 33 per cent in 1924-25. There was, however, a striking increase in supplies from Egypt, from which country 167,000 tons were received as compared with 80,000, an increase in share of total imports from 17 per cent to 27 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 107,000 tons as compared with 92,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports from Germany, Spain and Italian East Africa were 34,000 tons, 29,000 tons and 48,000 tons, respectively, as compared with 25,000 tons, 14,000 tons, and 76,000 tons, in 1923-24, French Somaliland and Tunis appeared in the market and supplied 21,200 tons and 5,600 tons, respectively. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of origin :—

Percentage share of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	31·6	31·8	39·5	33·1
Egypt	13·9	23·2	18·1	16·9	27·1
United Kingdom	22·5	15·2	16·0	19·3	17·4
Spain	15·0	15·1	12·1	3·0	4·7
Germany	8·8	8·7	10·4	5·2	5·6
Italian East Africa	8·1	8·2	11·6	16·1	7·7
Turkey, Asiatic	12·6	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	...	...	...	4·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	472,400	542,100	474,600	615,700

The production of Indian salt in 1924 amounted to 1,622,000 tons as compared with 1,610,000 tons in 1923. The imports of salt from Bombay and Madras into Calcutta increased to 36,500 tons from 9,000 tons in the preceding year. The following statement shows the prices per 100 maunds in Calcutta, month by month, of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt :—

	Imported.		Indian
	Liverpool (ex-go ab)	Spanish (ex-ship)	Deshi, Bombay Kurkutch (ex-duty)
	R	R	R
April 1924	113	..	108
May „	113	..	98
June „	113	..	..
July „	103	..	82
August „	95	..	82
September „	92	..	82
October „	83	..	82
November „	75	..	82
December „	75	59	82
January 1925	72	59	..
February „	84	73(*a*)	82
March „	84	..	82

(*a*) Ex-golah fine.

Other Articles.—Of other imports the following are those to which special attention is drawn :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	5,81	5,15	3,15	3,26	3,02
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	3,74	3,21	2,79	2,94	2,91
Spices	1,73	1,91	1,93	2,45	2,59	2,66
Glass and glassware	1,95	3,38	2,22	2,60	2,46	2,60
Tobacco	75	2,96	1,65	2,26	2,26	1,98
Precious stones and pearls, unset	...	.	..	2,26	1,80	1,20
Coal and coke	11	30	5,85	3,22	1,76	1,32
Matches	90	1,67	2,04	1,62	1,46	89
Cement	66	1,39	1,39	1,06	75	69

Instruments and apparatus.—The value of instruments and apparatus imported decreased from R3,26 to R3,02 lakhs. Electrical instruments and apparatus, including telegraph and telephone apparatus, but excluding electrical machinery which has been dealt with separately, accounted for R1,97 lakhs or 65 per cent to the total value, as compared with R2,26 lakhs or 69 per cent in the preceding year. It has however to be remembered that since the amendment of the definition of machinery in March, 1923, many electrical instruments are now classed as machinery. The value of the imports of electrical instruments and apparatus from the United Kingdom decreased from R1,72 to R1,41 lakhs and from the United States from R18 to R16 lakhs. Germany improved her trade from R16 to R23 lakhs. The following statement gives the value of the different classes of electrical instruments and apparatus imported during the last three years :—

Imports of Electrical Apparatus	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	31	29	26
„ wires and cables	77	70	67
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	32	9
Electric lamps and parts thereof	23	21	17
Batteries	2	6	7
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	4	3	12
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches	11	9	14
Meters	6	5	6
Electro-Medical Apparatus including X-Ray apparatus	...	1	1
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	7	7	4
Unenumerated	49	42	33
Total	2,16	2,26	1,97

The large increase in the imports of telegraph and telephone instruments noticed in the preceding year was not continued and their value fell from R32 lakhs to R9 lakhs.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of all sorts of instruments and apparatus imported was R1,98 lakhs or 66 per cent, of the United States R35 lakhs or 12 per cent, of Germany R43 lakhs or 14 per cent, of the Netherlands R7 lakhs, of Italy R6 lakhs and of Japan R3 lakhs.

Dyeing and Tanning substances.—The imports of synthetic dyes (alizarine and aniline dyes) increased in quantity by 12 per cent from 16⅔ million lbs. to 18¾ million lbs. and in value by 2 per cent from R2,51 to R2,56 lakhs. Alizarine dyes represented 42 per cent of the total quantity imported and increased in quantity by 35 per cent from 5,809,000 lbs. to 7,852,000 lbs. and in value by 13 per cent from R47½ to R54 lakhs. British alizarine dyes showed a considerable decrease from 2,431,000 lbs. to 438,000 lbs. while Germany increased her shipments of alizarine from 2,607,000 lbs. to 5,326,000 lbs. Imports from Belgium and the Netherlands also increased from 94,000 lbs. and 599,000 lbs. respectively to 995,000 lbs. and 1,074,000 lbs. In aniline dyes, there was a small increase in quantity from 10,809,000 lbs. to 10,859,000 lbs. while the value showed a slight decrease of Rs. 23,000 to R2,02⅛ lakhs. The imports of German aniline dyes amounted in the year under review to 8,256,000 lbs. valued at R1,55 lakhs, as compared with 8,531,000 lbs. valued at R1,58 lakhs in 1923-24. British aniline dyes also decreased further in the year under review, while imports from Belgium and the Netherlans increased. The imports from the United States also fell. The

average declared value per lb. of alizarine dyes imported fell from R0-13-1 in 1923-24 to R0-11-0 in the year under review and of aniline dyes from R1-14 to R1-13-10. The following statement shows the details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes during the past four years :—

—	Quantity in thousands of lbs.				Value in lakhs of Rupees			
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	1,863	878	2,431	438	26	8	20	3
„ Germany	2,861	3,127	2,607	5,326	34	24	21	36
„ United States	21	25	14	2	1	..	..	..
„ Belgium	252	470	94	995	3	3	1	8
„ Netherlands	428	680	599	1,074	7	6	5	7
„ Switzerland	57	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ Other Countries	241	106	64	17	3	2	..	..
Total	5,723	5,286	5,809	7,852	75	43	47	54
Imports of Aniline Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	1,094	443	297	239	52	12	7	5
„ Germany	2,989	6,726	8,531	8,256	1,04	1,59	1,58	1,55
„ United States	723	692	819	643	26	9	11	9
„ Belgium	120	533	174	500	4	12	4	8
„ Netherlands	86	244	665	822	4	8	14	15
„ Switzerland	639	53	250	258	21	2	7	6
„ Other Countries	219	51	73	141	6	..	2	4
Total	5,870	8,742	10,809	10,859	2,17	2,02	2,03	2,02

Spices.—The imports of spices decreased in quantity from 1,463,000 cwts. to 1,280,000 cwts., but increased in value from R2,59 to R2,66 lakhs. Betelnuts, mostly from the Straits Settlements, fell from 1,362,000 cwts. valued at R2,02 lakhs to 1,147,000 cwts. valued at R1,91 lakhs. Cloves, mostly from Zanzibar and Kenya Colony, increased from R42 to R60 lakhs.

Glass and Glassware.—Imports of glass and glassware increased in value from R2,46 to R2,60 lakhs. Czechoslovakia took the lead in this trade in the year under review with R75½ lakhs, thus ousting Japan which fell back to second place with R66 lakhs, as compared with R42 and R81 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Germany ranked third with R39 lakhs followed by the United Kingdom (R29 lakhs) and Belgium (R27 lakhs). Demand for the better-class bangles from Czechoslovakia was stimulated by reduced prices and imports from that country increased from R33 lakhs to R62 lakhs. And this resulted in a decrease in the imports from Japan from R38 lakhs in 1923-24 to R23 lakhs in 1924-25. The total importation of bangles increased from R86 lakhs in 1923-24 to R100 lakhs in 1924-25. Beads and false pearls increased in quantity but decreased in value. And in this trade also Czechoslovakia increased her shipments. In bottles and phials the quantity increased but the value showed a small decrease. Japan sent more bottles and phials and the quantity imported from Germany showed a small falling off accompanied by some increases in value. Funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps, imported chiefly from Germany and Japan, further decreased in value in the year under review, while Belgium increased her supplies of sheet and plate glass.

Tobacco.—There was a further increase in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco in the year under review which rose to 7 million lbs. valued at R55¾ lakhs as compared with 4½ million lbs. valued at R48½ lakhs in 1923-24 and 1¼ million lbs. valued at R17 lakhs in 1922-23. On the other hand the imports of cigarettes, including imports by postal packets again decreased to 2¾ million lbs. valued at R1,22 lakhs as compared with 3½ million lbs. valued at R1,57 lakhs in 1923-24. The increase in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco and the falling off in the import of cigarettes are together attributable to the steady growth in the manufacture of cigarettes in India. Unmanufactured tobacco comes almost entirely from the United States of America which supplied 6,653,000 lbs. or 94 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 3,889,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The exports of cigarettes from the United Kingdom decreased from 3,342,000 lbs. to 2,714,000 lbs., but her share in the total trade increased from 97 per cent to nearly 99 per cent. The imports of Egyptian and American cigarettes were further reduced. Cigars increased in quantity from 27,200 lbs. to 32,900 lbs. but decreased in value from R1,78,000 to R1,76,000. Imports of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes amounted to 282,000 lbs. valued at R17,22,000 as compared with 279,000 lbs. valued at R17,66,000 in the preceding year.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—The value of precious stones imported showed a further decrease in the year under review from R89 to R60 lakhs, of which diamonds accounted for R55¾ lakhs as compared with R85 lakhs in 1923-24. All the principal countries reduced their shipments of precious stones, Belgium from R46 to R38½ lakhs, the United Kingdom from R24½ to R16 lakhs and France from R10 to R1½ lakhs. Imports of pearls were also reduced from R91 to R59¼ lakhs owing to reduced shipments from the Bahrein Islands and Maskat which together supplied R54 lakhs as compared with R86½ lakhs in 1923-24.

Coal.—Imports of foreign coal again decreased in the year under review by 24 per cent in quantity from 592,000 tons to 448,000 tons and by 28 per cent in value from R1,66 to R1,20 lakhs. The Union of South Africa reduced her supplies by 72,000 tons to 202,000 tons, Portuguese East Africa by 51,000 tons to 118,000 tons, and Australia by 47,000 tons to 14,000 tons, while the United Kingdom increased her shipments from 79,000 tons to 107,800 tons. The decrease in foreign coal is attributable partly to the increased consumption of Bengal coal on the Bombay side and partly to the growing use of fuel oils by steamers, railways and industrial concerns. The following table shows the imports from the chief sources of supply during the past three years :—

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	497,000	79,000	108,000
Natal	254,000	274,000	202,000
Japan	38,000	1,000	3,000
Portuguese East Africa	34,000	169,000	118,000
Australia	24,000	61,000	14,000

There was a considerable fall in coal prices during the year under review and there was also a marked lessening of the margin between the prices of Bombay of first grade Bengal coal and Natal coal. The following tables show the monthly prices per ton during 1924-25 and the average prices since 1910 of Bengal, Welsh, and South African coal at Bombay :—

Prices at Bombay in the first week of each month.

1924-25	Bengal (Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	Cardiff (Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	Natal (Per Ton) Rs. A. P.
April	29 8 0	36 0 0	27 12 0
May	29 0 0	36 0 0	26 8 0
June	29 0 0	34 0 0	26 12 0
July	29 0 0	34 0 0	27 0 0
August	29 0 0	33 8 0	27 8 0
September	28 0 0	33 8 0	27 8 0
October	27 0 0	33 0 0	26 0 0
November	....	32 0 0	24 0 0
December	....	33 0 0	24 0 0
January	23 0 0	33 0 0	23 0 0
February	23 0 0	32 0 0	22 8 0
March	23 0 0	....	....

Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.

—	Bengal (Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	Cardiff (Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	Natal (Per Ton) Rs. A. P.
1910	13 3 0	18 14 0	15 10 0
1911	13 7 8	20 1 8	15 4 0
1912	17 6 4	23 2 2	19 0 0
1913	18 5 8	24 5 0	20 5 0
1914	16 5 8	23 14 0	19 4 0
1915	17 3 6	39 2 8	23 14 0
1916	25 0 0	43 0 0	41 5 0
1917	27 0 0	No quotation	45 0 0
1918	33 4 0	Ditto	No quotation
1919	22 4 7	Ditto	Ditto
1920	32 3 8	Ditto	Ditto
1921	33 4 0	39 4 0	46 0 0
1922	33 8 0	39 5 10	30 10 0
1923	30 8 8	36 11 4	27 3 0
1924	28 15 2	34 2 0	26 8 0
1925 (six months)	23 0 0	32 8 0	23 12 0

Matches.—Imports of matches decreased from 11 million gross valued at ₹1,46 lakhs to 7 million gross, valued at ₹89 lakhs. Safety matches decreased from nearly 9 million gross valued at ₹1,18½ lakhs to 5 million gross, valued at ₹66½ lakhs. Japan supplied 56 per cent of the safety matches imported and Sweden 34 per cent. Other sorts of matches also fell from 2⅓ million gross valued at ₹27 lakhs to 2 million gross valued at ₹22 lakhs, of which 61 per cent came from Sweden. Imports of Swedish matches, all kinds, decreased from 5 million gross to 3 million gross and of Japanese matches from 5½ million gross to 3½ million gross. The share of Japan in the total quantity of matches imported was 48 per cent and of Sweden about 42 per cent, as compared with 49 and 46 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports of undipped splints and veneers for match boxes and empty boxes have been recorded separately from April 1924 and in the year under review undipped splints imported amounted to 967,000 lbs. valued at ₹2 lakhs and veneers and empty boxes 2,780,000 lbs. valued at ₹10 lakhs. With effect from 1st March 1924, a high specific duty has been imposed on these and match factories have turned to the importation of suitable timber. It is reported that for the manufacture of match splints and boxes about 295,000 cubic feet of timber, valued at ₹5 lakhs were imported from Japan and Sweden into Bombay during the year and in the seven months, September 1924 to March 1925, logs valued at ₹2,66,000 were imported for this purpose into Bengal.

Cement.—Imports of cement increased slightly in quantity from 113,000 tons to 114,000 tons but decreased in value from ₹75 to ₹69 lakhs. The quantity imported from the United Kingdom increased and represented nearly 87 per cent of the total quantity imported. Germany and Belgium reduced their supplies while imports of Japanese cement increased. The following table shows the imports of cement during the past three years :—

—	Quantity			Value		
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons	Tons	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	96,985	95,739	99,009	78	64	60
Hongkong	2,931	668	..	2	1	..
Sweden	965	483	336	1	..	..
Norway	5,239	2,198	903	4	1	1
Germany	13,244	7,781	5,452	10	5	3
Belgium	4,776	1,977	895	3	1	..
Italy	1,659	1,917	1,596	1	1	1
Japan	4,238	87	3,556	3	..	2
Other Countries	4,078	2,287	2,595	4	2	2
TOTAL	134,115	113,137	114,342	1,06	75	69

CHAPTER III.

Exports of merchandise.

Cotton.*—The Indian cotton crop in 1924-25 was estimated at 6,072,000 bales (400 lbs.) as compared with 5,161,000 bales in 1923-24 and 5,073,000 bales in 1922-23. The estimated area of the crop increased by 12 per cent to 26,465,000 acres. A feature of the year was the excellent crop of Broach cotton both in quantity and quality. The American crop of 1924 was the largest since 1914, in fact the fourth largest in history, and it was estimated at 17,035,000 bales as compared with 12,675,000 bales in 1923 and 12,203,000 bales in 1922. The Egyptian crop was estimated at 1,754,000 bales in 1924 as compared with 1,447,000 bales in 1923 and 1,659,000 bales in 1922.

The fall in American cotton prices which was in progress at the end of 1923-24 continued, save for a sharp but temporary reaction to 19·42*d* (Middling American) in April 1924. Thereafter fluctuations were considerable but, as it became evident that the 1924 crop would be a good one, there was a steady fall to a much lower range of values. Quotations fell below thirteen pence per pound in December and January. But there was a rise again to 14·41*d* in March 1925, when the rapid off-take of stocks made it clear that the surplus would be none too large. And the year closed with Middling American spot cotton at 13·88*d*.

In order to appreciate the movements in American futures, especially as trading takes place for deliveries up to 13 months ahead, it should be pointed out that for deliveries up to July 1924 the basis was Fully Middling Liverpool standard ; from August 1924 to July 1925 the basis was Middling American Universal standard. For deliveries after August 1925, the Liverpool Middling standard was adopted which will hold until May 1926, from which date Universal standards again come into force. Spot quotations until July 31st 1924 were for " Fully Middling " and after that for Middling (the difference between these two grades on April 4th, 1924 and July 25th, 1924 was 45 points and 55 points respectively).

Indian prices fell in sympathy with American, as usual, but the Bombay market neither followed the American market in its rapid fluctuations nor did Indian cottons fall proportionately so much as American. This lessening of the margin between American and Indian cotton prices combined with the heavy fall in the former led to a much reduced demand from the Continent for Indian cotton. In April 1924 Broach for April-May delivery fluctuated between R564 and R579 per candy (784 lbs.) and on May 23rd the last date upon which it was quoted it stood at R596. Futures for the new crop however opened on a much lower basis on May 1st and until the end of August ranged between R506 and R538. During September prices fell and on the 19th stood at R445. September and October saw violent fluctuations in sympathy with American reports ; prices in November, December and January showed less variation, the weekly figures ranging between R451 and R475 and keeping remarkably close to R460. A rise to R483 occurred in March and the year closed at R478½. The reader is invited also to turn to chart No. 9 in this connection.

At one time it appeared likely that, owing to late rains in the Central Provinces and Berar and the consequent shortage of tenderable cotton free from " black leaf," speculative manipulation of the Oomra hedge contract would cause trouble. To prevent this trading in this contract for deliveries later than March was closed. The tender rules of the East India Cotton Association were subsequently amended for the 1925-26 season to permit black-leaf cotton, if suitable in other respects, to be a fair tender at a discount. This change should prove to be of distinct benefit to the cotton grower.

The quantity of raw cotton exported from India showed a decrease of 12 per cent from 3,764,000 bales to 3,326,000 bales and the value fell by 7 per cent from R98 to R91 crores. The value represented 24 per cent of the grand total value of all Indian merchandise exported during the year, as compared with 28 per cent in 1923-24 and 24 per cent in 1922-23. Japan increased her share from 46 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1923-24 (1,722,000 bales valued at R42,62 lakhs) to 50 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1924-25 (1,671,000 bales valued at R45,88 lakhs). Unusually large exports to China and Japan took place shortly after the close of the year. And during the cotton season September 1924 to August 1925 Japanese takings from Bombay were over 2 million bales, an increase of half a million on the previous season, which offset the reduction in the demand from Europe, and total exports of raw cotton from India amounted to 3,998,000 bales, as compared with 3,450,000 bales in the previous season. Shipments during the fiscal year to the Continent of Europe fell from 1,402,000 bales valued at R38,31 lakhs to 1,139,000 bales valued at R31,14 lakhs. All the continental countries took less with the exception of Spain. Italy was the next largest consumer after Japan. She took 485,000 bales valued at R13,50 lakhs as compared with 551,000 bales valued at R14,96 lakhs in 1923-24. Belgium and France reduced their takings from 256,000 bales and 174,000 bales, respectively, to 201,000 bales (R5,50 lakhs) and 134,000 bales (R3,60 lakhs). Germany took 174,000 bales valued at R4,49 lakhs as compared with 244,000 bales valued at R6,65 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments to Spain increased from 87,000 bales to 96,000 bales (R2,72 lakhs), while exports to the Netherlands fell from 42,000 bales to 38,000 bales. Austria considerably reduced her demands from 42,000 bales to 8,000 bales. And the United Kingdom also reduced her purchases from 290,000 bales valued at R8,57 lakhs to 162,000 bales valued at R4,53 lakhs. Actual spinners' takings in the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending July 31st 1925, were 217,000 bales as compared with 268,000 bales for the previous year. The great fall in the price of American cotton gave a setback to the growing popularity of Indian cottons in that country. Table No. 32 shows the quantities and destinations of raw cotton, and the following statement shows the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last three years :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
April	232,000	423,700	348,900
May	319,000	332,800	283,500
June	280,700	308,400	253,300
July	298,200	283,100	138,000
August	205,600	98,800	109,300
September	85,700	83,400	113,800
October	79,900	135,000	62,300
November	204,500	184,500	63,800
December	249,600	270,500	266,700
January	435,300	586,400	459,500
February	508,400	540,000	594,100
March	463,700	517,200	633,200
TOTAL	3,362,600	3,763,800	3,326,400

* Acknowledgments are due to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

Bombay accounted for 70 per cent of the exports, Karachi 20 per cent and Madras 6 per cent, as compared with 79,14 and 5 per cent respectively, in the preceding year.

The imports of raw cotton into India from foreign countries increased from 12,700 tons valued at R2,50 lakhs to 20,200 tons valued at R4,24 lakhs in 1924-25. Bombay received 20,100 tons or over 99 per cent of the total quantity imported. The arrivals from Kenya Colony increased from 9,600 tons valued at R2,07 lakhs to 16,200 tons valued at R3,60 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her shipments from 48 tons to 1,325 tons and the United States supplied 427 tons. There were practically no imports from the United States in the preceding year. The imports from Persia decreased from 1,800 tons to 1,500 tons. The re-exports of African cotton from Bombay are shown in the following statement :—

	From Bombay	
	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons
To Japan	3,900	7,800
,, United Kingdom	2,100	2,700
,, Other countries	300	800
TOTAL	6,300	11,300

Arrivals in Bombay during the cotton season 1924-25 were 3,634,000 bales as compared with 3,291,000 bales in the previous season. Unsold stocks at Bombay on August 31st 1925 were 201,800 bales as compared to 233,600 in 1924—a reduction of 31,800 bales. Two features are of interest, namely that a six million bale crop was taken up without any addition to unsold stocks and that Bombay's share in the increased export has been relatively low owing to the increased importance as a cotton port of Karachi which handled this season 957,000 bales. This was largely due to the opening during the year under review of a direct steamer service between that port and Japan.

The following table which is based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, shows the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past two fiscal years (April to March):—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(400 lbs. bales).

	1923-24	1924-25
Bombay Island	783,488	916,238
Ahmedabad	220,658	261,286
Bombay Presidency	1,161,512	1,333,058
Madras	143,388	156,285
United Provinces	155,321	174,861
Central Provinces and Berar	88,450	104,203
Bengal	76,744	77,891
Punjab and Delhi	23,791	26,118
Rest of British India	11,409	12,525
Total British India	1,660,615	1,884,941
Total Indian States	137,600(*a*)	165,950(*a*)
Total India	1,798,215	2,050,891

(*a*) Calculated from yarn production.

In March the Cotton ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925) was passed by the Indian Legislature. This Act prescribes the marking of all cotton bales at the time of pressing and the maintenance of records which enable the ownership to be traced, thus placing in the hands of the cotton trade in India means of protecting themselves against fraud and of discouraging abuses which in the past have caused great economic loss to the country and, in particular, to the grower. The Act also provides for compulsory weekly returns of all cotton pressed, thus filling a serious gap in Indian cotton statistics. The Cotton Transport Act was in force throughout the year and to its working much of the improvement in the quality of Surat cotton is attributed by the trade. Shortly after the end of the year the Act was put into force in the Madras Presidency.

At the close of the year a committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association was engaged in working out the details of an Empire and Miscellaneous Cotton Futures Contract. This has since been adopted by the Association and was opened to trading on September 1st, 1925. Indian cottons are tenderable against this contract provided that they are not lower in value than Strict Low Middling American cotton, of fair staple, and not below Strict Low Middling American Universal Standard in grade. It is hoped that the provision of this contract will increase the demand for Indian cotton of superior staple and stabilize prices.

Cotton yarn.—Despite an increase in imports and a decrease in exports the production of yarn in Indian mills in the year under review increased to 719 million lbs. as compared with 617 million lbs. in 1923-24, 706 million lbs. in 1922-23 and 683 million lbs. in 1913-14. The details of production in million lbs. were :—

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Nos. 1—10	131	99	103	85	93
,, 11—20	362	372	376	327	377
,, 21—30	167	203	209	182	224
,, 31—40	20	17	16	20	19
Above 40	3	2	2	3	6

The total production in the year under review was greater by 16 per cent than in 1923-24 and by 5 per cent than in 1913-14. The increase was greatest in the counts from 11 to 30. It will be observed that as compared with pre-war figures there has been a considerable increase in the production of yarns of counts 21-30. India's yarn markets, Persia, Aden, Syria, Egypt, etc., prefer finer yarns than India formerly sent to China and this has stimulated the production of the higher counts.

Exports established a new low record, decreasing in the year under review to 36½ million lbs. as compared with 38½ million lbs. in 1923-24, and a pre-war average of 193 million lbs. The value of the exports, however, showed a small increase of R4 lakhs to R3,70 lakhs, as compared with R3,66 lakhs in 1923-24. China again reduced her demands and the shipments to China and Hongkong amounted to 14½ million lbs. valued at R1,39½ lakhs as compared with 20¾ millions valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1923-24 and a pre-war average of 170 million lbs. valued at R7,97 lakhs. India's loss of the export trade in yarn to China has been commented upon in past reviews. Briefly, that trade has now passed to local mills, particularly Japanese mills round Shanghai. Exports to Egypt increased from 4·6 million lbs. to 6·7 million lbs. Persia took, 3·2 million lbs., Aden 2·8 million lbs. and Syria 2·4 million lbs. as compared with 2·3, 2·2 and 2·1 million lbs.. respectively, in the preceding year. Siam also showed a small increase from 1·2 million lbs. to 1·4 million lbs. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 33-A and 33-B which show the detailed figures of exports.

Cotton piecegoods.—The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills increased in the year under review by 16 per cent. Exports of Indian-made piecegoods also improved by 10 per cent, but only a small portion of the total quantity produced is exported, 9·2 per cent of the total production in 1924-25 and 9·7 per cent in the preceding year.

The production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the past three years and in 1913-14 are shown below:—

	Production in the Indian mills					Exports			
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—					Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth	292·5	470·6	443·8	525·5	Shirtings	2·2	3·1	5·5	6·4
Chadars	69·9	63·2	58·0	61·6					
Dhutis	284·8	431·1	399·2	458·4	Chadars and dhutis	7·6	9·0	8·4	12·0
T cloth, domestics, and sheetings.	128·9	81·0	68·1	77·7	T cloth and domestics	21·6	10·2	12·4	17·7
Drills and jeans	27·8	56·3	55·0	77·2	Drills and jeans	·6	·9	2·4	3·1
Other sorts	68·5	169·5	173·6	182·0	Other sorts	12·2	9·0	6·6	6·1
TOTAL	872·4	1,271·7	1,197·7	1,382·4	TOTAL	44·2	32·2	35·3	45·3
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	453·5	503·9	588·1	Coloured piecegoods	45·0	124·8	130·0	136·2
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164·3	1,725·2	1,701·6	1,970·5	TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89·2	157·0	165·3	181·5

The total production increased by 269 million yards to 1,971 million yards as compared with 1,702 million yards in the preceding year and 1,164 million yards in 1913-14. Grey and bleached piecegoods increased by 185 million yards to 1,382 million yards chiefly in shirtings and long cloth (+82 million yards) and dhutis (+59 million yards). The output of drills and jeans, T cloth, domestics, and sheetings also increased. Coloured piecegoods rose by 84 million yards to 588 million yards.

The exports of cotton piecegoods increased in quantity by 17 million yards to 182 million yards and in value by R23 lakhs to R6,86 lakhs. Grey and bleached piecegoods increased by 10 million yards to 45 million yards, as compared with 35 million yards in the preceding year and 44 million yards in the pre-war year. Coloured goods rose by 6 million yards to 136 million yards. The exports of coloured piecegoods have trebled since 1913-14. Mesopotamia and Persia, the two largest purchasers of Indian piecegoods increased their demands and took 49 and 33 million yards, respectively, as compared with 41 and 27½ million yards in the preceding year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements decreased from 23 to 21 million yards, while Ceylon took 16 million yards, almost the same quantity as in 1923-24. The exports to East African ports increased from 24 million yards to 29 million yards. Aden and Arabia took less than in the preceding year, while exports to the Bahrein Islands increased. Bombay, as usual, had the bulk of the trade and accounted for nearly 79 per cent of the total exports while Madras had about 21 per cent of the trade as compared with 76 and 23 per cent, respectively in 1923-24.

The following table compares local production, imports and exports and deduces the balance available for local consumption. Owing to the numerous markets and scattered demands stocks cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty, and the production figures, strictly speaking, represent deliveries from the mills during the year and not the actual output of the year. The balance increased by nearly 600 million yards, due both to increased imports and production.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production	1,164·3	1,450·7	1,580·8	1,731·6	1,725·2	1,701·6	1,970·5
Imported goods	3,197·1	1,122·0	1,509·7	1,089·8	1,593·3	1,485·8	1,823·2
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS.	4,361·4	2,572·7	3,090·5	2,821·4	3,318·5	3,187·4	3,793·7
Exported, Indian	89·2	149·1	146·4	161·0	157·0	165·3	181·5
„ Foreign	62·1	114·2	61·0	73·6	74·6	61·1	54·3
TOTAL EXPORTS	151·3	263·3	207·4	234·6	231·6	226·4	235·8
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210·1	2,309·4	2,883·1	2,586·8	3,086·9	2,961·0	3,557·9

It will be observed that the consumption of piecegoods in India as roughly estimated by the method is gradually working towards the pre-war figure.

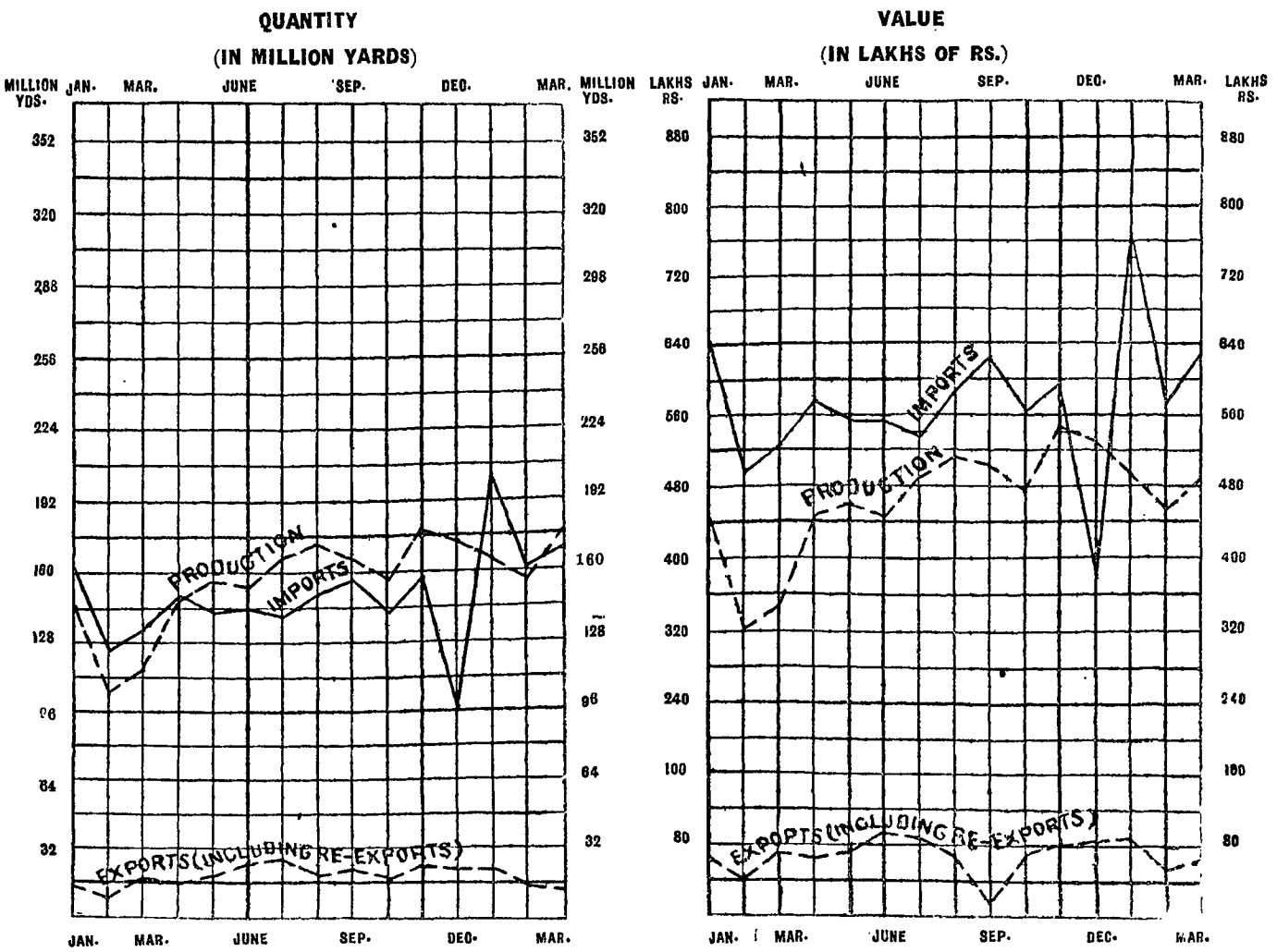
The average declared values of imported goods in 1924-25 decreased except in the case of grey goods which showed a small increase. The values of exported goods also fell except white goods, which are comparatively unimportant.

The following table compares the declared values per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past four years with those in 1913-14 :—

——	Imported					Indian piecegoods exported				
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1921-23	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Grey . . .	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 2 7	0 6 6	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 4 10
White . . .	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 6 0	0 9 1	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 10
Coloured . . .	0 3 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 7 6	0 6 8	0 6 5

The diagram below illustrates the monthly fluctuations, both in quantity and value, of the imports, exports and production of cotton piecegoods in India from January 1924 to March 1925.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1924 TO MARCH 1925.



Jute and Jute manufactures.—The total weight of raw and manufactured jute shipped increased by 7 per cent in quantity from 1,407,000 tons to 1,508,000 tons, while owing to higher prices, the value of the exports showed an increase of 30 per cent from R62 to R81 crores. Raw jute accounted for 36 per cent of the total value and jute manufactures for 64 per cent as compared with 32 and 68 per cent, respectively, in 1923-24. The following statement shows the quantities exported during 1913-14 and the past three years :—

——	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	578	660	696
Bags (in millions)	369	344	414	425
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,254	1,349	1,456

The quantity of raw jute exported exceeded that of the previous year by 5 per cent but this was still 9 per cent less than that of the pre-war year. The number of bags shipped was 3 per cent greater than in the preceding year and 15 per cent greater than in the pre-war year, while the yardage of cloth shipped was greater by 8 per cent and 37 per cent than in 1923-24 and 1913-14. The comparative figures of exports and mill consumption of jute in India will be found in Table No. 30. And full details of the exports of raw jute and jute goods will be found in Tables Nos. 29 and 31, A and B.

In 1923 the final official forecast estimated the jute crop at 70 lakhs of bales. Subsequent arrivals showed that this figure was too low and it was officially raised to 85 lakhs of bales, while the trade estimate put the crop at about 92 lakhs. The area sown during the year under review was estimated in the final official forecast for 1924 at 2,733,000 acres as compared with 2,788,000 acres, the finally estimated area of 1923, and the yield was estimated at 80½ lakhs of bales or over 4 lakhs of bales less than the revised estimate of the 1923 crop. The final trade estimate of the crop, based upon actual arrivals, was 86¾ lakhs of bales. The arrivals at Calcutta and the neighbouring mill stations between 1st July 1924 and 31st March 1925 amounted to 79 lakhs of bales, as compared with 82 lakhs of bales in the preceding year. For week by week quotations for " First marks " at Calcutta a reference is invited to Chart No. 9, and the trend of prices during the year, as compared with those in the previous year and in 1913-14, will be found in table No. 50. The London price per ton c.i.f. of " First grade " stood at £27-10 at the beginning of April, fell to

£26-10 by the end of that month, but thereafter rose steadily until it stood at £42-15 at the end of October. It then eased, touching £37-10 in the middle of December, but firmed again to £41-10 at the end of February. In March there was a sharp rise and the quotation stood at £46 on 25th March 1925.

Exports of raw jute increased by 5 per cent in quantity form 3,696,000 bales to 3,898,000 bales while the value, on account of higher prices, showed an increase of 45 per cent from R20 to R29 crores. Germany increased her takings by 17 per cent in quantity and 56 per cent in value and as in the preceding year she was the largest purchaser, taking 1,060,000 bales or 27 per cent of the total quantity exported, valued at R7,98 lakhs, as compared with 909,000 bales valued at R5,13 lakhs in 1923-24. The pre-war average annual exports to Germany were 920,000 bales valued at R4,90 lakhs. The United Kingdom came next with 967,000 bales or 25 per cent of the total quantity, valued at R7,23 lakhs, as compared with 877,000 bales, valued at R4,62 lakhs, in the preceding year. The quantity shipped to the United States of America decreased from 488,000 bales to 332,000 bales, while the value (R246½ lakhs) was almost the same as in the preceding year. France increased her takings from 417,000 to 453,000 bales. Italy slightly reduced her requirements from 278,700 to 275,400 bales, but this was still thirty per cent more than she used to take before the war. Spain, Japan and China took more than in 1923-24, while shipments to Belgium, Brazil and the Netherlands decreased. The Argentine Republic also took less than in 1923-24. The quantities of raw jute taken by the various countries are shown in Table No. 29 and those figures repay examination. The essentials of this table read with table No. 30 are briefly summarised in the margin. The figures represent thousands of bales. It will be seen that out of smaller exports than before the war Germany took 140,000 bales more and the Continent, excluding Germany, took 183,000 bales more, while the United Kingdom took 724,000 bales less. The differences between the prices of the raw material in 1924-25 and 1913-14 were very much less than the corresponding differences between the prices of the manufactured goods. And these figures suggest that in this trade Dundee's manufacturing costs are distinctly higher per unit of output than on the Continent or in India. And throughout the year under review while Dundee and Calcutta mills were working short-time Germany was working full-time, six days a week with three daily shifts. The tendency for more jute to be consumed in Indian mills and gradually less to be exported has been commented upon in previous reviews, and in this connection the increases in Indian exports of manufactured jute goods are of interest. As already mentioned, these amount to 15 per cent greater than before the war in the case of bags and 37 per cent greater in the case of cloth.

	Pre-war average.	1924-25
United Kingdom . .	1,691	967
Germany. . . .	920	1,060
Rest of Europe . .	1,095	1,278
America	549	440
Other countries . .	26	153
Total Exports . .	4,281	3,898
Indian mill consumption .	4,150	5,680

As in the three preceding years Indian mills continued the short-time working of fifty four hours per week. And there was a supplementary agreement entered into on February 29th, 1924, whereby, with the exception of an aggregate of some 1,200 looms that were in course of erection or had already been erected, all mills agreed not to add to productive machinery as long as the short-time agreement continues in force. Up to this time the expansion of looms had been continuous. In 1901 there were 15 thousand looms, 32 thousand in 1910, 40 thousand in 1920, 48 thousand in 1924, and 49 thousand at the beginning of 1925.

The total exports of gunny bags increased from 414 millions valued at R18 crores to 425 millions valued at R23 crores, of which 346 millions were sacking and 79 millions hessian gunny bags. There was an increase of 3 per cent in the number of bags exported accompanied with a rise of 28 per cent in the value. Australia reduced her demands from 79 to 73 millions. The United Kingdom and Chile took nearly 42 millions each as compared with 41 and 44 millions respectively in 1923-24. Cuban demands increased from 21 to 35 millions while the United States of America reduced her requirements from 33 to 25⅔ millions. There were larger shipments also to Java and Japan which took 25 and 18½ millions, respectively, as compared with 17 and 11 millions in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa took 17 millions or 2 millions more than in 1923-24, while Egypt reduced her demands by half a million bags to 13½ millions. The Straits Settlements and Siam slightly increased their requirements and took 11 millions each. China and New Zealand took less than in the preceding year, while Belgium took more.

The total exports of gunny cloth increased to 1,456 million yards valued at R28,28 lakhs as compared with 1,349 million yards valued at R23,75 lakhs in 1923-24 and the pre-war average figures of 970 million yards valued at R10,76 lakhs. As compared with the preceding year the yardage of cloth exported increased by 8 per cent and the value by 19 per cent. The United States of America was as usual the best customer and took 992 million yards or 68 per cent of the total quantity exported, valued at R18,69 lakhs, as compared with 946 million yards or 70 per cent, valued at R16,14 lakhs, in 1923-24. Shipments to the Argentine Republic also increased from 192 million yards valued at R3,39 lakhs to 233 million yards valued at R4,56 lakhs. Canada increased her takings from 62 million yards to 65½ million yards and the United Kingdom took 66¾ million yards as compared with 66 million yards in 1923-24. Shipments to Australia and New Zealand increased by 8½ million yards to 33 million yards. Uruguay, and Egypt took more than in the preceding year, while the Philippine Islands, China, Hawaii and Peru took less. Exports to Kenya, Ecuador, Morocco and the Continental countries, *e.g.*, Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, and Turkey (European) increased ; while there were no shipments to Russia as compared with 50,000 yards in the preceding year. Fuller details will be found in Tables Nos. 31-A and 31-B.

The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and the two more important grades of hessians :—

Dates	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″×8 oz.		Hessians, 40″×10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1924 April, 1	53 12	52 6	16 0	15 14	20 8	20 7
„ April, 29	52 0	49 0	14 14	14 13	19 6	19 9
„ May, 27	52 0	49 12	14 9	14 9½	19 8	19 7
„ June, 24	54 0	50 4	15 4	15 3	20 7	19 15
„ July, 29	54 12	53 6	16 12	16 8	23 0	22 0
„ August, 26	54 8	53 12	18 10	17 7	24 12	22 13
„ September, 30	65 8	61 4	18 4	17 7	24 4	22 1
„ October, 29	70 8	67 8	20 12	20 0	25 0	24 0
„ November, 25	65 8	62 8	20 4	19 2	23 10	22 10
„ December, 22	59 12	57 4	18 0	17 4	20 14	20 11
1925 January, 27	62 0	57 0	17 8	16 14	20 14	20 15
„ February, 24	65 0	60 8	17 13	17 11	21 4	21 11
„ March, 31	65 8	63 6	18 0	17 14	22 0	22 6

Foodgrains and flour.—The exports of grain, pulse and flour in 1924-25 showed an increase of 24 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value as compared with the preceding year, but the quantity was still 3 per cent below the average annual shipments, in the pre-war quinquennium. The total exports amounted to 4,260,000 tons valued at R65 crores, as compared with 3,429,000 tons, valued at R51 crores in 1923-24 and a pre-war average of 4,411,000 tons, valued at R46 crores. The important increases, as compared with 1923-24, were in wheat (+474,000 tons or 74 per cent), cleaned rice (+96,000 tons or 4 per cent) and barley (+280,000 tons or 166 per cent). The following table shows the detailed exports during the past three years as compared with the average figures of the five pre-war years :—

	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,088	2,177	2,273
„ in the husk	42	37	30	28
„ flour	..	..	..	..
Wheat	1,308	220	638	1,112
„ flour	55	50	57	78
Pulse	291	147	276	289
Barley	227	16	169	449
Jowar and bajra	41	16	14	5
Maize	49	23	67	25
Other sorts		1	1	1
TOTAL Tons (000)	4,411	2,598	3,429	4,260
VALUE R (lakhs)	45,81	42,48	50,87	65,06

The important crops are rice and wheat. Rice accounted for 54 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported, wheat and wheat flour 28 per cent, barley 10 per cent and the pulses (lentils, gram, etc.) 7 per cent.

RICE.—The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during the past five years and the pre-war year :

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1920-21	27,656	1,060	35
1921-22	33,143	1,366	39
1922-23	33,703	2,088	37
1923-24	28,198	2,177	30
1924-25	31,100	2,273	28

The exports during any fiscal year are drawn partly from that year's crop and partly from the previous year's crop.

The production of cleaned rice in India and Burma amounted in 1924-25 to 31 million tons on an area of 81 million acres as compared with 28 million tons on an area of 79 million acres in 1923-24.

The exports of cleaned rice increased from 2,177,000 tons valued at R34½ crores in 1923-24 to 2,273,000 tons valued at R37 crores in the year under review. Most of the provinces cultivate the crop primarily for home consumption, the one exception being Burma which normally exports nearly half her crop, the bulk of it going to foreign countries and some to other provinces in India. Burma contributed 81 per cent of the total quantity shipped, as in the preceding year, and Bengal 14 per cent and Madras 3 per cent, as compared with 13 and 3 per cent, respectively, in 1923-24. The exports from India, including Burma, formed 7 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 8 per cent in the preceding year (see table No. 57). Burma exported to foreign countries in the year under review 37 per cent of her production as compared with 43 per cent in 1923-24.

The price of boat paddy in Rangoon per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. each was R185 to R187 in the first week of April 1924. It rose gradually and R207 to R210 was quoted on June the 20th. With small fluctuations the upward tendency continued and the highest quotation of the year, R228 to R230, was reached by the beginning of August. This was followed by a steady downward movement and at the end of the old crop season R195 to R200 was quoted on 5th December. When the new crop appeared on the market at the beginning of January the quotation stood at R170 to R172. Then the price rose slowly until it stood at R181 to R183 on March the 27th. The price of cleaned rice (Big mill specials) per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each was R451 on April the 1st, 1924. It rose to R565, the highest quotation of the year, by the end of July. Then it moved downwards and was quoted at R500 on November the 18th, and R410 on January the 6th, after which there was again an upward tendency and the price stood at R450 on March the 16th.

Germany was the largest purchaser of rice taking 409,000 tons as compared with 414,000 tons in 1923-24 and a pre-war average of 345,000 tons. Ceylon came next with 403,000 tons as compared with 389,000 tons in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements and Japan increased their demands to 209,000 tons and 224,000 tons, respectively, from 202,000 tons and 128,000 tons in 1923-24, while shipments to China and Hongkong decreased to 79,000 tons from 229,000 tons. Cuba, Mauritius, Sumatra, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom purchased more than in the preceding year, while Java and Arabia considerably reduced their demands. The table in the margin gives a clear idea as to the directions in which India's rice exports go. The figures are in thousands of tons. It will be seen that about one-half of the total shipments go to Asiatic countries and about one-quarter to Germany and the Netherlands. Fuller details will be found in Table No. 37.

	Pre-war average	1924-25
Germany and the Netherlands	585	508
United Kingdom	159	102
Ceylon	325	403
Rest of Asia	772	762
Other countries	557	498
TOTAL	2,398	2,273

WHEAT.—Indian wheat is a cold-weather crop and any year's exports are principally of the previous year's crop. The wheat outturn of 1923-24 was estimated at 9·7 million tons on an area of 31 million acres as compared

with nearly 10 million tons on an area of 30¾ million acres in 1922-23. The following table shows the figures of production and exports of wheat in the last five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1920-21	6,706	238
1921-22	9,830	81
1922-23	9,974	220
1923-24	9,660	638
1924-25	8,702	1,112

The feature of the year was a considerable demand from Europe, particularly the United Kingdom, for Indian wheat on account of fears of a serious world shortage. As the result of three excellent wheat harvests the granaries of Northern India were full and there was an ample surplus for export. But it has been clearly shown during the last three years that the local consumption of wheat is appreciably greater than before the war and that it will take exceptionally large supplies and very tempting prices before the pre-war average export of 1,308 thousand tons is reached again. Reports on the North American crops in July and the early part of August were bad, Australian supplies were then exhausted and prices rose sharply. It was not so much that there was an actual shortage at that time, indeed the carry-over from the previous year was larger than for many years past. But there was fear of a probable shortage a few months later. India had already shipped considerable quantities to the United Kingdom in June and July and when American prices soared and London prices responded, though there the fluctuations were rather less, the prices in India rose above normal world parity and shipments in August and September were small. It was then found that the reports on North American crops had been over-pessimistic and reports on the Australian crop were good, and prices eased somewhat by the end of August. Prices rose again from the beginning of September to the middle of October, fell by the end of that month, and thereafter rose with minor fluctuations till the end of January. The position became easier in February and there was a sharp fall in March. The following table illustrates the course of prices during the year.

Prices of wheat in shillings per 480 lbs. c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

	No. 1 Manitoba	Karachi Choice White
	s. d.	s. d.
1924, April 4	45 0	44 0
„ June 6	45 1	46 0
„ July 4	51 0	49 0
„ August 1	60 6	55 0
„ August 29	56 0	53 3
„ October 10	68 6	63 6
„ October 31	61 10	61 0
1925, January 30	78 0	70 4
„ February 27	76 6	69 6
„ March 27	65 0	61 3

The firmness in September-October and the subsequent further rise in December-January brought India strongly into the wheat market and she made considerable shipments in the five months October to February. The total exports during the year under review were 1,112 thousand tons valued at R17,19 lakhs as compared with 638 thousand tons valued at R9,12 lakhs in the preceding year and 1,308 thousand tons valued at R13,97 lakhs before the war. In the year under review the United Kingdom took 754 thousand tons or 68 per cent of the total quantity exported as compared with 492 thousand tons in 1923-24. Of this total 270 thousand tons were shipped in June and July and 371 thousand tons were shipped in the five months from October to February. Belgium came next with 123,000 tons as compared with 38,000 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands and Italy also took more, while France took less than in 1923-24. Germany, Greece, Smyrna and Mesopotamia also considerably increased their takings in the year under review. Karachi had 94 per cent of the total exports and Bombay 5 per cent, as compared with 95 and nearly 4 per cent in the preceding year. The price of white wheat (2 per cent barley and 1½ per cent dirt) at Karachi was R36-12 per candy of 656 lbs. on 1st April. From the beginning of May the price rose with minor fluctuations until it reached R41 early in July. It then rose sharply and the quotation was R49-6 on 5th August. Thereafter it fluctuated between R49 and R46 until the beginning of January when it took another definitely upward turn reaching R61-12 on the 11th March after which it fell sharply and the year closed with quotation of R51-8 on the 31st March.

WHEAT FLOUR.—Exports of wheat flour increased to 78,000 tons valued at R1,69 lakhs from 57,000 tons valued at R1,14 lakhs, in 1923-24. Egypt took 28,000 tons as compared with 12,000 tons in the preceding year, while Arabia reduced her purchases from 11,000 tons to 10,000 tons. Aden took 7,200 tons, almost the same quantity as in 1923-24, while Ceylon reduced her purchases from 7,000 tons to 5,700 tons.

OTHER FOODGRAINS.—The quantity of other foodgrains exported increased from 527,000 tons to 770,000 tons, mainly owing to larger shipments of barley. Barley exports increased from 169,000 tons valued at R1,77 lakhs in 1923-24 to 449,000 tons, valued at R5,19 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom and Germany considerably increased their purchases from 97,000 tons and 38,000 tons, respectively, to 218,000 tons and 122,000 tons. Belgium also took more, the shipments amounting to 52,000 tons as compared, with 20,000 tons in 1923-24. Exports of beans and lentils were reduced, while shipments of gram doubled from 71,000 tons valued at R80 lakhs to 142,000 tons valued at R1,66 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Germany took more than in the preceding year.

Tea —Tea producers experienced an exceptionally prosperous year and prices were maintained at a high level during the greater part of the year. Good quality and fine teas sold readily at full prices throughout the season

The average quality of the crop was good. Record prices were obtained for fine Darjeelings, and Sylhet teas were well above the average. Teas from Cachar were up to the average, but Assam and Dooars plucked somewhat more freely towards the end of the year and lowered the general standard. The Terai experienced drought and mosquito blight which adversely affected their realisations. Prices were somewhat irregular during the early part of the year, but by August it was felt that the crop would not be as large as in 1923 and prices advanced steadily until November when the freer plucking introduced in certain areas increased the outturn but lowered the quality and weather conditions were against the production of fine autumnal teas. And there followed a sharp drop in prices, owing partly also to accumulations of common teas in London. But even throughout this period really good teas still fetched their prices. The Madras Presidency was thrown open to recruitment for Assam in 1923 but a large proportion of the men drawn from the new areas were not content to remain on the gardens. And labour supplies continued to be a most difficult problem. The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports from the principal producing countries during the past three years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

	1922	1923	1924
Northern India	277	288	307
Southern „	29	37	38
Ceylon	172	182	205
Java	81	90	105
Sumatra	14	16	18
China	77	107	102
Japan	29	27	24
Formosa	20	22	21
TOTAL	699	769	820

The rate of exchange opened at 1*s.* 5⅛*d.* for three months' bills, advanced steadily till the middle of October to 1*s.* 6¼*d.* and remained fairly steady at that rate till the close of the season. The estimated outturn in Northern India showed decreases month by month up to September, as compared with the preceding year, but the final estimate of outturn was approximately the same as in 1923. The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. show the monthly returns in millions of lbs. for Northern India over the past five years and monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with 1923 :—

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in 1924 over 1923.
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	
April-May	29¼	33½	29	23¾	38¾	—13
June	35¾	35½	34½	27¾	42½	—2
July	50	52¾	44¾	41¼	52½	—5
August	59¼	60¼	53¼	47½	59¼	—2
September	56¼	56¾	45¼	46¾	53	—1
October	51⅓	49¼	42¼	37	47	+5
November	32¾	29	23¼	17¼	20½	—13
December	12	10	8½	6½	5	—20
TOTAL	326¾	327	280¾	247¾	318½	

The total production of tea in India was estimated at 375 million lbs. in 1924, as in 1923 and 312 million lbs. in 1922. Assam contributed 63 per cent, Northern India (excluding Assam) 24 per cent. and Southern India 13 per cent, as compared with 63,25, and 12 per cent, respectively in the preceding year. And the total area under tea in India during 1924 was 716,000 acres as compared with 711,000 acres in 1923. The statement below shows the development of the industry during the past 19 years :—

	1905	1915	1920	1922	1923	1924
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	420,200	412,100	411,900	412,800
Rest of Northern India	153,500	181,300	193,800	203,200	203,500	204,500
Southern India	33,800	68,000	88,400	92,900	95,600	98,800
TOTAL	526,500	632,100	702,400	708,200	711,200	716,200
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	151,905	245,752	234,314	199,965	237,601	237,153
Rest of Northern India	57,478	94,695	75,237	75,126	92,076	91,351
Southern India	11,910	31,611	35,655	36,548	45,679	46,752
TOTAL	221,293	372,058	345,206	311,639	375,356	375,256

Exports during the same years were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1915-16	1920-21	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	199,737	301,403	250,233	253,796	296,778	299,747
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,680	25,840	30,638	30,386	38,560	37,717
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	1,807	11,227	4,881	4,114	3,417	2,643
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	285,752	288,296	338,755	340,107

A comparison of the figures of production and export will show that the bulk of India's production is exported.

The Calcutta auction sale average was 15 annas 6 pies per lb. on 27th May, 1924 and rose to R1-0-9 pies on 24th June. In July and August there was a downward tendency and annas 15 was the sale average of August 26. In September and October it ranged between 15 annas 4 pies and R 1-1-1. Thereafter there was a rise and R 1-2-9, the highest of the year, was realised on November 25th. Prices moved steadily downwards during the remaining months of the year and the closing quotation was 10 annas 5 pies on February 24th. Pekoe Souchong (Cachar and Sylhet) sold at 13 annas 6 pies at the sale of 27th May and then moved downwards realising 12 annas 3 pies on August 19. During the next three months there was an upward tendency and R1-2-0 was realised on November 25. Then the fall set in and 11 annas 3 pies, the lowest quotation of the year, was recorded on February 10th. The average price realised at auction sales in Calcutta for teas from all districts during the season 1924-25 was 15 annas 11 pies as compared with 15 annas in 1923-24, 13 annas 3 pies in 1922-23 and 10 annas 1 pie in 1921-22. In London broken pekoes realised 1*s.* 4*d.* on 4th April 1924, fluctuated during the early months of the year, but rose gradually and reached 1*s.* 11½*d.*, the highest quotation of the year, on November 28. Prices then fell until 1*s.* 5¾*d.* was realised on February 27.

The total exports of tea, during 1924-25 amounted to 340 million lbs. valued at R33⅓ crores, as compared with 338¾ million lbs., valued at R 31⅔ crores in the preceding year. Of this total 879,000 lbs. were green tea as compared with 255,000 lbs. in 1923-24, the rest being black tea. The total quantity of tea shipped rose by less than one-half per cent, while the value showed an increase of over 5 per cent. The United Kingdom took 298 million lbs. of black tea valued at R29¾ crores as compared with 296 million lbs. valued at R28 crores in 1923-24. She also took 875,000 lbs. of green tea as compared with only 10,000 lbs. in the preceding year. She had nearly 88 per cent. of the total quantity shipped as compared with 87 per cent. in 1923-24. The re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom during 1924-25 were 38 million lbs. as in the preceding year, of which 19 million lbs. were shipped to the Irish Free State, 10 million lbs. to the Continent of Europe, 3¾ million lbs. to the United States of America and 2½ million lbs. to Canada. Direct shipments from India to the United States increased slightly from 5,869,000 lbs. to to 6,209,000 lbs., while those to Canada fell from nearly 12 million lbs. to 9 million lbs. Australia took 4 million lbs.—almost the same quantity as in the preceding year. The exports to Ceylon showed a small increase and amounted to nearly 4 million lbs. Mesopotamia again reduced her demands from 3⅓ million lbs. to 2⅓ million lbs. and Arabia also took less than in 1923-24. Exports to Persia, Egypt and the Union of South Africa increased, while Chile took less. Russia reappeared in the market and took 1⅓ million lbs. There were no direct exports to Russia during the preceding four years. As in the two preceding years, 88 per cent of the total quantity was exported from Bengal and 11 per cent from Madras.

Table No. 63 shows the imports of tea into the principal foreign countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Java. India's share of the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom in 1924 was 57·6 per cent, as compared with 58·5 per cent in 1923, 61 per cent in 1922 and 54 per cent in the pre-war period. In France India's share was 10·3 per cent about the same as in the preceding year, as compared with 16 per cent both in 1922 and in the pre-war period. In Canada India had 57 per cent of the total imports of tea, as compared with about 55 per cent in each of the two preceding years and 38 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. In the case of the United States, India's share improved from 7·3 per cent in 1923 to 11·5 per cent in 1924, as compared with 7·8 per cent in 1922 and 7 per cent, the pre-war average. In Australia India's share decreased from 10 per cent to nearly 9 per cent, while in New Zealand India had 10 per cent of the trade as in the previous year.

There was a vigorous and optimistic advertising campaign in the United States of America and that country's consumption of Indian tea was somewhat greater in the year under review than in either of the preceding years. But it is too early yet to regard this as a stable improvement as at the same time that country markedly reduced her total consumption of tea. Before the war she imported on an average 95 million lbs. Her annual average during the war was 101 millions, in 1922 97 millions, in 1923 105 millions, but in 1924 only 93 millions. India's share of that total improved as already remarked from 7·3 per cent in 1923 to 11·5 per cent in 1924. This advance was at the expense of America's major suppliers, Japan, China, and Ceylon, but the fall in the total importations does not indicate an increase in the tea-drinking habit, and her consumption of tea per head does not appear to be increasing. The figure for 1924 was estimated at 0·81 of a pound of tea as compared with 0·94 in 1923, and 0·86 in 1922, while, on the other hand, of coffee, the American takes between 12 and 13 lbs. per head per year.

In 1924 the import duty on tea into the United Kingdom was reduced. Foreign grown teas now pay 4 pence per lb. duty instead of 8 pence per lb. and Empire-grown teas pay 3⅓ pence per lb. duty instead of 6⅓ pence per lb. The latter hold a predominant position in the markets of the United Kingdom, but the lessening of their protection was followed by an increase in the importations of Java tea to 57½ million lbs. as compared with 39 millions in 1923 and 1922 and 18 millions before the war. [When comparing current tea figures with those before the war it has to be borne in mind that importations of tea into the United Kingdom have risen from a pre-war average of 349 millions to 512 millions]. At a special meeting of sellers on the Calcutta market held on the 14th November 1924 a resolution was adopted approving and supporting a decision of the London Tea Association to discontinue forward sales of crops or parts of crops for 1925.

The imports of foreign tea by sea into British India decreased in the year under review from 13 million lbs. valued at R82 lakhs to nearly 8 million lbs., valued at R63 lakhs. China supplied over 6 million lbs. or 75 per cent of the total imports as compared with 10 millions lbs. in 1923-24. Imports from Ceylon amounted to 646,000 lbs., from the Straits Settlements to 404,000 lbs. and from Java to 369,000 lbs., as compared with 777,000 lbs., 345,000 lbs. 1,047,000 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 2,296,000 lbs. to 3,240,000 lbs. The United States took 2,631,000 lbs. and the United Kingdom 542,000 lbs.

Oilseeds.—In the year under review the exports of oilseeds increased in value by R3,35 to R33,17 lakhs. They ranked fifth in order of importance but were very little behind tea (R33,39 lakhs). The first three in order of importance are always cotton raw and manufactured, jute raw and manufactured, and foodgrains, and thereafter follow tea and oilseeds. The most noticeable feature of the year's trade was the large increase in the shipments of groundnuts. Linseed, castor and cottonseed also showed improvement, while rapeseed decreased. Exports of copra were insignificant. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the principal seeds exported during the past three years. Fuller details of exports will be found in Tables Nos. 36-A, 36-B, 36-C and of prices in Chart No. 9 and Table No. 50.

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	(Thousands of tons)		
Linseed	274	369	371
Rapeseed	252	337	261
Groundnuts	267	257	376
Castor	84	85	95
Cotton	183	150	161
Sesamum	36	10	31
Copra	14	4	...
Others	67	43	33
Total	1,177	1,255	1,328

The total exports increased in quantity by nearly 6 per cent from 1,255,000 tons to 1,328,000 tons and in value by 11 per cent from nearly R30 to R33 crores. Over 95 per cent of the total quantity of oilseed exported consisted of linseed (28 per cent), rapeseed (19·7 per cent), groundnuts (28·3 per cent), castor (7·2 per cent) and cotton seed (12·1 per cent).

LINSEED.—The Indian linseed crop of 1923-24, which was marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 463,000 tons as compared with 533,000 tons in the preceding year, or a decrease of 13 per cent. The estimated area under the crop was 3,724,000 acres or an increase of 10 per cent over the estimated area (3,382,000 acres) of the previous season. In 1924-25 the yield was etimated at 541,000 tons. The total quantity shipped increased by less than one per cent from 369,000 tons to 371,000 tons in 1924-25 and the value by 1·3 per cent from R9,62 to R9,74 lakhs.

An important factor in the linseed market during the past few years has been the demand for linseed oil in the United States of America for the manufacture of linoleum and oilcloth. The Argentine and India are the chief world's suppliers and in size of crops they rank in that order. In 1923 the United States took large quantities of the Argentine crop thus leaving the Europe to draw her supplies to an increased extent from India. In 1924 the North American crop was 998 thousand tons as compared with 606 thousand tons in 1923, thus leaving considerable supplies from South America free for European markets. Consequently India lost ground relatively to the Argentine in the markets of the United Kingdom and France, as compared with 1923, though she retained her position as compared with the pre-war average (See Table No. 63). She improved her position, however, in the smaller markets of Italy and Australia.

The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom fell from 181,000 tons to 125,000 tons, and the value from R4,69 to R3,29 lakhs. Exports to the Continent increased from 174,000 tons to 217,000 tons. France increased her demands from 78,000 tons to 85,000 tons. Italy and Belgium took about 43,000 tons each as compared with 26,000 tons and 28,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Shipments to Spain increased from 6,000 tons to 12,000 tons and to Germany from 7,000 tons to 11,000 tons, while the Netherlands reduced her demands from 26,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Australia and Egypt took more than in the preceding year. The share of Bengal in the total quantity exported decreased from 59 to a little over 49 per cent, while Bombay increased her share from 40 to 50·5 per cent.

The price of linseed in Calcutta was R8-9 per maund on April 4 and rose gradually to R10-1 on August 8 after which prices fluctuated during the year, R10-10 being the highest and R8-9 the lowest, and on March 20, the quotation stood at R9-10. The London price of Bombay linseed per ton was £20-10s. on April 4. It was somewhat easier in May and in the earlier part of June but in July a steady rise set in, £22-5s. was quoted on July 25, and £23 in the beginning of August. The upward tendency continued during the following months until £25-5s. was quoted on October 17 ; Prices remained on about that level till the end of February but in March there was a decided fall and the price on March 27th was £23.

RAPESEED.—The yields of rape and mustard seed in 1923-24 and 1924-25 were estimated respectively at 1,149,000 tons and 1,172,000 tons, as compared with 1,209,000 tons in 1922-23. The quantity exported decreased by 23 per cent from 337,000 tons to 261,000 tons and the value by 18 per cent from R7,36 to R6,04 lakhs. As in the preceding year Italy was the largest purchaser and she increased her takings to 95,000 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs as compared with 81,000 tons valued at R1,80 lakhs in 1923-24, but most other consumers fell away. The United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium reduced their demands and took 45,000 tons (69,000 tons), 35,000 (71,000 tons), 20,000 tons (33,000 tons), respectively, the previous year's figures being given in brackets. Shipments to the Netherlands however, increased from 30,000 tons to 33,000 tons and to France from 21,000 tons to 23,000 tons. The large demand from Japan in 1923-24 did not continue in the year under review and her takings fell from 27,000 tons to 3,000 tons. Over 76 per cent of the total quantity was exported from Karachi, 16 per cent from Bombay, and 8 per cent from Bengal as compared with 77,14 and 9 per cent respectively in 1923-24. Table No. 63 shows India's share of the importations of rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, and France. It will be seen that her percentage share of the total imports into Italy increased from 93 per cent in the preceding year to 99 per cent and that she maintained her predominant position in the markets of the United Kingdom and France. In the Belgian market she lost ground owing to larger importations from the Argentine and Dantzig.

SESAMUM.—The area under sesamum (til or jinjili) was estimated at 5,167,000 acres in 1924-25, which is slightly greater than in the preceding season, and the yield at 504,000 tons as compared with 441,000 tons, the final figure of the 1923-24 crop, an increase of 14 per cent. Sesamum is grown in India primarily for domestic consumption. In 1923-24 the smallness of the crop had led to high internal prices and consequently small exports. In the year under review exports increased from 9,500 tons, valued at R29 lakhs to 30,500 tons valued at R94½ lakhs. Italy and France, the two chief consuming countries, took 16,600 tons and 6,000 tons respectively in 1924-25 as compared with 1,000 and 5,000 tons in 1923-24. The Netherlands and Germany also increased their demands while there were no exports to Austria. Table No. 63 shows the imports of sesamum into France and Italy by calendar years. It will be observed that China gained ground considerably in the French market in 1924, while to Italy India supplied a greater percentage share than in 1923 of that country's reduced takings.

GROUNDNUTS.—The area under groundnuts was 2,801,000 acres in 1923-24 and the yield was estimated at 1,084,000 tons of nuts in shell (to which Madras contributed 744,000 tons), a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with the crop of the previous season. The crop of 1924-25 was estimated at 1,450,000 tons, an increase of 34 per cent over 1923-24. The exports in the year under review increased in quantity by 46 per cent from 257,000 tons to 376,000 tons and in value by 48 per cent from R7,19 to R10,67 lakhs. All the principal importing Continental countries increased their purchases. France was, as usual, the best customer, taking 198,000 tons or 53 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 191,000 tons or 74 per cent in 1923-24 and 169,000 tons or 80 per cent, the pre-war average. Germany took 40,000 tons (11 per cent), the Netherlands 39,000 tons (10 per cent) the United Kingdom 35,000 tons (9 per cent), Spain 23,000 tons and Italy nearly 22,000 tons (about 6 per cent each). Madras was responsible for 88 per cent of the total quantity shipped and Bombay 12 per cent. Table No. 63 shows the imports of groundnuts into France. It will be observed that India fell back again from a fifty per cent to a forty per cent share, France preferring the unshelled nuts from her West African colonies. The price in Madras was R62 per candy on April 3, 1924, this fell to R58-8 on June 26th, which was, however, followed by a sharp rise to R64-8 on July 10. Prices moved upwards during the next three months and R74-8 was quoted on October 30. They then moved steadily downwards with small fluctuations during the rest of the year and R57-8 was quoted on March 19.

COTTON SEED.—Shipments of cotton seed increased from 150,000 tons valued at R1,71 lakhs to 161,000 tons valued at R1,91 lakhs in the year under review. They went, as usual, almost entirely to the United Kingdom which took 152,000 tons 94 per cent of the total quantity exported.

CASTOR SEED.—There was an increase of 12 per cent in quantity and of 27 per cent in the value of castor seed exported. Shipments amounted to 95,000 tons valued at R2,89 lakhs as compared with 85,000 tons valued at R2,27 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America was, as usual, the principal customer. The quantity exported to that country decreased from 36,000 tons to 32,000 tons, while the value of the exports increased toR1,01 lakhs from R95 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her demands from 15,000 tons to 25,000 tons and Italy from 6,000 tons to 12,000 tons. France and Belgium reduced their requirements and took 16,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively as compared with 19,000 tons and 7,000 tons in 1923-24. Bombay was responsible for 68 per cent of the trade, Madras 16 per cent and Bengal 13 per cent.

Hides and skins.—The exports of raw hides and skins amounted to 47,700 tons valued at R6,77 lakhs as compared with 48,900 tons valued at R6,93 lakhs in 1923-24 and 45,700 tons valued at R5,71 lakhs in 1922-23.

Raw hides represented 61 per cent of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported and increased from 27,900 tons valued at R2,85 lakhs to 29,200 tons valued at R3,31 lakhs. Of the total exports of all kinds of raw hides Germany accounted for R1,71 lakhs and Italy R73 lakhs. The shipments consisted of 24,300 tons of raw cow hides, 4,300 tons buffalo hides, and 600 tons of calf skins (which are included under raw hides).

Raw cow hides increased by 9 per cent in quantity from 22,300 tons to 24,300 tons and by 20 per cent in value from R2,41 to R2,89 lakhs. Germany was the best customer and took 12,400 tons or nearly 51 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 11,600 tons in the preceding year. Italy came next with 5,700 tons as compared with 5,400 tons in 1923-24. Spain also increased her demands from 900 tons to 1,800 tons, while shipments to Sweden decreased from 1,400 tons to 1,300 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America showed small increases from 276 tons and 145 tons, respectively, to 323 tons and 275 tons. Finland took about the same quantity as in the preceding year while Norway took less. The average declared value per ton of raw cow hides exported increased to R1,187 from R1,079 in 1923-24. For price quotations a reference is invited to Chart No. 9 and table No. 50. Bengal contributed 88·1 per cent of the total quantity exported as compared with 88·7 per cent in 1923-24. Burma accounted for 6·2 per cent and Karachi 5·4 per cent as compared with 5·5 and 4·5 per cent, respectively in the preceding year. The exports from Bombay and Madras were insignificant.

Buffalo hides decreased from 5,300 tons valued at R42 lakhs to 4,300 tons valued at R35 lakhs. Germany which was the largest purchaser, as in the two preceding years, reduced her takings from 1,700 tons to 1,200 tons. Italy took 700 tons or about one-half of the quantity which she imported in 1923-24. The United Kingdom also reduced her purchases from 600 tons to 400 tons, while shipments to the United States of America increased from 200 tons to 400 tons. Egypt and Bulgaria took nearly the same quantity as in the preceding year.

Shipments of raw skins decreased by 18 per cent in quantity from 19,300 tons to 15,800 tons and by 16 per cent in value from R4,06 to R3,43 lakhs. Goat skins represented 95 per cent of the total quantity of raw skins shipped and decreased from 19,100 tons, valued at R4,00 lakhs to 15,000 tons, valued at R3,30 lakhs. The United States of America, the principal market, considerably reduced her purcheses and took 10,600 tons, 71 per cent of the total shipments, valued at R2,12 lakhs as compared with 14,400 tons valued at R2,86 lakhs in 1923-24. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 1,500 tons and 1,200 tons, respectively, about the same quantities as in the preceding year. France increased her purchases from 900 tons to 1,200 tons while Belgium, Australia and Germany took less. The average declared value of goat skins per lb. rose from annas 15 to annas 15-8 pies. For price quotations a reference is invited to table No. 50 and chart No. 9. Shipments of sheep skins increased from 171 tons valued at R3,84,000 to 719 tons valued at R9,79,000. The United States of America and Germany took 272 tons and 164 tons, respectively, as compared with only 4 and 3 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and France also took larger quantities. Bengal increased her share in the total quantity of raw skins shipped from India from 38 to 42 per cent and Sind from 16 to 25 per cent. Bombay's share decreased from 31 to 22 per cent and that of Madras from 15 to 11 per cent.

There was a further increase in the total exports of tanned hides and skins in the year under review from 18,100 tons valued at R5,90 lakhs to 19,400 tons valued at R7,18 lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger shipments of tanned goatskins. The following statement shows the details :—

——	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned Cow-hides	7,900	8,500	11,500	11,200	1,47	1,99	2,77	2,83
„ Buffalo-hides	800	700	800	1,000	11	12	14	19
„ other hides	..	700	900	900	..	20	26	33
„ Goat skins	3,700	1,500	1,400	3,200	1,61	1,04	85	2,04
„ Sheep skins	2,500	3,100	3,500	3,100	96	1,83	1,87	1,78
„ other skins	300	100	..	..	7	8	1	1
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS TANNED	15,200	14,600	18,100	19,400	4,22	5,06	5,90	7,18

In the United Kingdom there was a good demand for tanned hides, particularly for the home trade. The quantity of tanned hides shipped from India showed a small decrease from 13,194 tons to 13,049 tons, while the value rose from R3,17 to R3,35 lakhs on account of an advance in prices. Tanned cow hides decreased in quantity from 11,500 tons to 11,200 tons while the value showed a small increase from R2,77 to R2,83 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed 94 per cent of the total quantity of all tanned hides exported as compared with 93 per cent in 1923-24. She took 12,264 tons, valued at R3,15 lakhs as compared with 12,231 tons valued at R2,94 lakhs in the preceding year.

In tanned skins the quantity exported increased by 29 per cent from 4,900 tons to 6,300 tons and the value by 40 per cent from R2,73 to R3,83 lakhs. The increase was entirely in tanned goat skins which rose from 1,400 tons valued at R85 lakhs to 3,200 tons valued at R2,04 lakhs, while sheep skins decreased from 3,500 tons valued at R1,87 lakhs to 3,100 tons valued at R1,78 lakhs. There was a strong demand from London especially for the lower grades and prices ruled higher both for goat and sheep skins except during the months of May to September when there was a small decline. The United Kingdom took 76 per cent of the total quantity of tanned skins exported as compared with 65 per cent in the preceding year. Her demand for tanned goat skins rose from 1,300 tons to 3,000 tons, while she took less tanned sheep skins than in 1923-24, the shipments amounting to 1,876 tons as compared with 1,946 tons in the preceding year. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United States of America increased from 76 tons to 208

tons and of sheep skins from 272 tons to 288 tons. Japan and the Straits Settlements reduced their demands of tanned sheep skins to 660 tons and 209 tons, respectively, from 940 tons and 264 tons in the preceding year.

At this point a reference is invited to table No. 42. It will be seen therefrom that the value of India's exports of raw hides in the year under review was about half the pre-war average, that the value of her exports of raw skins was a little less than the pre-war average. But on the other hand the value of her exports of dressed and tanned hides was more than double her pre-war average and the value of her exports of dressed and tanned skins was 41 per cent greater than her pre-war average. It will be seen from table No. 50 that the prices of cow hides were throughout the year under review lower than in 1913-14, and the prices of buffalo hides very much lower, while goat skin prices fell in the course of the year to something very little above the pre-war level.

The corresponding figures of quantity are as follow, in thousands of tons :—

	Raw		Tanned or dressed	
	Pre-war average*	1924-25	Prewar average*	1924-25
Buffalo hides	17	4	1	1
Cow hides	39	24	9	11
Calf skins	1	1	..	1
Goat skins	24	15	3	3
Sheep skins	2	1	3	3

* Averages for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

It will be seen that, although India has increased her exports of dressed hides and skins, her trade in raw skins is less than before the war and her important trade in raw hides is very considerably less than before the war. The decrease in the demand for Indian raw hides and skins has been due partly to changes resulting from the war and partly to changes in fashion. In Europe and America hides and skins are by-products of the meat trade, whereas in India they come largely from dead animals, in contradistinction to slaughtered animals, and handling, freight and sorting charges figure largely in their export prices. Since the war the world's consumption of meat has increased and its demand for leather has decreased, and in consequence the supplies of hides and skins have tended to exceed the demand and prices have been low. The causes of the fall in demand have been various. In many countries low shoes have largely replaced boots. The spread of the motor car habit has reduced the consumption of footwear and harness. And in America which has always been the chief consumer of Indian goat skins glace kid is now much less in vogue. Buffalo hides tend to be in strong demand when cow hides are dear. With the present low prices of cow hides and good supplies of buffalo hides also available from China the demand for Indian buffalo hides has been very much reduced.

The chief demand for Indian raw hides has always been in Central Europe, particularly Germany, Austria, and Italy and also Spain, and the latest reports received from those countries are not very encouraging. The present position seems to be that with the increased consumption of meat there are considerable supplies of domestic hides at prices so low that there is little inducement for the hides available in India to be brought down from the interior to the ports. This situation has reacted to the advantage of Indian tanners and they are now in a position to select their hides and still pay prices for them distinctly above the prices at which those grades could be exported to Europe. At the same time, also, concomitant with the rise in the standard of living in India there is a noticeable increase in its consumption of leather, particularly for footwear but also for water bags, harness, etc.

Lac.—The total quantity of lac exported decreased by 12 per cent in quantity from 486,000 cwts. to 427,000 cwts. and by 17 per cent in value from ₹9,06 to ₹7,55 lakhs. Of the total quantity exported, 76 per cent consisted of shellac, 5 per cent button lac, 8 per cent seed lac, 2 per cent stick lac and 9 per cent other kinds.

Shipments of shellac decreased from 397,000 cwts valued at ₹8,07 lakhs to 327,000 cwts. valued at ₹6,25 lakhs in the year under review. America is always the largest customer but her takings were much reduced. She took 172,000 cwts. as compared with 241,000 cwts. in each of the two preceding years. The demand in the United Kingdom also fell and she took 66,000 cwts. as compared with 80,000 cwts. and 79,000 cwts. in 1923-24 and 1922-23, respectively. Germany and Japan increased their demands from 22,000 cwts. and 15,000 cwts., respectively, to 28,000 cwts. and 20,000 cwts., while exports to France showed a small decrease from 15,700 cwts. to 15,300 cwts. Italy took nearly the same quantity as in the preceding year. Button lac increased from 17,000 cwts. to 22,000 cwts. owing mainly to larger shipments to the United Kingdom.

The search for shellac substitutes has still not met with much success but during the past two or three years shellac manufacture has been steadily on the increase in the United States of America and also to a lesser extent in Germany. The following figures show the rapid increase in the exports of the raw products :—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Seed lac	4,734	19,100	35,129
Stick lac	2,897	1,800	6,494

Of the shipments in 1924-25, 90 per cent of the seed lac and 75 per cent of the stick lac went to the United States of America. Practically the only other source of supply of lac in the world is Siam and the Straits Settlements, and the following figures show the decrease in India's takings and increases in the takings of other countries, particularly the United States of America and Germany, of the raw material from that source during the past three years :—

Exports in cwts. of sticklac from Bangkok and Singapore.

	1922	1923	1924
To United States of America	2,920	3,440	15,620
„ Germany	1,340	2,460	9,540
„ United Kingdom	2,260	3,760	5,300
„ India	31,540	23,920	10,020
Total (all countries)	39,560	34,740	42,760

Other kinds of lac decreased from 51,000 cwts. to 36,000 cwts. The United States reduced her demand from 23,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. and Germany from 21,000 cwts. to 17,000 cwts. There was a considerable fall in shellac prices during the year (see chart No. 9).

Raw wool.—As the result of higher prices and strong demand the exports of raw wool, which were on a reduced scale in the preceding year, showed a large increase in the year under review and the quantity shipped was almost the same as in 1922-23. The exports amounted to $52\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs. valued at R5,07 lakhs, as compared with over $36\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. valued at R3,17 lakhs in 1923-24 and $52\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs. valued at R4,41 lakhs in 1922-23. The United Kingdom took 90 per cent of the total quantity shipped and the United States of America nearly 8 per cent as compared with 94 and 5 per cent respectively in 1923-24. The following table shows comparative figures of exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land :—

	Imports by land	Exports by sea including re-exports
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1912-13	193	602
1913-14	221	528
1919-20	203	467
1920-21	190	286
1921-22	135	421
1922-23	165	594
1923-24	179	425
1924-25	181	592

Re-exports of wool also increased from 11 million lbs. valued at R75 lakhs to $13\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. valued at R1,08 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 87 per cent of the total quantity re-exported and the United States of America about 13 per cent as compared with 85 and 14 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Fifty-two per cent of the exports of raw wool passed through Karachi and forty-four per cent through Bombay, and Karachi had 70 per cent of the re-exports. The following table shows the quantities which the United Kingdom imported from India and other sources :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million pounds)

	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Australia	285	265	509	311	458	276	230
New Zealand	184	181	154	148	305	181	179
South Africa	121	133	58	162	147	112	127
Argentina	56	55	44	49	64	49	54
India	55	55	42	35	55	51	56
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES	807	801	873	761	1.106	739	765
Percentage of India's share	7	7	5	5	5	7	7

Exports of carpets and rugs increased from 4,200,000 lbs. valued at R81 lakhs to 5,700,000 lbs. valued at R1,12 lakhs in 1924-25. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 2,600,000 lbs. valued at R51 lakhs to nearly 4 million lbs. valued at R$77\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The United States of America also increased her demands from 485,000 lbs. to 750,000 lbs. while exports to Australia and New Zealand fell from 198,000 lbs. to 78,000 lbs.

Oils.—The total value of the exports of oils of all sorts increased from R2,90 lakhs in 1923-24 to R3,44 lakhs in 1924-25, of which R2,48 lakhs or 72 per cent represented the value of benzine and petrol exported from Burma to foreign countries. The quantity of benzine and petrol shipped increased from $16\frac{2}{3}$ million gallons valued at R$1,87\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1923-24 to over 22 million gallons valued at R2,48 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom took 18 million gallons and Egypt 3 million gallons as compared with 15 and 1 million gallons respectively in the preceding year.

The exports of vegetable oils (excluding sandalwood oil) decreased from 1,467,000 gallons valued at R39 lakhs to 1,332,000 gallons valued at R$37\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the year under review. Castor oil fell from 581,000 gallons to 497,000 gallons of which the United Kingdom took 219,000 gallons, Australia and New Zealand 72,000 gallons, and Germany 69,000 gallons. Mustard or rape oil increased from 470,700 gallons to 512,600 gallons of which 290,000 gallons were shipped to Mauritius and 131,000 gallons to Natal. Other descriptions of vegetable oils decreased, coconut oil from 175,000 gallons to 125,000 gallons of which 64,400 gallons went to the United Kingdom, 19,500 gallons to the Netherlands and 15,700 gallons to the United States. The decrease is attributable partly to the smaller coconut crop in the Madras Presidency. Linseed oil fell from 94,000 gallons to 81,000 gallons, sesamum (til or jinjili) from 68,000 gallons to 60,000 gallons and other kinds from 77,000 gallons to 55,000 gallons.

The quantity of sandalwood oil exported rose from 153,000 lbs. valued at R28 lakhs to 189,000 lbs. valued at R$33\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Ninety-three per cent of the total shipments passed through Bombay and only 7 per cent through Madras as compared with 49 per cent from each of the two presidencies in 1923-24. The United Kingdom took 70 per cent of the total quantity shipped and France 9 per cent as compared with 75 and 6 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Japan's share was 11 per cent, about the same as in 1923-24.

The large exports of fish oil from the Madras Presidency in 1923-24 were not repeated in the year under review, and consequently the shipments of animal oils decreased from 1,642,000 gallons, valued at R12 lakhs to 366,000 gallons valued at R$3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This was due partly to smaller catches of fish on the west coast of the Madras Presidency and partly to larger supplies being available again from Japan. Under essential oils, exports of lemon grass oil from Madras increased from 56,646 gallons to 57,450 gallons.

The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1913-14 (Pre-War year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Metals and ores—				
Pig iron	42	91	1,28	2,17
Pig lead	9	1,39	1,80	2,30
Manganese ore	1,21	1,73	1,78	1,62
Others	47	81	92	1,10
Oilcakes	1,38	1,72	1,91	2,20
Manures	94	1,24	1,59	1,27
Saltpetre	31	36	27	27
Coffee	1,54	1,24	1,57	2,09
Hemp raw	1,02	61	76	1,73
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	1,26	1,28	1,59
Opium	3,42	2,45	2,66	1,47
Rubber	79	73	1,15	1,43
Paraffin wax	67	1,23	1,14	1,37
Dyes	1,04	1,20	1,32	1,36
Tobacco	48	83	1,03	1,25
Coir manufactures	89	1,09	1,02	1,22
Teakwood	79	80	1,07	1,16
Spices	91	1,10	1,11	1,07
Mica	45	61	86	1,03
Provisions	54	61	60	59
Coal and coke	69	1,5	22	37

Metals and ores.—The total quantity of ores exported decreased further in the year under review from 793,000 tons to 684,000 tons owing mainly to smaller exports of manganese ore which accounted for 93 per cent of the total shipments as compared with 95 per cent in the preceding year.

Manganese ore.

Manganese ore decreased in quantity by 15 per cent from 752,000 tons to 639,000 tons and by 9 per cent in value from ₹1,78 to ₹1,62 lakhs. The United Kingdom which was the best customer in the preceding two years considerably reduced her demands and took 195,000 tons as compared with 310,000 tons in 1923-24. Belgium took the lead in this trade in the year under review with 203,000 tons, as compared with 137,000 tons, while France reduced her demands from 171,000 tons to 147,000 tons. The shipments to the United States and Germany also fell from 97,000 tons and 9,000 tons, respectively, to 72,000 tons and 6,000 tons. There were no exports to the Netherlands as compared with 12,200 tons in the preceding year and Italy and Japan also took less. Bengal had 51 per cent of the trade as in the preceding year and Bombay 43 per cent as compared with 46 per cent in 1923-24. Shipments of ferro manganese from Bengal increased from 69 tons to 1,567 tons.

In 1924 an American Financial group concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government enabling them to control the output of manganese from the Caucasus. In 1913 Russia produced 54 per cent of the total world's supply of manganese, India 37 per cent, and Brazil 6 per cent. From 1914 to 1922 the Russian sources were practically closed. From 1922 onwards supplies of Russian manganese have been steadily increasing, but these have probably been drawn from old dumps, and, in view of internal conditions in Russia and the difficulties of transport, it is as yet difficult to say at what cost it will be found possible to export new supplies of Caucasian manganese. The situation is one however of grave concern to Indian manganese mining interests and strong competition in European and American markets is to be anticipated.

Wolfram ore

Wolfram ore from Burma increased from 390 tons in 1923-24 to 532 tons of which 427 tons went to the United Kingdom.

Chromite or chrome iron ore increased from 30,050 tons valued at ₹9 lakhs to 31,479 tons valued at nearly ₹10 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom considerably reduced her purchases from 12,700 tons to 6,800 tons and the United States of America from 8,000 tons to 7,500 tons. Sweden increased her demands from 1,600 tons to 6,000 tons and the Netherlands took 3,700 tons as compared with *nil* in 1923-24. France, Italy and Belgium also took larger quantities while Germany took less.

Chromite.

There was a notable increase in the shipments of pig iron in the year under review which rose from 183,000 tons valued at ₹1,28 lakhs to 341,000 tons valued at ₹2,17 lakhs. The shipments were almost entirely from Bengal, only 1,155 tons having been shipped from Madras and Bombay. The feature of the trade this year was the increased demand from the United States of America which took 133,800 tons as compared with 24,200 tons in 1923-24 and 3,000 tons in 1922-23. Japan, the chief consumer of Indian pig iron, also increased her takings from 144,000 tons to 172,000 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 3,200 tons to 19,000 tons and to Italy from 1,100 tons to 4,500 tons. Shipments to Australia fell from 2,700 tons, to 200 tons while New Zealand took 4,000 tons, about the same quantity as in the preceding year. Germany appeared in the market and took 1,600 tons. The following figures show the increase in the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years. The figures are in thousands of tons.

Pig iron.

——	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Production of pig iron	384	716	884
,, ,, steel	156	235	370
,, ,, finished steel	104*	163	248

* Estimated.

The expansion in production of pig iron since 1922-23 was due to the Indian Iron and Steel Company developing large scale operations and to the extension of the steel works belonging to the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

Pig lead increased in quantity and price. Exports rose from 42,000 tons, valued at ₹1,80 lakhs to 47,000 tons valued at ₹2,30 lakhs in 1924-25. The exports were almost entirely from Burma. The United Kingdom took 25,000 tons or 52 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 22,000 tons or 51 per cent in 1923-24. Japan and Ceylon also increased their demands and took 13,000 tons or 28 per cent and 5,000 tons or 11 per cent, respectively, while China and Germany took less.

Pig lead.

Oilcakes increased from 178, 000 tons, valued at R1,94 lakhs to 195,000 tons, valued at R2,20 lakhs, due mainly to increased shipments of groundnut cake which rose from 65,000 tons to 95,000 tons. The United Kingdom and Germany took larger quantities of groundnut cake and the shipments to Ceylon also showed an increase in quantity but a decrease in value. Japan reduced her takings of rape and sesamum cake while linseed cake, shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom, showed a small improvement.

Oilcakes.

The total value of the exports of manures including bones, fish manures and guano, and sulphate of ammonia decreased in the year under review from R1,59 to R1,26½ lakhs of which bones were valued at R82 lakhs, fish manures and guano at R22½ lakhs, sulphate of ammonia at R19 lakhs, and other kinds at R3 lakhs. Crushed bones decreased from R71 lakhs to R43 lakhs due chiefly to smaller exports to Belgium and France which took R29½ and R6 lakhs, respectively, as compared with R48½ and R11 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments of bone-meal also fell from R43 to R38 lakhs. Japan reduced her purchases of bone-meal from R17 to R13 lakhs, while Ceylon took R15 lakhs, worth as compared with R13⅓ lakhs in 1923-24. Fish manures and guano decreased from R29 to R22½ lakhs of which Ceylon took R18½ lakhs and the Straits Settlements R3½ lakhs. There were practically no exports of guano to Japan as compared with over R2 lakhs in 1923-24. Sulphate of ammonia, exported entirely from Bengal, improved from R12½ lakhs to R19 lakhs due to increased demands from Spain, Japan and Ceylon.

Manures.

The exports of saltpetre increased from 156,000 cwts. valued at over R26,87,000 to 163,000 cwts. valued at R27,18,000. Ceylon was the best customer as in the two preceding years and took 64,000 cwts. as compared with 56,700 cwts. in 1923-24. The United Kingdom showed a small improvement from 16,800 cwts. to 21,400 cwts. Hongkong also increased her purchases from 32,400 cwts. to 34,000 cwts., while shipments to Mauritius fell from 39,500 cwts. to 32,100 cwts. The average declared value per cwt. decreased from R17-3 to R16-10.

Saltpetre.

Exports of coffee increased by 11 per cent in quantity and 33 per cent in value from 218,000 cwts. valued at R1,57 lakhs to 242,000 cwts. valued at R2,09 lakhs. The coffee crop of the season 1923-24 was estimated at 23 million lbs. on an area of 130,000 acres and there was also a good crop in 1924-25. The Brazilian crop of 1924-25 turned out a failure owing to bad weather experienced during the flowering season. Consequently, in spite of the abundant coffee crop of the previous year there was a shortage in the world's visible coffee supplies which caused a considerable rise in prices and stimulated exports from India. In spite of the rise in prices world consumption continued at a high level. The average declared value per cwt. increased from R72 in the preceding year to R86. The United Kingdom was the best customer, as in the preceding year, and took 75,300 cwts. as compared with 73,400 cwts. in 1923-24. The shipments to France also increased from 63,100 cwts. to 67,700 cwts. and to Germany from 11,500 cwts. to 21,500 cwts. Of the other Continental countries the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy increased their takings, while Norway took less. Exports to Mesopotamia increased from 10,300 cwts. to 11,700 cwts. and to the Bahrein Islands from 5,800 cwts. to 10,300 cwts., while Arabia took 1,800 cwts. as compared with 7,900 cwts. in 1923-24. Shipments to Australia also decreased.

Coffee.

Raw hemp increased by 46 per cent in quantity and 126 per cent in value from 459,000 cwts. valued at R76½ lakhs to 669,000 cwts. valued at R1,73 lakhs in 1924-25. Belgium was the best customer as in the two preceding years and took 295,000 cwts. or 44 per cent of the total quantity exported as compared with 193,000 cwts. or 42 per cent in 1923-24. The shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany also increased from 106,000 cwts. and 33,000 cwts., respectively, to 158,000 cwts. and 85,000 cwts. Italy reduced her demands from 40,000 cwts. to 37,000 cwts., while the United States took 11,500 cwts. as compared with 11,000 cwts. in 1923-24. Exports to France also increased from 47,000 cwts. to 55,000 cwts.

Hemp, raw.

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards further increased in the year under review by 19 per cent in quantity from 235,000 tons to 279,000 tons and by 24 per cent in value from R1,28 to R1,59 lakhs. Rice bran accounted for nearly 95 per cent of the total quantity shipped. The United Kingdom took 77 per cent of the total quantity of rice bran exported as compared with 57 per cent in the preceding year and the Straits Settlements 12 per cent as compared with 24 per cent. Shipments to Germany decreased to 15,100 tons from 24,200 tons in 1923-24.

Fodder, bran and pollards.

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 3,365 chests (5,268 cwts.) valued at R1,47 lakhs as compared with 6,130 chests (9,042 cwts.) valued at R2,66 lakhs in the preceding year. All countries received smaller supplies except Persia. Siam decreased her imports from 1,600 chests to 1,300 chests, Indo-China from 2,710 chests to 1,145 chests, Java from 900 chests to 300 chests and Japan from 100 chests to 50 chests, while Persia received 495 chests as compared with 396 chests in the preceding year. The shipments to British Borneo on private account decreased to 75 chests from 179 chests but 48 chests were also shipped by Government and from the 1st December, 1924, opium required for consumption in Sarawak is being sold direct to the Government of Sarawak by the Government of India. Exports by Government increased from 2,566 chests (5,642 cwts.) to 3,592 chests (7,719 cwts.). The shipments to the Straits Settlements increased from 2,325 chests to 2,700 chests and Hongkong received 240 chests as in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom were 573 chests and 30 chests were sent to Ceylon. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Siam, Java and British Borneo were consigned direct to the Governments of these countries and the balance was covered by certificates from the Governments of the countries concerned that the consignments had been approved by them and were for legitimate purposes. The highest price per chest was R6,455 realised in August 1924 and the lowest R4,500 in June 1924 and in January 1925. Demand which had been steady up to September fell away after that month.

Opium.

The area tapped in 1924 was 81,900 acres and the yield was 15½ million lbs. as compared with 73,900 acres and 14½ million lbs. in 1923. Exports of rubber further increased in the year under review by 17 per cent in quantity and by 25 per cent in value and amounted to 18 million lbs. valued at R1,43 lakhs as compared with 15½ million lbs. valued at R1,14½ lakhs in the preceding year. General restriction of production and the smallness of available stocks in Europe and America led to a steady demand and rising prices. From July 1924 till the end of the year under review rubber prices advanced steadily. The average declared value of exports per lb. increased from 11 annas 10 pies to 12 annas 8 pies in 1924-25. The United Kingdom increased her demands from 7½ million lbs. to over 8½ million lbs. Her share in the total exports was 48 per cent as in the preceding year. Ceylon took nearly 4 million lbs. or 22 per cent of the total, the Straits Settlements 3½ million lbs. or 19 per cent and the United States 1¾ million lbs. or nearly 10 per cent. Madras had 52 per cent of the trade and Burma 48 per cent.

Rubber.

Despite the falling away of Chinese and Japanese demand, the shipments of paraffin wax increased from 25,100 tons, valued at R1,14 lakhs, to 29,900 tons, valued at R1,36½ lakhs, in 1924-25. This was mainly due to increased takings by the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 3,600 tons in 1923-24 to 9,300 tons, those to Chile from *nil* to 800 tons, and those to Belgium from 2,100 tons to 2,800 tons. China and Japan, which took 4,700 tons and 5,200 tons respectively in 1923-24, took only 2,300 tons and 3,600 tons in the year under review. The Union of South Africa took 2,300 tons. Portuguese East Africa 2,400 tons, France 1,300 tons, Australia 900 tons, New Zealand 600 tons, and the United States nearly 800 tons.

Paraffin wax.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances increased from 75,900 tons valued at R1,32 lakhs to 77,100 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs in the year under review. Myrobalans represented 87 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances shipped and showed a small increase in quantity from 66,200 tons to nearly 67,000 tons and the value rose by 9 per cent from R73 to R79 lakhs. The increase in exports was mainly due to larger shipments from Bombay as bad crops reduced the Bengal supplies. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 29,400 tons to 32,700 tons and Germany from 7,200 tons to 8,200 tons while the United States of America reduced her demands from 16,300 tons to 11,400 tons. Exports to Belgium increased from 3,100 tons to 3,600 tons and to France from 5,100 tons to 5,700 tons. Japan, Sweden and the Netherlands took more than in the preceding year while Australia and Italy reduced their demands. The shipments of myrobalan extracts, entirely from Bengal, decreased from 3,100 tons valued at R8,41,000 to 2,100 tons valued at R5,36,000. The United Kingdom took 1,200 tons as compared with 1,800 tons in 1923-24.

Myrobalans.

Cutch and gambier increased from 2,300 tons valued at R9,53,000 to 2,700 tons valued at R11,40,000. The United Kingdom, France and Italy increased their demands, while shipments to the United States were reduced. Germany and the Netherlands also showed some improvement. The exports of turmeric also increased from 2,500 tons valued at R16 lakhs to nearly 3,600 tons valued at R23 lakhs. There were larger exports to the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements and the United States of America.

The total yield of indigo in 1924-25 was estimated at 19,100 cwts., on an area of 101,900 acres, as compared with 36,200 cwts. on an area of 186,300 acres in the previous season—a decrease of 47 per cent. Natural indigo which received an artificial stimulus from war conditions, is now again feeling severely the competition of synthetic dyes, particularly those from Germany. The total exports were less than one-half of the shipments in the preceding year and amounted to 3,300 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs, as compared with 6,700 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1923-24. The fall was most marked in the case of Japan, in which country there was in the year under review a price-cutting competition between German and American synthetic dyes, a development which inevitably reduced the demand for the natural indigo markedly. That country's takings fell from 2,189 cwts. in 1923-24 to 647 cwts. Shipments to Egypt fell similarly from 1,631 cwts. to 685 cwts. The United Kingdom and Persia reduced their purchases to 473 cwts. and 212 cwts., respectively, from 790 cwts. and 984 cwts. in the preceding year, while Mesopotamia took 809 cwts. as compared with 640 cwts. in 1923-24. The price per unit of colour per Fy. maund was R3-12 up to 68 per cent and R4-4 over 68 per cent during the year.

Indigo.

There was a noticeable increase in the exports of unmanufactured tobacco by 31 per cent in quantity and by 24 per cent in value from 33 million lbs. valued at R96 lakhs to 43 million lbs. valued at R1,18½ lakhs. The Netherlands was the best customer, as in the preceding year, and took 12·2 million lbs. as compared with 8·3 million lbs. in 1923-24. The United Kingdom and Hongkong raised their demands from 5·4 and 2·6 million lbs. respectively to 8·2 and 5·5 million lbs. The shipments to Aden and the Straits Settlements also showed small increases from 5 and 3·6 million lbs. respectively, to 5·8 and 3·7 million lbs. Germany reduced her demands from 4·7 to 2·2 million lbs. and the Federated Malaya States from 1·3 to 1·2 million lbs. Belgium and Japan took more than in the preceding year.

Tobacco.

Exports of manufactured coir increased from 31,000 tons valued at R1,02 lakhs to 36,000 tons valued at R1,21 lakhs in 1924-25. Germany was the largest purchaser in the year under review and took 10,300 tons, or 28 per cent of the total quantity shipped, as compared with 5,400 tons in 1923-24. The United Kingdom showed a small decrease from 8,600 tons to 8,100 tons. Shipments to the Netherlands and Italy increased, while the United States took less than in the preceding year. There were also small decreases in the quantities exported to Belgium and France.

Coir manufactures.

Exports of teakwood showed a further increase in the year under review from 40,100 cubic tons valued at R1,07 lakhs in 1923-24 to 47,500 cubic tons valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom took 25,000 cubic tons or 53 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 22,700 cubic tons or 56 per cent in the preceding year. Ceylon and the Union of South Africa raised their demands to 6,100 and 4,200 cubic tons, respectively, as compared with about 4,000 cubic tons each in 1923-24. Portuguese East Africa, Germany, Mauritius and the Netherlands took more than in the preceding year, while the United States of America reduced her takings.

Teakwood.

Exports of spices decreased from 311,000 cwts. valued at R1,11 lakhs to 275,000 cwts. valued at R1,07 lakhs. Chillies fell from R43 to R38 lakhs. Ceylon took more chillies, while the shipments to the Straits Settlements were reduced. The pepper crop was slightly poorer than last season, but prices were higher. The quantity of pepper shipped decreased from 90,100 cwts. to 87,600 cwts. while the value increased from R27¾ to R30 lakhs. Italy increased her demands from 20,600 cwts. to 36,500 cwts., but the shipments to the United States decreased from 37,500 cwts. to 20,100 cwts. Exports of cardamoms were reduced. The quantity of ginger exported decreased, while the value showed a small improvement.

Spices.

There was a further increase in the exports of mica in the year under review from 79,000 cwts. valued at R86 lakhs to 82,000 cwts. valued at R1,03 lakhs. Mica splittings increased from 64,500 cwts. valued at R67½ lakhs to 68,800 cwts. valued at R69½ lakhs. Mica in blocks showed a small decrease in quantity from 14,500 cwts. to 13,400 cwts. while the value increased from R19 to R33 lakhs. These figures should not be regarded of course as evidence of the relative prices during the two years, owing to the large range of sizes and qualities involved. The United Kingdom increased her demands and took 5,100 cwts. of mica in blocks and 28,900 cwts. of splittings, as compared with 3,400 cwts. and 17,100 cwts. respectively in 1923-24. Germany increased her takings from 5,600 cwts. to 8,800 cwts., while the United States of America which was the biggest purchaser in the two preceding years reduced her demands from 47,200 cwts. to 33,800 cwts. Japan took more than in 1923-24, but France took less.

Mica.

The exports of coal increased markedly from 132,500 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 228,100 tons, valued at R37 lakhs in the year under review. The shipments were mostly to Ceylon, which took 90 per cent of the total quantity exported, amounting to 206,300 tons valued at R33 lakhs as compared with 109,100 tons valued at nearly R18 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments to the Straits Settlements decreased from 22,300 tons to 10,700 tons. These figures of exports exclude bunker coal. Shipments of coke increased from 31 tons to 1,173 tons. The production of coal in India was reported to be 21,177,000 tons in 1924 as compared with 19,657,000 tons in 1923 and 19,011,000 tons in 1922. Coal prices fell steadily, the Deshurghar pit-head figure falling from R11-8 in April 1924 to R8-8 in March 1925.

Coal and coke.

These export figures are much below the pre-war average of 825,000 tons valued at R75 lakhs. Imports are rather less than before the war—448,000 tons in 1924-25 and 592,000 tons in 1923-24 as compared with 532,000 tons in 1913-14 and 643,000 tons in 1912-13. The supplies of coal to ports for bunkers are considerably less than before the war —an average of 626,000 tons in the three years 1922-23 to 1924-25 as compared with 943,000 tons in the three years 1911-12 to 1913-14—this is partly due to the increase in the number of oil-driven vessels. At the same time the total number of coal mines * in India has increased from 527 in 1912 to 846 in 1924 and the total production from 14·7 million tons in 1912 to 21·2 million tons in 1924—an additional outturn of 6½ million tons.

Postal articles not specified.

The head " postal articles not specified " in the import returns excludes the following items of imports by post, including letter packets (registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, which have, since the 1st of April, 1922 been included with their appropriate heads and sub-heads in the import trade returns: (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, and (*e*) cinematograph films.

The value of the imports of " postal articles not specified " was R3,28 lakhs in 1924-25 as compared with R3,44 lakhs in 1923-24. The share of the United Kingdom was 79 per cent, Ceylon and Italy 4 per cent each, and Hongkong, Japan and Germany about 3 per cent each.

The value of articles exported by post was R2,64 lakhs as compared with R2,47 lakhs in 1923-24. The United Kingdom took 26 per cent of the exports, Ceylon 19, France 14, Dutch Borneo 8, the Straits Settlements 7, Hongkong 6 and Persia, Kenya Colony, and Mesopotamia about 3 per cent each.

Re-exports.

The total value of the re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to R13½ crores in 1924-25 as compared with R13 crores in 1923-24 and R15 crores in 1922-23. There were important increases in cotton raw (+R1,05 lakhs), wool raw (+R33 lakhs), hides and skins raw (+R42 lakhs), wool manufactures (+R12 lakhs) and spices (+R10 lakhs), while there were noticeable decreases in sugar, 16 D.S. and above (—R69 lakhs), cotton manufactures (—R28 lakhs), oils (—R21 lakhs) and tanned hides and skins (—R10 lakhs). The quantity of sugar, 16 D.S.and above re-exported decreased further in the year under review by 39 per cent from 35,800 tons to 22,000 and the value by 43 per cent from R1,61 to R91 lakhs. The United Kingdom took only 50 tons as compared with 6,151 tons and 15,708 tons respectively, in the two preceding years. Mesopotamia, Aden and Ceylon also reduced their purchases to 3,600 tons, 600 tons and 900 tons, respectively, while there were small increases in the shipments to the Bahrein Islands, Persia and Zanzibar. There were no re-exports of sugar to Java, Egypt, and France. The re-exports of raw cotton, almost entirely East African, increased from 6,753 tons to 11,829 tons of which Japan took 7,828 tons and the United Kingdom 3,129 tons, as compared with 3,884 tons and 2,376 tons, respectively, in 1923-24. The re-exports of cotton twist and yarn fell by 37 per cent in quantity from 1,543,000 lbs. to 966,000 lbs. This fall was mainly due to the re-exports to Persia falling from 1,103,000 lbs. to 627,000 lbs. Cotton piecegoods re-exported also decreased in quantity from 61 million yards to 54 million yards and in value from R2,54 to R2,34 lakhs, on account of smaller shipments of grey goods which fell from 41 to 33 million yards. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods to Aden amounted only to 7½ million yards as compared with 13 million yards in 1923-24. The shipments to Arabia and Persia also decreased to 8 and 6 million yards, respectively, from 9 and 6½ million yards in the preceding year. Mesopotamia slightly increased her purchases from 7½ to nearly 8 million yards and there were increased shipments to the Bahrein Islands, Ceylon, and Portuguese East Africa. Kenya Colony took 5½ million yards as compared with 7 million yards in 1923-24. Re-exports of raw wool increased owing to a strong demand at high prices, from 11 million lbs. valued at R75 lakhs, to 13½ million lbs., valued at R1,08 lakhs, in 1924-25. The United Kingdom took 11¾ million lbs. or 87 per cent of the total shipments as compared with nearly 9½ million lbs. in 1923-24. The United States also showed a small increase from 1,578,000 lbs. to 1,718,000 lbs. Re-exports of woollen manufactures increased in value from R95 to R1,06½ lakhs. These consisted chiefly of Persian carpets and the increase was due to larger exports to the United States of America which took R33 lakhs as compared with R19 lakhs in the preceding year. The exports to the United Kingdom and European Turkey were valued at R47 and R19½ lakhs, respectively, as compared with R49 and R17 lakhs in 1923-24. Raw skins re-exported further increased in value in the year under review from R98 to R1,40 lakhs due chiefly to larger re-exports to the United Kingdom which took R1,15 lakhs' worth as compared with R87 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States also increased her demands from R3 to R12½ lakhs. Re-exports of dressed skins (chiefly fur skins) which had risen abnormally in 1923-24 fell in the year under review from R28 lakhs to R19 lakhs owing to a reduction in demand from the United Kingdom.

Bombay increased her share in the total re-export trade from 70 to 73 per cent, Karachi had 18 per cent of the trade and Bengal 5 per cent as compared with 19 and 8 per cent, respectively, in 1923-24. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the trade were the United Kingdom 31, Japan 12, Persia 7·6, Arabia and the United States 5·7 each, Mesopotamia 5·5, Ceylon 4·2, Aden 3·6 and Kenya Colony and the Bahrein Islands 3 per cent each.

Government Stores.

The value of the imports of Government stores further decreased in the year under review by nearly 30 per cent from R9,57 to R6,74 lakhs. Railway plant and rolling-stock decreased from R2,28 to R1,29½ lakhs (largely owing to reduced importations by the North-Western Railway under its changed stores policy), stationery from R56 to R29 lakhs, and hardware and cutlery from R52 to R28½ lakhs. Other important decreases were in drugs, medicines and narcotics (mainly cinchona bark and quinine salts), instruments and apparatus, leather manufactures, machinery and millwork, telegraph materials and cotton manufactures, while vehicles (excluding locomotives for railways) and

* Excluding non-act mines.

metals (chiefly iron and steel) showed improvement. The value of the exports of Indian produce on Government account increased from R1,28 to R1,54 lakhs, due to larger exports of opium which increased in value from R79 to R1,13 lakhs. Grain, pulse and flour exported on Government account further decreased in the year under review from R9 to R6 lakhs, due mainly to smaller shipments of wheat flour. The value of the re-exports on Government account amounted to R53 lakhs as compared with R19 lakhs in 1923-24 and R55½ lakhs in 1922-23.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade in 1924-25.

The following tables illustrate the direction of India's trade in 1924-25 in two different aspects. Tables A. B, and C show the shares of various countries in the total trade of India and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities so as to indicate the shares of the chief countries interested in each. The main features are also illustrated in the two graphs prefixed to this Review (see Chart No. 8).

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	— 59	70	140	—70	91	132	— 41	102	133	—31
Other British Possessions	36	11	+ 25	58	16	+ 42	50	15	+ 35	52	21	+31
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	— 34	128	156	— 28	141	147	— 6	154	154	—
Europe	85	30	+ 55	70	29	+ 41	95	31	+ 64	106	39	+ 67
United States of America	22	5	+ 17	35	13	+ 22	34	13	+ 21	35	14	+ 21
Japan	23	5	+ 18	41	14	+ 27	51	14	+ 37	57	17	+ 40
Other Foreign countries	25	15	+ 10	40	20	+ 20	41	23	+ 18	46	23	+ 23
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	186	76	+110	221	81	+140	244	93	+151
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+ 66	314	282	+ 82	362	228	+134	398	247	+151

TABLE B.

	IMPORTS			
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	60·2	57·8	54·1
Germany	6·9	5·1	5·2	6·8
Java	5·8	5·5	6·2	6·3
Japan	2·6	6·2	6·1	6·9
United States of America	2·6	5·7	5·7	5·7
Belgium	2·3	2·7	2·4	2·7
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·1	·5	·4
Straits Settlements	1·8	1·9	2·2	2·0
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	1·6	1·1	1·1
France	1·5	·8	1·0	1·0
Mauritius	1·3	·4	...	1·5
Italy	1·2	·9	1·2	1·6
China	·9	1·2	1·5	1·1
Netherlands	·8	·9	1·0	1·2
Australia	·5	·4	·5	·3
Hongkong	·5	·6	·5	·5
Dutch Borneo	·4	·2	·5	·3
Ceylon	·4	·6	·6	·6
Switzerland	·3	·5	·7	·7
East Africa and Zanzibar	·3	·8	1·4	2·0

TABLE C.

	EXPORTS.			
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	22·4	25·0	25·5
Germany	10·6	7·2	6·1	7·1
Japan	9·1	13·0	14·2	14·3
United States of America	8·7	11·1	9·4	8·8
France	7·1	5·0	5·5	5·3
Belgium	4·8	3·6	3·8	3·9
Austria and Hungary	4·0	·4	·4	·2
Ceylon	3·6	4·1	3·6	3·7
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	3·5	1·8	1·5
Italy	3·1	3·3	6·0	5·9
Hongkong	3·1	2·2	1·3	·9
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·6	2·4	2·1
China	2·3	4·4	2·9	2·4
Central and South America	2·2	1·5	1·9	2·1
Netherlands	1·7	1·5	1·6	2·0
Australia	1·6	1·7	1·8	1·8
East Africa and Zanzibar	1·0	·8	1·1	1·2
Russia	·9	..	..	..
Spain	·8	1·0	1·0	1·5
Java	·8	1·0	1·0	·7

TABLE D—IMPORTS.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE			MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	192 25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Pe cer
United Kingdom	69·9	67·1	63·0	89·8	84·9	84·1	57·2	46·9	40·1	71·3	26·2	29·3	93·0	94·1	89·0	75·3	68·2	65
United States	2·6	4·1	3·6	3·3	10·2	9·5	9·7	16·4	15·6	15·1	35·3	35·5	..	1·5	2·8	8·0	11·7	11
Germany	14·5	6·4	7·7	5·6	2·3	3·5	18·2	21·0	26·9	..	..	..	3·0	·4	1·2	8·2	10·6	14
Belgium	11·5	18·7	19·6	..	·5	·5	..	..	..	4·5	1·7	1·2	·7	1·8	3·0	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	5·8	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	·6	1·1	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·5	2·4	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·2	3·1	..	..	..	2·2	2·1	2
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·1	27·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	1·5	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	96·3	93·9	98·7	97·9	97·6	86·6	90·1	88·0	95·4	96·9	98·1	99·6	99·3	96·0	94·3	94·3	94
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	17,94	18,93	7,76	19,13	14,74	3,95	4,42	4,99	1,53	2,81	3,21	10,03	11,72	6,08	1,82	3,26	3,(

—	Cotton manufactures			Silk manufactures			Sugar			Liquors			Mineral oils			Paper		
United Kingdom	90·1	81·9	80·5	9·0	4·0	3·5	1·8	1·1	1·0	62·9	63·7	59·4	5·7	2·9	2·7	56·0	49·2	42·9
United States	·4	·4	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·1	54·4	59·9	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·3	·5	..	..	..	·1	1·3	2·9	10·7	9·9	11·0	..	..	..	17·0	18·0	21·1
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·6	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1·8	12·4	13·8	46·8	40·9	47·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7·8	4·7	2·4	..	..	..	18·8	15·6	18·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	·8	1·0	6·1	11·7	10·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	1·4	1·2	..	..	..	..	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	..	..	20·6	34·6	28·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	89·5	78·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	·4	17·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·7	18·7	16·1	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·8	14·8	11·3	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	9·5	8·9
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	4·9	4·6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·5	97·2	97·4	90·3	95·9	92·7	90·6	93·0	96·3	92·4	89·2	88·4	87·3	85·8	90·0	81·1	81·1	77·5
Total value of trade R(lakhs)	66,30	67,48	82,32	3,10	3,40	3,71	14,96	15,45	20,90	2,24	3,15	3,28	4,12	8,40	9,35	1,59	2,71	3,03

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.
† Includes Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

TABLE E—Exports.

—	Tea			Jute (raw)			Jute manufactures			Cotton (raw)			Oil seeds			Food Grains			Hides and skins (raw and tanned)		
	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	88·4	89·2	38·0	23·1	24·8	6·3	7·4	6·6	3·5	8·7	5·0	22·2	29·9	24·1	26·7	20·5	25·8	25·9	40·7	47·5
Canada	4·3	3·2	2·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3·1	·9	1·0	..	..	..	10·6	10·0	10·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	11·1	..	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkey Asiatic and Mesopotamia	1·2	2·0	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	·7	1·7	1·6	11·9	12·3	8·5	41·5	40·2	37·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	14·1	11·8	24·3	24·3	18·2
Ceylon	1·6	·7	·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	25·6	27·4	..	..	..	14·6	6·7	4·9	16·0	7·5	7·4	7·8	13·8	12·9	20·3	11·6	12·6
France	..	..	..	9·9	10·9	11·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·4	29·6	27·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	7·9	7·2	..	..	..	7·7	15·2	14·8	5·0	9·8	14·7	..	..	..	5·3	5·7	5·3
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	8·5	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	2·3	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	·5	1·2	2·0	47·2	43·2	50·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·3	7·3	6·0	16·0	6·4	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·7	7·0	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	6·0	7·8	..	..	..	3·3	2·9	3·3
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·7	6·3	5·4	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	·8	1·7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	96·9	97·2	87·1	79·8	79·6	71·8	69·6	68·6	85·0	88·1	89·5	91·6	89·2	88·6	52·7	54·7	55·9	81·9	86·0	88·6
Total value of trade R(lakhs)	14,98	31,64	33,39	30,83	20,00	29,09	28,27	42,28	51,77	41,04	98,47	91,23	25,65	29,82	33,17	45,14	50,87	65,06	15,95	12,81	13,92

It will be seen from Table A that India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all countries with which she deals in large quantities excepting the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. There is, however, a tendency on the part of the United Kingdom to purchase more and more from India, her best customer thus reducing the excess of imports over exports from R70 crores in 1922-23 to R41 crores in 1923-24 and R31 crores in 1924-25. And it is interesting to note that the figure of the year under review was less by R4 crores than the corresponding average during the pre-war quinquennium, and it will be noted further that India's import and export trade with the rest of the British Empire, including the United Kingdom, exactly balanced each other in 1924-25, as compared with an excess of imports of 34 crores in 1913-14.

Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the percentage shares of the first twenty countries arranged in the order of their importance in 1913-14. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the import trade fell from 57·8 in 1923-24 to 54·1 in 1924-25, while her share in the export trade showed a slight increase from 25 to 25·5 per cent. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and British Possessions in imports showed an increase from 6·7 per cent to 8·1 per cent, chiefly as the result of renewed importations of Mauritius sugar and larger arrivals of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. In exports their share fell slightly from 13·9 per cent to 13·2 per cent. The whole British Empire had 47·7 per cent of the total trade (62·2 per cent in imports and 38·7 per cent. in exports) as compared with 48·8 per cent (imports 64·5 per cent and exports 38·9 per cent) in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America in imports was 5·7 per cent, as in the two preceding years, while her share in exports has steadily declined from 11·1 per cent. in 1922-23 to 9·4 per cent in 1923-24 and 8·8 per cent in the year under review. The share of Japan in the export trade showed no appreciable change and remained at 14 per cent. On the import side her share increased owing to larger supplies of cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods. Germany's share in imports was 6·3 per cent as compared with 5·2 per cent in 1923-24 and 6·9 per cent in the pre-war year and in exports 7·1 per cent as compared with 6·9 per cent in the preceding year and 10·6 per cent in 1913-14. Belgium had 2·7 per cent of the import trade and 3·9 per cent of exports as compared with 2·4 and 3·8 per cent respectively, in 1923-24. There were larger importations of sugar from Java but at lower prices and consequently Java's share of the import trade was unchanged. The imports of sugar from Mauritius increased in the year under review and that colony had 1·5 per cent of the import trade as in the pre-war year. Large imports of Kenya cotton accounted for an increase in the share of East Africa in imports from 1·4 per cent in 1923-24 to 2 per cent in 1924-25.

Tables D and E illustrate the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. It will be observed that in iron and steel the United Kingdom lost ground, supplying 63 per cent only as compared with 67 per cent in the preceding year and 70 per cent in the pre-war year. The share of the United States although higher than before the war, decreased, as compared with the preceding year, while those of Belgium and Germany improved. In machinery the United Kingdom maintained her predominant position, although Germany improved her share somewhat, and the share of the United States decreased. Under hardware the share of the United Kingdom fell by 6·8 per cent to 40 per cent and here again Germany made substantial progress, at the expense of the

United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan, her share rising from 21 per cent in the preceding year to 26·9 per cent. In motor vehicles the United Kingdom made a recovery and had 29·3 per cent of the imports as against 26·2 per cent in the preceding year. The position of the United States and Canada remained stationary at 35 and 27 per cent respectively, while Continental countries, *e.g.*, Italy, France and Belgium decreased slightly, their shares being 3, 2 and 1 per cent respectively. Under railway plant and rolling stock the share of the United Kingdom fell from 94·1 per cent in the preceding year to 89 per cent in the year under review. United States, Belgium and Germany secured 2·8, 3 and 1·2 per cent, respectively of the trade in 1924-25 or 1·3, 1·2 and 0·8 per cent more than in the preceding year. Under 'Instruments' Germany considerably improved her position at the expense of the United Kingdom while the shares of other countries remained practically unchanged. In cotton manufactures, the share of the United Kingdom decreased by 1·4 per cent to 80·5 from 81·9 per cent in the preceding year, while there was a corresponding increase in the share of Japan from 12·4 to 13·8 per cent. Japan made a recovery in silk manufactures and her share rose from 40·9 to 47·7 per cent, while China's share fell from 34·6 to 28·6 per cent. There was also a decrease in the share of Italy from 11·7 to 10·5 per cent. Java's share in sugar fell from 89·5 to 73·9 per cent owing to the re-entry of Mauritius into the market which had 17·4 per cent of the trade as compared with 0·4 per cent in the preceding year and 16·9 per cent in the pre-war year. In liquors the share of the United Kingdom again decreased while those of France and Germany improved. The United States increased her share in mineral oils from 54·4 per cent to 59·9 per cent in 1924-25; the share of Persia also showed an increase while that of Borneo decreased. In paper Germany improved her position at the expense of the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden.

Turning now to the exports (Table E), the United Kingdom, always the foremost customer of Indian tea further increased her share of that trade from 88 to 89·2 per cent. At the same time Canada's share fell to 2·5 per cent as compared with 3·2 and 4·3 per cent in 1923-24 and 1913-14. Direct trade with Russia has not yet assumed any importance. In raw jute the shares of Germany and the United Kingdom rose from 25·6 and 23·1 per cent in 1923-24 to 27·4 and 24·8 per cent respectively, in the year under review. France also increased her share, but the share of the United States decreased from 12·3 per cent in 1923-24 to 8·5 per cent. In jute manufactures there was a noticeable decrease in the share of the United States from 40·2 to 37·4 per cent. Australia, the Argentine, Java, and Japan showed small increases while the United Kingdom reduced her share. Under raw cotton, Japan absorbed more than 50 per cent of the trade as compared with 43 per cent in the preceding year. The shares of all the other principal purchasers, with the exception of China, decreased; that of the United Kingdom fell from 8·7 per cent in 1923-24 to 5 per cent in 1924-25. In oilseeds the share of Italy rose from 9·8 to 14·7 per cent, while the shares of the United Kingdom and France fell from 29·9 and 29·6 per cent to 24·1 and 27·8 per cent. In foodgrains the United Kingdom made considerable advance to regain her pre-war position, taking 25·8 per cent of the exports as compared with 20·5 per cent in 1923-24, and correspondingly the shares of Ceylon and Germany fell from 14·1 and 13·8 per cent to 11·8 and 12·9 per cent. In hides and skins the United States lost ground considerably, while the United Kingdom and to a less extent Germany made progress at her expense. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 40·7 to 47·5 per cent, as compared with 25·9 per cent before the War, and that of the United States, which rose from 24·3 in 1913-14 to 34·1 per cent in 1921-22 has since fallen steadily and stood at 18·2 per cent in 1924-25.

The British Empire.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following table :—

Countries	Imports				Exports			
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,40,05	1,31,60	1,33,45	58,35	70,40	90,40	1,01,70
Ceylon	81	1,44	1,29	1,36	9,04	13,00	13,17	14,17
Straits Settlements	3,42	4,48	4,93	4,86	6,79	8,11	8,52	8,32
Hongkong	98	1,45	1,06	1,13	7,82	6,85	4,66	3,48
Egypt	(a)	61	—	—	(a)	3,66	—	—
South Africa	23	82	77	59	1,20	2,44	2,16	2,66
Mauritius	2,53	1,02	9	3,67	1,26	2,37	1,75	1,89
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	1,93	2,65	4,32	1,02	2,49	2,26	2,31
Canada	1	65	90	99	1,43	2,20	2,43	2,28
Australia	92	97	1,07	76	4,10	5,48	5,74	7,14
New Zealand	..	..	..	14	56	63	88	76
Other countries	1,20	2,91	2,60	2,22	2,82	10,37	3,79	9,30
Total British Empire	1,28,07	1,56,33	1,46,96	1,53,49	94,39	1,28,00	1,40,76	1,54,01

(a) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16 and again transferred to foreign countries from 1923-24. The figures for 1913-14 are R30 lakhs for imports and R2,27 lakhs for exports.

The United Kingdom.

The value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed an increase of nearly R2 crores in the year under review from R131½ crores to R133½ crores. The value in 1913-14 was R117½ crores. The value of the exports thereto also increased by over R11 crores and amounted to R101¾ crores as compared with R 90½ crores in the preceding year and R58 crores in 1913-14. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, accounted for over 49 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United Kingdom and increased to R66 crores as compared with R55 crores and R59 crores, respectively, or 42 per cent each, in the two preceding years. The other important groups, namely, metal and manufactures, machinery, and railway plant and rolling stock were valued at R32 crores or 24 per cent of the total imports, as compared with R42 crores or 32 per cent in 1923-24. Imports of cotton piecegoods increased by 22 per cent both in quantity and value in the year under review and amounted to 1,614 million yards, valued at R60 crores as compared with 1,319 million yards, valued at R49 crores in the preceding year. The most important increases, were in grey and bleached piecegoods. The imports of iron and steel increased in quantity from 429,000 tons to 439,000 tons while the value remained at R12 crores, as in 1923-24. Machinery and mill-work showed a further fall in the year

under review from R16 crores to R12 crores and imports of railway plant and rolling stock also fell considerably from R11 crores to R5½ crores. The improvement in the imports of instruments and apparatus, chiefly electrical, referred to in last year's review, was not maintained and the value showed a decrease of R25½ lakhs or 11 per cent from R2,24 lakhs to R1,98½ lakhs and hardware also fell from R2,07½ lakhs to R2,00 lakhs. The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported increased from 35,000 tons to 36,000 tons, while the value showed a small decrease from R1,33 to R130 lakhs. In liquors also the quantity rose from 2½ million gallons to 2¾ million gallons, while the value fell from R2,00 lakhs to R1,95 lakhs. Tobacco, chiefly cigarettes, were valued at R1,40 lakhs and chemicals at R1,30 lakhs, as compared with R1,75 lakhs and R1,35 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year, while soap improved from R1,11 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. Coal and coke also showed a small increase from 89,000 tons, valued at R33½ lakhs, to 123,000 tons, valued at R41 lakhs. There were noticeable increases in the imports of wollen piecegoods (+ R48 lakhs), piecegoods of mixed cotton and artificial silk (+ R25 lakhs), tea chests (+ R26 lakhs), provisions (+ R24 lakhs), raw cotton (+ R22 lakhs), motor cars (+ R15½ lakhs) cycles (+ R19 lakhs) and raw wool (+ R14 lakhs), while there were important decreases in synthetic dyes (- R19 lakhs), copper (— R47 lakhs), and parts of ships (— R54 lakhs).

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R29¾ crores), foodgrains (R16¾ crores), raw and manufactured jute (R10½ crores), seeds (R8 crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R6½ crores), raw cotton and raw wool (R4½ crores each) and lac (R1½ crores). These articles combined represented 81 per cent of the exports to that destination as in the preceding year. The quantity of tea exported to the United Kingdom increased by one per cent from 296 million lbs. to 299 million lbs., while the value rose by 6 per cent from R28 to R29¾ crores. Shipments of foodgrains rose again in the year under review from 795,000 tons valued at R10½ crores, to 1,190,000 tons, valued at R16¾ crores, due chiefly to larger exports of wheat and barley. Wheat increased from 492,000 tons to 754,000 tons and barley from 97,000 tons to 218,000 tons. Rice also improved from 67,000 tons to 102,000 tons. Raw jute increased by 10 per cent in quantity from 156,600 tons to 172,800 tons, while the value rose on account of higher prices by 56 per cent from R4,62 to R7,23 lakhs. Jute gunny bags increased in number from 40¾ to 42 millions and in value from R1,78 to R2,03 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported showed a small increase from 66 to 66¾ million yards and the value rose from R1,28 to R1,37 lakhs. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exported increased by R2,88 lakhs from R7,76 to R10,64 lakhs. In seeds there was a decrease of over 11 per cent in quantity from 441,000 tons to 390,000 tons and of 10 per cent in value from R8,91 to R7,98 lakhs. Linseed decreased by 56,000 tons to 125,000 tons and rapeseed by 24,000 tons to 45,000 tons while shipments of castor, cotton seed and groundnuts improved. Raw hides and skins showed a small decrease in quantity from 2,600 tons to 2,450 tons while tanned hides and skins again increased in the year under review from 15,400 tons to 17,100 tons. The quantity of raw cotton exported decreased by 44 per cent from 290,000 bales to 162,000 bales and the value by 47 per cent from R8,57 to R4,53 lakhs. Raw wool increased from 34 million lbs. to 47 million lbs. while shipments of lac were reduced from 94,900 cwts., valued at R1,90 lakhs, to 83,900 cwts., valued at R1,61 lakhs. Shipments of coffee, myrobalans, rice bran, pig lead, mica, groundnut cake, paraffin wax, raw rubber and raw hemp increased while there were marked decreases in molasses from 32 thousand tons valued at R74 lakhs to 17½ thousand tons valued at R40½ lakhs and manganese ore (from 310 thousand tons valued at R64 lakhs to 195 thousand tons, valued at R45 lakhs).

Other British Possessions.

The total values of the imports from other British Possessions increased from R15 to R20 crores and of the exports from R50 to R52 crores.

Ceylon.—The value of the total trade with Ceylon increased from R14½ crores to R15½ crores. Imports from Ceylon are small and amounted in value to R1⅓ crores, about the same as in the preceding year, while exports increased from R13 crores to R14 crores. Betelnuts imported from Ceylon decreased in quantity from 149,000 cwts. to 123,000 cwts. and in value from R33 to R32½ lakhs. She sent less tea but more lead sheets for tea chests. The imports of copra which amounted to only 26 tons in the preceding year increased to 1,400 tons. As in 1923-24 she stood next to Germany in the rice trade and increased her purchases of rice, from 389,000 tons valued at R6⅓ crores to 403,000 tons valued at R7 crores. She took more coal, bones, pig lead, raw rubber, spices, tea, gunny bags and cloth, coloured cotton piecegoods, and teak-wood, but less wheat flour and pulse and raw cotton.

Straits Settlements.—The values of the imports from the Straits Settlements decreased from R4,93 to R4,86 lakhs and of the exports from R8,52 to R8,32 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts decreased from R1,68 to R1,57½ lakhs, while unwrought tin increased from R60½ to nearly R80 lakhs and provisions from R41 to R51 lakhs. She sent more canned fish and coloured cotton piecegoods but less mineral oil. The quantity of sugar, 16 D.S. and above, imported showed a small increase but the value decreased. Her purchases of rice increased from 202,400 tons to 208,600 tons. She took more gunny bags, wheatflour, and raw rubber but less rice bran, chillies, dressed sheep skins, coal, cotton twist and yarn and coloured cotton piecegoods. The exports of unmanufactured tobacco increased in quantity but decreased in value.

Hongkong.—The total value of the trade with Hongkong fell from R5,72 lakhs to R4,61 lakhs. Imports showed a small increase from R1,06 to R1,13 lakhs but exports fell from R4,66 to R3,48 lakhs. Her supplies of silk piecegoods increased from 408,000 yards valued at R8 lakhs to 675,000 yards valued at R11 lakhs. Raw silk also increased from R12 to R18½ lakhs while the quantity of sugar imported fell from 5,700 tons to 2,500 tons. Her takings of rice fell from 78,100 tons to 31,600 tons and of cotton twist and yarn from nearly 20 million lbs. to 14 million lbs. The number of gunny bags exported decreased from 9½ millions to nearly 8 millions but the value rose from R43¼ to nearly R46 lakhs.

Mauritius.—The total value of the imports from Mauritius increased from R9 lakhs to R3,66½ lakhs, due entirely to larger arrivals of sugar. The imports of Mauritius sugar were the largest on record since the pre-war year 1913-14 and amounted to 133,000 tons, valued at R3,64 lakhs, as compared with 1,300 tons valued at R6 lakhs in 1923-24, and 139,600 tons, valued at R2,51 lakhs in 1913-14. The value of exports also increased from R1,75 to R1,89 lakhs. She took more rice, wheat flour, and gunny bags but less cotton piecegoods.

Canada.—The total value of the trade with Canada decreased from R3,33 to R3,27 lakhs. Imports increased from R90 to R99 lakhs while exports fell from R2,43 to R2,28 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported from Canada increased from 3,290 to 3,956 and the value from R64½ to R65½ lakhs. Motor omnibuses also increased in number from 599 to 1,225. There were no imports of wood pulp or wooden railway sleepers in the year under review. The direct exports of tea to Canada fell from 12 millions lbs. to nearly 9 million lbs. and of gunny bags from 3 millions to 390,000, while shipments of gunny cloth improved from 62 million yards to 65½ million yards. It is difficult, however, to record the true extent of India's trade with Canada as a large proportion is entrepôt trade *viâ* the United States of America.

Union of South Africa.—The value of the imports from the Union of South Africa decreased from R77 to R59 lakhs while exports rose from R2.16 to R2,66 lakhs. Imports of coal from Natal decreased from 273,700 tons, valued at R69½ lakhs, to 201,800 tons, valued at R48 lakhs. Shipments of rice to the Union increased from 23,700 tons, valued at R45 lakhs, to 27,400 tons, valued at R52 lakhs. Gunny bags also increased from 15 millions, valued at R81 lakhs to 17 millions, valued at R1,12 lakhs.

Australia.—The total value of the trade with Australia increased from R6,81 to R7,90 lakhs. Imports decreased from R1,07 to R76 lakhs, while exports improved from R5,74 to R7,14 lakhs. Her supplies of coal decreased from 61,000 tons to 14,000 tons while she sent more condensed milk, jams and jellies and raw wool. There were no imports of wooden railway sleepers from Australia in 1924-25. The exports of gunny bags to Australia decreased in number from 79 millions to 73 millions but increased in value from R3,67½ to R4,57½ lakhs. She took more rice and linseed but less raw goat skins. The quantity of tea taken was about the same as in 1923-24 but the value increased.

Mesopotamia.—The value of the imports from Mesopotamia fell from R1,16 to R88 lakhs while exports rose from R3,10 to R3,31 lakhs. Imports of dates decreased from 49,500 tons, valued at R74 lakhs, to 42,600 tons, valued at R68 lakhs and of wheat from 11,000 tons, valued at R15 lakhs to 4.000 tons, valued at R5½ lakhs. She took more cotton piecegoods, rice, wheat flour, and indigo but less tea in the year under review.

Kenya Colony and Zanzibar.—The increase in the imports was mainly due to larger arrivals of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and of cloves from Zanzibar.

Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the imports from and exports to European and other foreign countries :—

Countries	Imports				Exports			
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	1	15	1	2,47	1	..	12
Sweden	52	1,13	1,33	1,20	42	25	28	36
Norway	23	82	68	65	5	38	38	59
Germany	12,67	11,89	11,89	15,47	26,42	22,64	25,11	28,09
Netherlands	1,55	2,22	2,28	2,98	4,42	4,08	5,96	8,06
Belgium	4,26	6,32	5,51	6,76	12,10	11,37	13,90	15,39
France	2,69	1,96	2,23	2,58	17,72	15,57	20,05	20,91
Spain	19	26	9	15	2,23	3,17	3,79	5,94
Switzerland	69	1,10	1,63	1,81	..	2	1	1
Italy	2,20	2,10	2,73	3,84	7,89	10,29	21,82	23,35
Austria	4,29	29	76	73	10,01	1,26	1,54	86
Hungary		..	42	31		..	..	..
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..	11	28	46	49
Other Countries	15	90	1,62	2,09	73	89	1,30	1,59
Total European Countries	29,51	29,00	31,32	38,58	84,57	70,21	94,60	1,05,76
Other Foreign Countries—								
Egypt (*a*)	30	—	52	64	2,27	—	2,98	6,32
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	2	..	2,94	5	9	15
Persia	71	1,75	1,76	2,23	1,41	3,55	3,18	3,63
Java	10,75	12,89	14,03	15,46	1,95	3,03	3,67	2,70
China	1,71	2,87	3,36	2,77	5,71	13,70	10,61	9,60
Japan	4,78	14,42	13,82	17,12	22,69	40,77	50,97	56.80
United States	4,79	13,18	12,83	14,07	21,85	34,92	34,04	35,00
Cuba	..	..	..	..	56	4,01	2,74	4,62
Argentine	..	..	..	..	3,14	3,16	3,81	5,03
Chile	..	..	..	..	1,06	38	1,61	1,86
Other Countries	2,06	2,27	2,99	2,27	6,34	12,55	12,85	12,69
Total other foreign countries	25,67	47,38	49,33	54,56	69,92	1,16,12	1,26,55	1,38,40

Japan.—Japan retained second place in India's foreign trade as in the preceding year. The total value of Indo-Japanese trade increased from R64¾ crores to R74 crores. Imports increased in value from nearly R14 crores to R17 crores and exports from R51 crores to R57 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, increased to R11⅓ crores or 66 per cent of the total import trade as compared with 8⅓ crores or 60 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported rose from 123 million yards to 155 million yards and the value from R4½ crores to R5¾ crores. It will be observed from the table in the margin that the importations of all descriptions of cotton piecegoods increased but especially those of grey and coloured goods. The imports of cotton twist and yarn also increased from 20 million lbs. to 32 million lbs. The imports of matches have steadily decreased since 1922-23 and amounted in the year under review to 3½ million gross valued at R40¾ lakhs, as compared with 5½ million gross, valued at R70 lakhs, in 1923-24. The value of silk manufactures imported rose from R1,39 to R1,77 lakhs, of which silk piecegoods accounted for R1,33 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware, umbrella fittings, camphor, and wood manufactures decreased, while apparel, haberdashery and millinery, brass, hardware, earthenware and porcelain and woollen piecegoods showed increases. Under exports, raw cotton accounted for 81 per cent of the total value as compared with 84 per cent in the preceding year. The shipments of raw cotton decreased in quantity by 3 per cent from 1,722,000 bales to 1,671.000 bales but increased in value by about 8 per cent from R42½ to nearly R46 crores. Rice further increased in the year under review by 96,000 tons to 224,000 tons and by R1,51 lakhs in value to R3,63 lakhs. Pig iron rose from 144,000 tons valued at R1,02 lakhs to 172,000 tons valued at R1.15 lakhs. In raw jute the quantity increased from 12,300 tons to 13,800 tons and the value from R35 to R50 lakhs. Gunny bags also increased by 7 millions in number and R54½ lakhs in value to 18½ millions valued at R1,05 lakhs. She took less rape seed, rape and sesamum cake, tanned sheep skins paraffin wax, and indigo but more pig lead and shellac in the year under review than in the preceding year.

In thousands of yards

	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Grey	7,108	90,037	96,936	109,839
White	58	2,375	2,307	4,484
Coloured, etc.	1,735	15,366	23,422	40,979

(*a*) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

United States.—The United States occupied the third place in India's foreign trade as in the three preceding years. The total value of the trade with that country increased by R2 crores to R49 crores. Imports rose from R13 crores to R14 crores and exports from R34 crores to R35 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were mineral oil (R5½ crores), machinery and millwork (R1½ crores), motor vehicles (R1 crore), and hardware and iron and steel (about three-quarters of a crore each). These five articles accounted for 68 per cent of the total value of the imports in the year under review as compared with 70 per cent in each of the three preceding years. The imports of mineral oils rose from 58 million gallons to 71 million gallons and in value from R4½ crores to R5½ crores. Machinery and millwork further decreased in value from R1,96 to R1,40 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel also fell from 18,200 tons valued at R72 lakhs to 16,900 tons valued at R69 lakhs. Motor cars increased in number from 2,865 to 3,106 and in value from R69½ to R73½ lakhs—this was however a small percentage increase as compared with the previous year which had more than doubled the figure of 1922-23. Imports of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries also increased while motor cycles showed a fall. Hardware improved from R72 to R78 lakhs. There were decreases under aniline dyes, electrical instruments, and cigarettes, while raw cotton, grey cotton piecegoods, provisions, and apparel improved. The value of railway plant and rolling stock imported was about the same as in the preceding year. Under exports, raw and manufactured jute (R22 crores), shellac (R3¼ crores), raw hides and skins (R2¼ crores), castor seed and raw cotton (R1 crore each) accounted for 84 per cent of the total value as compared with 86 per cent in 1923-24. The quantity of raw jute shipped decreased by 32 per cent from 87,200 tons to 59,300 tons, while the value (R2,46½ lakhs) was about the same as in 1923-24. Gunny cloth increased from 946 million yards, valued at R16 crores to 992 million yards valued at R18½ crores, while gunny bags fell from 33 millions valued at R85 lakhs to 25½ millions valued at R65½ lakhs. The value of raw and manufactured jute exported rose from R19½ crores to nearly R22 crores. The exports of raw hides and skins fell from 15,800 tons valued at R2,91 lakhs to 13,500 tons valued at R2,27 lakhs. Shellac showed a decrease of 29 per cent in quantity from 241,000 cwts. to 172,000 cwts. and of 32 per cent in value from R4,82 to R3,25 lakhs. The exports of castor seed decreased in quantity from 35,700 tons to 32,200 tons but rose in value from R95 lakhs to R100 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton fell from 7,700 tons to 5,900 tons. Direct shipments of tea showed a small increase from 5,869,000 lbs. to 6,209,000 lbs.

Germany.—Germany stood fourth in order of importance in India's foreign trade as in the two preceding years. The total value of Indo-German trade increased by R6½ crores or 18 per cent from R37 crores to R43½ crores. Imports increased by R3½ crores to R15½ crores and exports by R3 crores to R28 crores. As compared with the pre-war average imports showed an increase of R6 crores or 65 per cent and exports of R5¾ crores or about 26 per cent. The following figures show the extent of Indo-German trade during the past three years as compared with the pre-war average.

	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	11,89	11,89	15,47
Exports, including re-exports	22,36	22,64	25,11	28,09

It will be observed that the balance of trade remains steadily in India's favour. The favourable balance in the year under review was R12½ crores, as compared with R13 crores in 1923-24 and before the war. The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the past three years as compared with the pre-war averages :—

		Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Alizarine and aniline dyes	lbs (000)	11,671	9,853	11,139	13,583
	R (000)	77,20	1,82,68	1,79,88	1,91,13
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	90,000	60,800	87,600
	R (000)	1,55,02	1,78,57	1,14,80	1,64,76
Brass and Copper	Cwts.	188,000	128,000	207,000	401,000
	R (000)	94,97	83,16	1,25,40	2,24,50
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,12,40	92,97	1,33,64
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	78,58	43,55	50,93
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	44,34	43,09	38,96
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	665	889	1,123
	R (000)	13,14	19,71	22,59	27,72
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	70	93	94
	R (000)	5,43	8,00	8,08	748
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	739	988	1,223
	R (000)	19,41	28,29	31,17	36,03
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	44,800	110,600	200,800
	R (000)	7,15	10,28	22,61	34,87
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	30,70	48,91	64,25
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	28,10	42,25	55,61
Salt	Tons	57,800	56,300	24,900	34,300
	R (000)	9,46	17,49	6,72	9,33
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons.	1,700	9,000	5,100	21,700
	R (000)	3,42	37,18	19,64	61,15
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	19,41	26,70	32,66
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	3,97	4,83	6,41
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	173	846	1,515
	R (000)	22,30	2,15	7,54	16,09
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs (000)	9,843	47	892	2,129
	R (000)	53,28	56	7,34	17,47
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including twist and yarn	R (000)	83,71	9,82	23,16	42,30
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	204	317	446
	R (000)	15,89	4,73	5,63	8,67

It will be observed that as compared with the preceding year almost all the principal articles imported showed increases, with the exception of glass and glassware. Synthetic dyes increased by 21 per cent in quantity from 11 million lbs. to 13½ million lbs. and by 6 per cent in value from R1,80 to R1,91 lakhs. Iron and steel increased by about 44 per cent both in quantity and value; the quantity imported increased by nearly 27,000 tons to 87,600 tons and the value by R50 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs. Imports of hardware increased by R40½ lakhs to R1,33½ lakhs and of machinery and millwork by R7⅓ lakhs to R51 lakhs. The demand for light German beers has been steadily increasing and imports of liquors increased by R5 lakhs. There were also increases under paper and pasteboard (+R15 lakhs), woollen manufactures (+R13 lakhs), cotton manufactures, especially coloured piecegoods and blankets (+R19 lakhs). She also sent more beet sugar, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, wrought copper, cutlery, electrical instruments and apparatus, haberdashery and millinery, salt, and goods of silk mixed with other materials, but less stationery and cement than in the preceding year. As compared with the pre-war averages synthetic dyes show an increase both in quantity and value, while iron and steel shows a decrease in quantity but an increase in value. The values of the imports of hardware, machinery, paper and pasteboard, and glassware also exceeded the pre-war averages, while woollen and cotton manufactures and goods of silk mixed with other materials showed decreases. In beer both quantity and value increased while spirits showed a decrease in quantity with an increase in value.

The principal articles of export to Germany are shown below:—

—		Pre-war average 1909-10—1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	141,500	162,300	189,300
	R(000)	4,90,40	5,57,88	5,12,68	7,97,83
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	340,100	414,000	409,500
	R(000)	3,41,37	5,31,38	6,39,76	6,37,27
Wheat	Tons	16,300	100	..	14,200
	R(000)	17,37	24	5	23,51
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	345,200	476,100	579,900
	R(000)	4,43,30	5,36,89	7,02,85	8,41,89
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	47,000	43,600	31,100
	R(000)	4,45,06	5,29,54	6,65,43	4,48,63
Seeds	Tons	177,500	114,600	98,000	91,300
	R(000)	3,45,50	2,70,27	2,24,84	2,45,79
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	11,200	13,500	13,900
	R(000)	2,53,97	1,10,78	1,51,18	1,74,80
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	33,400	43,700	47,600
	R(000)	37,67	53,12	59,15	67,24
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	6,300	5,400	10,300
	R(000)	22,55	17,94	15,33	31,92
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	7,900	5,000	3,000
	R(000)	7,59	8,20	6,78	3,91
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,900	58,800	33,400	85,300
	R(000)	8,48	9,04	6,09	22,51

It will be noticed that Germany considerably increased her purchases of raw jute in the year under review and the quantity taken in 1924-25 was 15 per cent above the pre-war average. Shipments of rice showed a small decrease but the quantity shipped was 19 per cent higher than the pre-war average. She took 122,000 tons of barley as compared with 38,000 tons in 1923-24. Her purchases of wheat also increased. She took less raw cotton, oilseeds, and bones, but more raw hides and skins, lac, coir manufactures, groundnut cake, coffee, myrobalans and hemp. Her purchases of raw hemp exceeded the pre-war average.

Italy.—The value of India's total trade with Italy further increased in the year under review from R24½ crores to R27 crores. Imports rose from R2¾ crores to nearly R4 crores and exports from R22 crores to R23⅓ crores. Imports of coloured, printed, or dyed cotton piecegoods increased markedly from 5½ million yards valued at R45 lakhs to 9½ million yards valued at R73 lakhs and of piecegoods of mixed cotton and artificial silk from R25½ to R44 lakhs. She also increased her supplies of artificial silk yarn, woollen piecegoods, almonds, haberdashery, glass and glassware, and apparel while she sent less motor cars than in 1923-24. The quantity of sulphur imported increased but the value decreased, and the value of electrical instruments imported was about the same as in the preceding year. Under exports, raw cotton decreased from 98,400 tons, valued at R15 crores, to 86,600 tons, valued at R13½ crores. Shipments of seeds increased from 123,000 tons valued at R3 crores to 189,600 tons valued at nearly R5 crores. The increase was chiefly in rapeseed, linseed, sesamum and groundnuts. The quantity of raw jute shipped was about the same as in the preceding year while the value rose from R1½ crores to over R2 crores. She took more wheat, rice, raw cowhides, castor oil, and pepper in the year under review than in the preceding year.

France.—The total trade with France increased from R22¼ crores to R23½ crores. Imports rose from R2¼ crores to R2½ crores and exports from R20 crores to R21 crores. She increased her supplies of liquors, gold and silver thread, iron and steel and woollen piecegoods, while imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials and lametta decreased. The imports of motor cars increased in number but decreased in value. Shipments of groundnuts increased from 191,000 tons valued at R5,36 lakhs to 198,000 tons valued at R5,55 lakhs and of linseed from R2,06 to R2,21 lakhs. Raw jute also increased from R2,18½ to R3,40½ lakhs, while raw cotton fell from R4,74 to R3,60½ lakhs. She took more coffee and gram but less wheat and raw silk than in the preceding year.

Belgium.—The value of India's trade with Belgium increased by R2¾ crores to over R22 crores. Imports increased from R5½ crores to R6¾ crores and exports from R14 crores to R15⅓ crores. Imports of iron and steel increased from 216,900 tons valued at R3,34 lakhs to 273,300 tons valued at R3,72 lakhs. She sent more glass and glassware, provisions (chiefly vegetable ghi), aniline and alizarine dyes, refined sugar and cotton manufactures, but less diamonds and other precious stones and railway plant and rolling stock. Shipments of raw cotton to Belgium decreased from 45,800 tons valued at R7 crores to 36,000 tons valued at R5½ crores. Raw jute exported decreased in quantity from 48,700 tons to 46,300 tons but increased in value from R1,47 to R1,96 lakhs. There were important increases in wheat from 38,400 tons valued at R53½ lakhs to 123,200 tons valued at R1,91⅓ lakhs, and in barley from 20,000 tons to 52,000 tons. Linseed increased from 28,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs to 43,000 tons valued at R1,12½ lakhs. She also took more rice, manganese ore, groundnuts and gunny bags, but less bones and rape and castor seed.

Java.—The value of the total trade with Java increased from nearly R17¾ crores to over R18 crores. Imports rose from R14 crores to R15½ crores while exports fell from R3⅜ to R2⅝ crores. The increase in the import trade was

due to larger arrivals of sugar which accounted for 98 per cent of the total value of the imports as compared with 96 per cent in the preceding year. The imports of sugar 16 D.S. and above from Java increased from 368,100 tons valued at R13 crores to 480,200 tons valued at R15 crores. Molasses fell from 63,700 tons to 57,000 tons. Java took more gunny bags but less opium, while her takings of rice fell from 134,000 tons to 45,000 tons.

Netherlands.—There was an increase of nearly R3 crores in the value of India's total trade with the Netherlands in the year under review. Imports increased from R2¼ crores to nearly R3 crores and exports from R6 crores to over R8 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, rose from R93 to R98 lakhs, and the value of provisions imported nearly doubled from R26¾ to R52 lakhs owing to a large trade in vegetable ghi. She sent more synthetic dyes, metals, and paper and pasteboard. Her takings of raw cotton fell from 7,400 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 6,800 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs while her imports of rice increased from 57,000 tons valued at R87½ lakhs to 98,000 tons valued at R1,48 lakhs. She took more wheat, coffee, gram, raw goatskins, groundnuts and rapeseed, but less linseed than in the preceding year.

China.—The total value of the trade with China further decreased in the year under review from R14 crores to R12⅓ crores. Imports fell from R3,36 to R2,77 lakhs and exports from R10,61 to R9,60 lakhs. Her supplies of silk, raw and manufactured, and tea were reduced. Shipments of raw cotton increased from 48,000 tons valued at R6,85 lakhs to 50,700 tons valued at R7,78 lakhs, while rice fell from 151,000 tons valued at R2,48 lakhs to 48,000 tons valued at R71 lakhs. She took also less jute goods and cotton twist and yarn than in the preceding year.

South America.—The exports of gunny cloth to theArgentine Republic increased from 192 million yards valued at R3,39 lakhs to 233 million yards valued at R4,56 lakhs. Her takings of gunny bags were however reduced from 4 millions to 2 millions in number. Uruguay further increased her imports of gunny cloth from 11¾ million yards to over 12½ million yards. Shipments of gunny bags to Chile decreased in number from 44 millions to 41¾ millions but rose in value from R1,46½ to R1,66½ lakhs. Peru took 6⅓ million bags as compared with 5 million bags in the preceding year. Brazil reduced her imports of raw jute from 18,000 tons to 13,000 tons and the shipments to the Argentine Republic decreased in quantity from 3,900 tons to 3,600 tons while the value showed a small increase.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

Since 1875 the trade across the land frontiers of India has been recorded by means of clerks posted upon important trade routes. A critical examination of this system has shown it to be far from accurate, more particularly owing to the extreme difficulty of supervising the work of low-paid clerks stationed at isolated outposts. In view of the fact that a very high percentage of the land frontier trade which it is of importance to record is carried by rail within India, it has been decided to record instead the traffic in selected commodities at railway stations adjacent to the more important of the frontier routes of the North-West, North, and North-East, and this system has been done in operation since 1st April, 1925. The corresponding modification of the system of recording the land frontier trade of Burma is under separate examination. The following figures relate to frontier trade recorded under the old system.

	Pre-war average R (lakhs)	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)
Merchandise—				
Imports	9,04	16,11	17,77	20,79
Exports	7,59	14,69	15,73	18,07
Treasure—				
Imports	1,14	2,17	2,18	2,30
Exports	93	51	55	67
Grand total	18,70	33,48	36,23(*a*)	41,83

The value of the total trade across the land frontiers of India, including Burma, amounted to R42 crores in 1924-25, an increase of 15 per cent over 1923-24 and of 123 per cent over the pre-war average. The figures of merchandise and treasure are shown separately in the margin and the relative importance of the various commodities in this trade is shown in table No. 59.

The following table summarises the imports and exports of merchandise from and to the principal countries according to the geographical distribution of this trade and fuller details will be found in table No. 58.

	Pre-war average			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
North-West Frontier—												
Afghanistan(*a*)	1,07	1,53	2,60	1,61	1,58	3,19	94	1,73	2,67	1,68	2,78	4,46
Persia	3	15	18	94	1,28	2,22	56	1,52	2,08	66	2,56	3,22
Central Asia	4	5	9	42	47	89	43	54	97	44	30	74
Dir, Swat and Bajaur(*a*).	69	77	1,46	31	66	97	11	14	25	35	52	87
North and North-East Frontier—												
Nepal	3,95	1,93	5,88	5,08	2,75	7,83	6,07	2,81	8,88	5,82	2,79	8,61
Tibet	25	14	39	59	30	89	75	34	1,09	57	36	93
Sikkim	15	12	27	69	15	84	73	16	89	65	16	81
Bhutan	9	15	24	14	9	23	10	4	14	8	2	10
Eastern Frontier—												
Shan States	1,79	1,70	3,49	4,63	6,15	10,78	6,27	7,25	13,52	8,44	7,03	15,47
Western China	21	48	69	1,00	77	1,77	1,15	84	1,99	1,22	97	2,19
Siam	32	21	53	42	15	55	45	14	59	47	13	60
Karennee	25	4	29	7	3	10	10	2	12	8	3	11

Afghanistan.—Of the trade which crosses the North-Western Frontier that with Afghanistan is the most important. This trade rose by 67 per cent to R4,46 lakhs as compared with R2,67 lakhs in the preceding year, but the figures of 1923-24 were vitiated by the lack of returns from July, 1923, to February, 1924, from the North-Western

(*a*) The figures for 1923-24 are defective as the returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the months, July, 1923, to February, 1924, were not received.

Frontier Province, which has always a considerable share in the trade with Afghanistan. The value of imports therefrom amounted to R1,68 lakhs and that of exports to R2,78 lakhs showing an increase of 79 and 60 per cent respectively as compared with the preceding year. The imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts showed a considerable advance from 160,000 cwts, valued at R24 lakhs, to 244,000 cwts., valued at R64 lakhs, in 1924-25. Raw wool, valued at R51 lakhs, was imported from Afghanistan in 1924-25 as compared with R47 lakhs in 1923-24. Imports of ghi, shawls, other manufactures of wool, oil-seeds and tobacco also showed increases. Under exports, cotton manufactures, tea, sugar, leather manufactured and indigo showed increases, while wheat decreased.

Persia.—The total trade with Persia amounted to R3,22 lakhs as against R2,08 lakhs in the previous year, figures which are themselves a commentary upon the improvement of internal conditions in that country. Imports were valued at R66 lakhs being 18 per cent more than in the year 1923-24. There were larger receipts of raw wool and asafoetida from Persia, which amounted to R10 and R4 lakhs respectively. The arrivals of woollen manufactures also increased considerably from R21 lakhs to R33 lakhs. The value of exports to Persia was R2,56 lakhs, an increase of R1,04 lakhs or 68 per cent over the previous year, and the increased trade was largely carried by the Nuskhi-Duzdap railway. The exports of Indian yarn and piecegoods showed considerable increases, the former amounting to R11 lakhs and the latter to R57 lakhs, as compared with R8 lakhs and R36 lakhs, respectively, in 1923-24. The exports of leather both unmanufactured and manufactured advanced considerably from R3 lakhs and R12 lakhs, respectively, in 1923-24 to R16 lakhs and R22 lakhs. Persia increased her imports of Indian black tea from 4,806,000 lbs. valued at R44¼ lakhs in 1923-24 to 6,280,000 lbs. valued at R74 lakhs. The exports of sugar to Persia also increased to R38 lakhs from R24 lakhs in 1923-24.

Nepal.—Of the trade in merchandise which crosses the North and North-Eastern Frontier, that with Nepal is always the largest. In 1924-25 it amounted to R8,61 lakhs or 22 per cent of the whole frontier trade, as compared with R8,88 lakhs or 26 per cent in the preceding year. The imports of grain and pulse (chiefly rice) and raw jute increased, while those of fruits, vegetables and nuts, oilseeds, animals and lac showed considerable decreases. The imports of foodgrains amounted to 247,000 tons as compared with 221,000 tons in the preceding year. Of this unhusked rice accounted for 156,200 tons and husked rice 70,250 tons, as compared with 131,000 tons and 64,000 tons, respectively, in 1923-24. The imports of raw jute from Nepal amounted to 12,100 tons, valued at, R37 lakhs, as compared with 11,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs in 1923-24. The total imports of ghi from Nepal decreased in quantity to 58,000 cwts from 84,000 cwts in the preceding year. The imports of oilseeds amounted to 20,587 tons, as compared with 22,940 tons in 1923-24. The exports of cotton yarn and piecegoods to Nepal increased to R1,37 lakhs from R1,05 lakhs in 1923-24.

Tibet.—The trade with Tibet amounted to R93 lakhs, which was 15 per cent less than in the preceding year. The imports of wool declined by R10 lakhs from R48 lakhs to R38 lakhs in 1924-25. The imports of borax, skins and salt from Tibet also decreased. The export trade showed a slight improvement in cotton piecegoods of Indian manufacture (R1 lakh.)

Shan States.—The Eastern Frontier trade is recorded as being chiefly with the Shan States, and the total value of this trade in 1924-25 amounted to R15,47 lakhs, which was 84 per cent of the total trade on that Frontier, and showed an increase of 14 per cent over the figures of the previous year. The production in Burma of refined lead in the Bawdwin Mines in the Northern Shan States amounted in 1924 to 50,559 tons as compared with 44,551 tons and that of silver to 5,287,711 ounces as compared with 4,843,939 ounces in 1923. There was a considerable output of copper zinc concentrates from the Burma Corporations Mines in the Northern Shan States of which 16,866 tons were imported into Burma during 1924-25. Imports of lead from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased to 1,030,000 cwts, valued at R2,47 lakhs, as compared with 945,000 cwts., valued at R1,99 lakhs, in 1923-24. Silver valued at R1,47 lakhs was imported from the Shan States as compared with R1,32 lakhs in the preceding year. The exports of cotton piecegoods amounted to R82 lakhs, as compared with R69 lakhs in 1923-24. There were larger exports of coal and coke to meet increased demands from the mines. Exports of railway materials declined from R97 lakhs to R64 lakhs.

The shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1924-25 as compared with the two preceding years are shown below :—

	Imports and Exports of merchandise		
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Sind and British Baluchistan (chiefly with Kandahar, Herat and Persia)	4,45	3,94	5,82
North-West Frontier Province (chiefly with Kabul, Ghazni, Dir, Swat and Bajaur and Waziristan)	2,35	1,22*	3,36
Kashmir (chiefly with Chinese Turkistan)	55	59	46
Punjab (chiefly with Central Asia)	57	61	40
United Provinces (chiefly with Nepal)	2,58	3,19	3,19
Bihar and Orissa (with Nepal only)	4,90	5,53	5,27
Bengal (chiefly with Sikkim)	1,98	2,05	1,86
Assam (chiefly with Nàgà and Mishmi Hills)	20	13	11
Burma (chiefly with Shan States and China)	13,22	16,24	18,39

* Exclusive of the figures for the months July, 1923, to February, 1924, for which returns were not received.

II.—Coasting Trade between Burma and other Provinces.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal	6,02	10,12	10,19	10,09	5,09	7,31	6,45	7,31
Bombay	82	2,59	2,16	2,54	3,04	8,33	7,15	6,95
Sind	4	16	12	12	24	98	61	65
Madras	1,48	3,06	2,70	2,55	3,40	6,99	5,59	7,20
Total	8,36	15,93	15,17	15,30	11,77	23,61	19,90	22,11

Details regarding commodities will be found in tables Nos. 61 and 62.

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma decreased from 472,000 tons in 1923-24 to 344,000 tons in 1924-25 as compared with the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of cotton piecegoods of Indian manufacture into Burma increased from 21,804,000 yds., valued at R1,03 lakhs, in 1923-24 to 27,072,000 yds., valued at R1,27 lakhs in 1924-25. The increase was due to greater imports of grey goods from Bombay. The imports of yarns from India fell slightly from 16 million lbs. in 1923-24 to 15 million lbs. in the year under review. Jute gunny bags from Calcutta advanced from 40½ millions, valued at R2,07 lakhs, to 41⅛ millions, valued at R2,37 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice to India increased from 444,000 tons to 506,000 tons. Madras was the principal purchaser, taking 225,000 tons, followed by Bombay with 209,000 tons and Bengal with 69,000 tons. Shipments of beans to India, the bulk of which was absorbed by Madras, fell considerably from 17,900 tons, valued at R19 lakhs, to 9,000 tons, valued at R12 lakhs. Shipments of kerosene oil to Indian ports amounted to 138 million gallons in 1924-25 as compared with 132 million gallons in 1923-24. Exports of petrol increased to 18 million gallons from 15 million gallons in 1923-24. Shipments of metals and ores, consisting chiefly of pig lead and block tin, rose from 2,800 tons, valued at R19 lakhs, to 3,500 tons worth R26 lakhs. Exports of lac to India chiefly sticklac, dropped from 65,300 cwts. valued at R56 lakhs, to 59,700 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs. Calcutta was, as usual, the chief purchaser. Exports of teakwood rose from 176,000 cubic tons to 185,000 cubic tons, while other timber remained on the same level as in the preceding year, namely 18,000 cubic tons. The increase under teakwood was due to a larger supply of railway sleepers.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

There was a record surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise amounting to R155 crores as compared with R145 crores in 1923-24, R90 crores in 1922-23, and a debit balance of R21 crores in 1921-22. The average credit balance was R78 crores in the five pre-war years and R76 crores in the five war years.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during 1924-25 :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net imports— Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1923-24
	Imports	Exports		
1924—				
April	19,87	30,71	+10,84	+10,59
May	20,08	29,07	+ 8,99	+12,34
June	18,46	29,54	+11,08	+12,85
July	19,75	25,93	+ 6,18	+10,42
August	20,42	25,15	+ 4,73	+ 7,00
September	22,50	28,35	+ 5,85	+ 5,50
October	20,59	29,83	+ 9,24	+ 5,65
November	22,03	33,60	+11,57	+ 7,60
December	16,91	36,08	+19,17	+16,01
1925—				
January	24,16	40,13	+15,97	+15,41
February	18,62	43,54	+24,92	+18,33
March	19,77	46,24	+26,47	+23,18
Total	243,16	398,17	+155,01	+144,88

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side and consequently these monthly figures do not agree with those given in last year's review.

Throughout the year under review exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. In April 1924 the credit balance was nearly R11 crores, in the monsoon period it fell to R6 crores in July, R5 crores in August and R6 crores in September. Thereafter exceptional export figures produced very high credit balances finishing with the largest surplus ever recorded in any individual month, R26½ crores. The credit balance during the last four months of the year amounted to R86½ crores or 56 per cent of the year's surplus.

The net import of private treasure in the year under review established a record, R94 crores, as compared with R49 crores in 1923-24 and R60 crores in 1922-23. Imports of treasure exceeded exports in every month of the year but most markedly during the last quarter. In each of the first two quarters net imports were in the neighbourhood of R15 crores, they rose to R21 crores in the third quarter and to R43 crores in the last quarter of the year, the highest figure in any individual month, R17 crores, being reached in March as in the case of the net exports of merchandise.

Chart No. 5 shows the net import or export of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R61 crores in 1924-25 as compared with a favourable balance of R96 crores in 1923-24 and of about R30 crores in 1922-23. In the pre-war quinquennium the average annual credit balance of private merchandise and treasure was R42 crores and in the war period R65½ crores. The balance of remittances of funds was *minus* R57 crores in the year under review as compared with adverse balances of R34 crores in 1923-24 and R4¾ crores in 1922-23. As in the preceding year, purchases of sterling in India and payments in India to local bodies against the proceeds of sterling loans floated in London and taken over by the Secretary of State were taken into account in arriving at the balance of remittances of funds, but these figures do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of money

and postal orders and (*b*) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq which together amounted to R4,39 lakhs in 1924-25. The appended table shows the details :—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,99,16	+3,48,84	+3,84,66
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,62	+8,14	+15,16	+13,07	+13,51
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private)	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,24,31(*b*)	—2,17,03(*b*)	—2,43,16(
Balance of trade in merchandise	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**+90,01**	**+1,44,88**	**+1,55,01**
Gold (private)*	—28,87	—7,81	—41,18	—29,19	—73,93
Silver (private)*	—7,21	—2,99	—18,17	—18,38	—20,06
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—91	—1,08	—28
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—60,26**	**—48,65**	**—94,27**
Total visible balance of trade	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**+29,75**	**+96,23**	**+60,74**
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom(*c*)	—41,35	—34,96(*a*)	—7,06	—33,39	—56,35
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	..	..	..
Transfers of Government securities	—87	—38	+2,62	—35	—38
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	—44	—30	—35	—44	—41
Balance of remittances of funds	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**—4,79**	**—34,18**	**—57,14**

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not possible to estimate India's 'invisible' exports, such as the value of shipping services, interest on private foreign investments, insurance, commercial services, home remittances, etc.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The most important feature of the year under review was the record import of gold on private account which amounted to R74¼ crores as compared with R29¼ crores in 1923-24 and R41⅓ crores in 1922-23. The average annual imports on private account in the pre-war period were R33 crores and in the war period R10½ crores. The imports in 1924-25 include nearly R5 crores of gold imported by letter post from the United States and Switzerland. Importations of silver on private account also surpassed the previous year's record figure of R21¾ crores by R2½ crores and amounted to R24¼ crores in 1924-25, and the total imports of gold and silver reached the high figure of over R98½ crores as compared with R51 crores in 1923-24 and R62 crores in 1922-23. These large bullion importations are ascribable partly to the very large balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India but more particularly to the fact that the rupee-price of gold was lower than for many years past and, in fact, lower than before the war. The following table shows the imports of coin and bullion on private account during the past three years, as compared with the averages of the pre-war and war periods :—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	GOLD		SILVER		Net imports— Net exports+ Gold and silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
1922-23	41,31	13	20,71	2,54	—59,35
1923-24	29,25	6	21,78	3,40	—47,57
1924-25	74,29	36	24,26	4,20	—93,99

Imports of gold bullion increased from R22 to R59¾ crores and of sovereigns and other British gold coin from R7 to R14½ crores. Of the total value of gold imported in the year under review Natal supplied R23½ crores as compared with R3⅓ crores in 1923-24. The increase in the imports of South African gold was due, as stated in the previous year's review, to the release of the mines in August 1923 from their obligations to send their whole production to the United Kingdom. The United States of America, where gold was obtainable freely in exchange for currency, also increased her shipments from R2⅔ to R20⅓ crores and the United Kingdom from R16¼ to R23 crores. Imports from Australia decreased to R2½ crores from R3⅓ crores. Exports of gold were valued at R36 lakhs as compared with R6 lakhs in the preceding year. There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account as in the preceding year. The highest sterling price of gold per fine ounce in London was 95*s.* 11*d.* on the 1st day of the year under review. It fell to the lowest point at 86*s.* 4*d.* on the 13th March 1925 and closed at 86*s.* 7*d.* at the end of that month. The corresponding highest and lowest quotations for 1923-24 were 98*s.* in January 1924 and 88*s.* 1*d.* in April 1923. At the beginning of the year the price of gold in Bombay was R26-4 per tola. By the middle of September it had fallen to R23-14-4 per tola, the pre-war price, and during the last four months of the year it varied within a few annas above or below R22 per tola, the quotation at the end of March being R21-13-0 per tola. There was therefore a drop of R4-7-0 per tola or about 16·9 per cent in the price of gold in the course of the year and during the latter part of the year the price was about R2 per tola, or 8·3 per cent, below its pre-war level.

Imports of silver on private account exceeded the previous year's record figure and amounted to R24¼ crores as compared with R21¾ crores in 1923-24. The increase was mainly in large arrivals of bars from the United States. The direct imports from that country rose from nearly R9 to R14 crores, an increase due to an arrangement between two large British shipping companies by which the through rate of freight from New York to India is cheaper than the sum-total of the rates from New York to London and London to India. The shipments from the United Kingdom decreased from nearly R10 to R5¼ crores. Australia increased her shipments from R80 to R1,13 lakhs and China, including Hongkong, from R30 to R1,09 lakhs. At the same time China imported from India R2½ crores' worth of silver. Other principal sources of supply were Mesopotamia (R73 lakhs), the Bahrein Islands (R55 lakhs), and Arabia (R47 lakhs). Exports of silver increased from R3,40 to R4,20 lakhs, and were despatched chiefly to China (R2,52

*Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
(*a*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.
(*b*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.
(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T paid in India.
NOTE.—The Sign + means Net Export and — Net Import.

lakhs), Arabia (R44 lakhs), the Bahrein Islands and Ceylon (R40 lakhs each), and East Africa (R23 lakhs). Imports of silver on Government account decreased from R32 to R2 lakhs and exports amounted to R36,500 only as compared with R52,000 in 1923-24.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell from R1,17 to R63 lakhs, while exports increased from R9 to R35 lakhs. There were no imports recorded on Government account but exports on Government account increased from R11 to R25 lakhs.

Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta on London, and the prices of bar gold in Bombay. During the year under review silver prices were a little higher than in 1923-24. The highest point, $36\frac{1}{16}d.$ per standard ounce, was reached on the 9th October and the lowest point $31\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the 29th December 1924. The difference between the highest and the lowest prices of the year was thus $4\frac{9}{16}d.$ as compared with the preceding year's difference of $3\frac{3}{8}d.$ between the highest price $34\frac{1}{16}d.$ on the 13th February 1924 and the lowest $30\frac{11}{16}d.$ on the 13th July 1923.

CALCUTTA;
December 19, 1925.

C. G. FREKE,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, and "war average" means the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
IMPORTS.					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,32,71	2,27,61	2,46,63
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,48	9,57	6,74
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,46,19	2,37,18	2,53,37
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	41,31	20,25	74,29
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	20,71	21,78	24,26
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,02	1,17	63
Government—Gold	..	1,54	1	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	23	32	2
Government—Currency notes	—	—	30	68	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	41,32	29,25	74,29
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,94	22,10	24,28
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,32	1,85	63
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	63,58	53,20	99,20
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,09,77	2,90,38	3,52,57
EXPORTS.					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,99,16	3,48,84	3,84,66
Private merchandise—Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,16	13,07	13,51
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,14,32	3,61,91	3,98,17
Government Stores	11	1,72	1,75	1,47	2,07
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,16,07	3,63,38	4,00,24
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,90	13	6	36
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,54	3,40	4,20
Private—Currency notes	—	—	11	9	35
Government—Gold	72	1,27	..	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	5	1	1
Government—Currency notes	—	—	19	11	25
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	13	6	36
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,59	3,41	4,21
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	30	20	60
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	3,02	3,67	5,17
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,09	3,67,05	4,05,41
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,28,86	6,57,43	7,57,98

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,88	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	70,08	1,20,24	11,66	1,83	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,02	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	52,22	13,12	39,10	6,38,77	31,24	10,25	20,99
In the year 1920-21	3,47,58	2,67,76	6,15,34	34,76	26,17	8,59	6,76,27	23,57	21,46	2,11
„ 1921-22	2,82,59	2,48,66	5,31,25	31,30	19,06	12,24	5,81,61	13,82	16,68	2,86(a)
„ 1922-23	2,46,19	3,16,07	5,62,26	63,58	3,02	60,56	6,28,86	41,32	13	41,19
„ 1923-24	2,37,18	3,63,38	6,00,56	53,20	3,67	49,53	6,57,43	29,25	6	29,19
„ 1924-25	2,53,37	4,00,24	6,53,61	99,20	5,17	94,03	7,57,98	74,29	36	73,93

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 7.
(a) Net exports.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1924-25, AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS 1922-23 AND 1923-24, AND THE PRE-WAR AND WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922 23	1923-24	1924-25
April	11,77	11,77	17,87	21,00	20,40	19,84	17,22	23,83	30,67	30,71	8,07	5,45	5,96	9,67	10,31
May	10,95	11,38	18,90	19,28	20,60	18,70	20,01	27,41	30,10	29,07	7,75	8,68	8,51	10,82	8,47
June	9,76	11,81	16,19	18,01	18,82	17,51	19,18	19,27	29,89	29,54	7,75	7,32	3,08	11,88	10,72
July	10,88	13,45	18,15	16,89	20,00	17,77	17,88	24,46	26,10	25,93	6,89	4,43	6,31	9,71	5,93
August	12,05	13,03	21,20	17,01	20,65	15,90	17,56	25,24	23,43	25,15	3,85	4,53	4,04	6,42	4,50
September	12,92	12,11	18,24	18,71	22,82	16,27	17,02	21,65	23,42	28,35	3,35	4,91	3,41	4,71	5,53
October	13,79	13,20	22,91	20,59	20,84	18,00	18,92	21,64	25,53	29,83	4,21	5,72	—1,27(a)	4,94	8,99
November	13,74	13,33	20,70	21,10	22,32	17,71	18,21	28,89	27,63	33,60	3,97	4,88	8,19	6,53	11,28
December	11,60	10,71	19,20	15,41	17,21	16,67	17,09	28,09	30,70	36,08	5,07	6,38	8,89	15,29	18,87
January	14,47	13,87	21,39	22,61	24,24	21,04	19,16	29,47	36,95	40,13	6,57	5,29	8,08	14,34	15,79
February	11,39	11,36	19,40	18,19	18,77	22,06	19,96	31,68	35,73	43,54	10,67	8,60	12,28	17,54	24,77
March	12,53	11,83	18,56	19,31	19,86	22,65	21,95	32,69	41,76	46,24	10,12	10,12	14,13	22,45	26,38
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,32,71	2,27,61	2,46,63	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,14,32	3,61,91	3,98,17	78,27	76,31	81,61	1,34,30	1,51,54

(a) Net imports.

4.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30,93	20,14	24,30	29,67	31,27
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,83,57	1,70,80	1,59,46
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	10,68	53,29	54,32	43,90	10,41
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,00,94	2,72,17	2,82,94
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,77,30	2,80,22	3,91,77
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,45,35	2,58,77	2,66,00
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	15,48,90	15,45,07	20,90,24
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	45,52	82,26	62,83
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	1,29,49	1,56,56
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,25,67	2,26,18	1,97,88
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	30,99,74	30,38,53	36,49,36
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	3,08,93	1,65,85	1,19,74
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	2,62,69	2,19,80	1,59,58
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	97	73	36
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	25,52	22,90	57,95	51,75	34,67
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	9,77	15,50	14,74
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	1,26	7,27	1,59
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	7,00,16	8,65,18	9,69,49
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	10	12	14
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	24,26	20,46	22,09
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	..	46	1,09
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	4,54	5,64	9,53
L. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	16,79	17,71	27,21	26,62	29,82
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	1,73,42	2,50,82	4,24,73
N. Jute, raw	11	66	6	1,17	90
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,60,33	1,22,00	1,20,95
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	13,05	40,55	78,94
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	5,65	6,62	7,71
R. Wood and Timber	71,10	85,31	49,18	38,70	40,83
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	58,07	53,71	65,47
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	18,57,60	18,92,95	21,02,37
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	1,27,14	1,66,70	1,83,66
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	62,83	64,63	91,92
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	3,92,05	4,12,37	4,19,40
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	6,73,48	5,91,03	6,75,20
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,23,20	4,29,51	4,21,87
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,15,86	2,25,92	1,97,16
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	25,86	45,31	3,36
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,37,82	3,17,27	3,35,40
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	52,39	52,32	54,76
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	24,41,09	20,22,70	15,88,92
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	18,36,12	17,90,02	18,92,34
L. Metals other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,91,88	6,39,80	7,37,43
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	3,70,41	3,60,14	3,85,05
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	11,05,81	11,72,46	6,07,56
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,80,20	1,67,96	1,54,97
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	3,42,57	4,34,09	4,41,91
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,48,21	70,13,02	67,48,46	82,32,52
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	16,79	20,82	27,75
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	3,16,55	3,10,17	3,71,20
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	1,51,56	2,44,10	3,56,48
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,62,03	1,60,63	2,55,79	3,76,78
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,53	9,33,48	10,03,12	9,64,02	9,66,59
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,79,40,38	1,74,65,59	1,85,52,23
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	24,54	17,98	28,20
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,29	1,89	2,15
TOTAL CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	25,83	19,87	30,35
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	3,47,22	3,44,19	3,28,34
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,32,70,77	2,27,61,13	2,46,62,65

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	54,25	62,84	72,32
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	63,12	71,78	71,66
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	42,47,63	50,87,15	65,06,04
D. Liquors	61	13	50	18	6
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	60,92	60,35	58,87
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,09,80	1,10,86	1,06,75
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	10,49	96,97	52,49
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	22,04,00	31,64,61	33,39,24
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,24,74	1,57,65	2,09,25
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	82,68	1,02,97	1,25,04
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	69,58,13	89,15,36	1,05,41,72
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	14,73	22,30	37,16
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	62,36	1,07,13	1,04,55
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,26,26	1,28,46	1,58,86
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	10,37,28	9,18,94	7,63,13
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	5,70,60	6,93,25	6,77,41
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,27,10	2,37,57	2,18,97
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,19,81	2,90,03	3,44,10
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,72,23	1,94,10	2,20,00
I. Paper making materials	8	5	1	1	56
J. Rubber raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	72,50	1,14,46	1,42,94
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	27,35,38	29,81,72	33,16,85
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	8,76	22,42	11,35
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	72,07,19	99,71,83	91,96,30
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	22,52,84	20,00,06	29,09,30
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	38,17	50,21	38,07
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	4,41,43	3,17,49	5,07,03
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	61,08	76,54	1,73,33
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	94,03	1,24,67	1,33,64
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,10,64	2,55,16	2,49,00
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,56,52,40	1,85,06,35	1,92,07,55
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	37,53	29,94	34,08
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	4	11	..
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,07,52	3,25,29	2,14,66
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	9,28	14,51	15,21
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,20,70	1,35,45	1,38,61
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	8,85	7,97	7,38
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	3,96	2,88	3,02
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	5,16,07	6,00,77	7,28,87
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* belting for Machinery	24	55	47	1,21	1,25
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	93,93	1,30,70	2,19,92
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,62,66	2,09,97	2,80,02
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	1,03	1,14	1,21
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	2,35	2,54	3,47
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	9	46	10
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	92	64	60
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	13,06,22	10,95,49	11,27,48
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	40,49,41	42,28,36	51,76,66
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	2,43	4,27	2,95
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	98,41	82,63	1,14,29
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	6,30	7,05	5,33
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,16,54	3,07,16	3,46,62
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	70,44,71	71,88,54	84,21,73
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,11	55	76
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	8,29	8,79	8,37
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	11,26	13,93	18,23
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,62	3,33	4,06
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	23,28	26,60	31,42
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES—	90,76	1,32,15	2,37,67	2,46,76	2,64,11
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,99,16,19	3,48,83,61	3,84,66,53

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Cotton, raw Tons	12	58	11	13	20	1,02,22	44,43	1,73,34	2,50,59	4,24,53
waste Cwt.	3*	2	..	1	1	60*	45	7	23	20
manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey Yds.	1,331,017	904,870	931,025	708,956	845,511	21,08,56	19,65,42	30,44,45	23,06,47	28,48,90
„ white „	654,255	518,890	402,492	415,357	548,876	11,20,33	12,33,42	15,01,17	15,44,45	20,23,19
„ coloured „	631,552	386,277	243,789	347,493	406,971	12,94,80	12,41,46	12,60,08	17,68,47	20,01,60
Twist and yarn lb	41,794	34,063	59,274	44,575	55,907	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,25,85	7,93,76	9,66,31
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	80,22	93,94	1,11,92
Handkerchiefs and shawls No	24,014	8,970	4,089	5,915	8,712	52,20	22,92	16,17	22,95	30,77
Fents Yds	37,127*	30,913	15,989	19,020	21,882	21,69*	69,78	45,69	65,37	68,16
Thread, sewing lb	1,598	1,722	1,230	1,534	1,660	36,10	49,65	70,15	71,45	73,47
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	2,63,97	65,55	69,30	81,60	1,08,20
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	54,70,51	52,83,00	71,86,44	69,99,28	86,57,25
Metals —										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised Tons	175	46	122	165	209	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,65,77	5,17,16	6,03,29
Tinned „	31	41	44	44	37	73,31	1,54,95	1,69,36	1,79,17	1,44,28
Not galvanised or tinned „	92	31	97	108	118	1,28,29	90,00	1,87,38	1,80,87	1,90,60
Bars (steel) „	140	40	188	166	183	1,33,29	87,69	2,87,44	2,39,44	2,32,18
Bars and channel (iron) „	26	11	22	12	9	31,20	30,84	45,01	22,83	16,12
Beams, channels pillars, girders, and bridgework „	71	18	71	81	81	82,01	26,88	1,33,27	1,36,95	1,23,53
Pipes and fittings, cast „	35†	16	27	15	13	53,23†	32,34	69,78	33,93	30,74
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought „	12†	22	31	20	34	29,85†	79,59	1,44,04	84,06	1,14,03
Hoops and strips „	26	27	25	31	35	34,94	90,02	59,25	70,18	67,99
Angle and spring „	31	14	26	30	42	31,69	35,46	45,39	45,50	56,58
Nails, rivets, and washers „	20	18	11	12	15	41,48	89,62	56,46	51,78	54,00
Screws „	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	14,55	16,16	15,60
Slice-bowls „	6	2	..	1	1	11 63	3,96	2,33	3,01	2,66
Steel (cast) „	3	2	3	3	3	8,44	8,19	20,41	13,65	12,15
Other sorts „	25	36	78	66	87	1,10,51	1,13,74	2,36,83	1,98,01	2,29,48
TOTAL „	695	826	746	756	869	11,17,45	9,61,00	18,37,27	17,92,68	18,93,26

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† „ „ four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Metals—*contd.*											
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	50	47	53	51,87	44,61	56,31	64,28	87,01
Brass, etc.	„	20	113	504	451	602	11,65	78,58	2,82,14	2,51,63	3,16,67
Copper, wrought	„	532	63	222	196	228	2,75,37	52,44	1,58,91	1,29,58	1,36,76
„ unwrought	„	61	27	69	60	45	31,63	18,27	38,65	33,89	23,48
TOTAL	„	593	90	291	256	273	3,07,00	70,71	1,97,56	1,63,47	1,60,24
Lead	„	123	102	52	60	48	18,41	30,18	15,53	16,01	15,50
Zinc	„	106	51	95	113	106	22,11	22,89	25,23	30,15	26,59
Aluminium	„	31	9	77	84	91	23,45	10,77	85,80	85,66	97,61
German silver	„	22	.5	12	10	12	17,67	3,03	13,31	12,48	14,48
Others	„	41	1	1	1	2	6,74	17,11	16,00	16,01	19,33
TOTAL OF METALS	„	783	346	801	808	930	15,76,35	12,38,88	25,29,15	24,32,48	26,30,66
TOTAL OF ORES	„	1	..	..	24	..	1,69	1,77	11	4,61	70
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	624	469	442	411	670	12,33,90	14,07,55	14,84,37	14,76,93	20,34,80
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	..	..	1	17,07	7,47	40	1,14	2,10
Molasses	„	93	81	61	64	57	41,53	41,40	42,58	45,14	30,05
Confectionery	„	3	1	1	1	1	24,04	13,14	17,68	20,71	23,14
Saccharin	„	3	..	..	..	..	1,04	92	3,87	1,15	12
TOTAL	„	733	554	504	476	729	13,17,58	14,70,48	15,48,90	15,45,07	20,90,24
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (including Machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	58,08	51,94	36,76
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	8,49,01	5,60,15	2,67,61
„ Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	1,79,08	1,36,89	92,84
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	39,70	22,78	20,36
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,89,91	2,01,70	1,86,47
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,59,92	2,22,58	2,02,26
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	14,00	6,16	7,21
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,46	54,11	68,69
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,24,19	98,64	72,19
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	25,79	39,15	46,46
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	40,32	1,07,80	1,25,85
Typewriters	No.	5	6	5	8	7	2,75	10,92	9,92	14,96	13,17
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	42,70	21,43	27,95
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	16,89	12,78	16,62
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	4,45,14	3,62,12	2,89,63
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	23,46,11	19,13,19	14,74,07
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	50,313	68,955	71,980	2,71,16	2,37,57	3,37,90	4,41,64	4,77,51
„ other kinds	„	24,056	34,298	82,591	99,948	115,297	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,42,33	3,97,91	4,57,60
Animal	„	712	475	14	7	16	8,42	8,40	48	22	40
Vegetable	„	471	367	317	438	849	10,00	8,37	12,08	15,37	24,49
Essential	„	14	20	32	30	41	4,43	4,86	7,37	10,04	9,49
TOTAL	„	92,162	83,693	133,267	169,378	188,183	3,94,88	4,23,93	7,00,16	8,65,18	9,69,49
Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	2,44,97	1,54,92	5,14,41	6,09,03	3,68,13
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	1,04,46	89,37	2,15,08	2,76,38	87,52
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron	Tons	98	34	82	79	26	1,01,25	42,45	1,21,95	1,05,25	36,39
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	„	50	21	78	26	22	49,25	24,00	1,52,65	45,60	44,03
Sleepers of wood	„	59	12	16	28	2	40,02	8,67	25,16	38,03	2,44
Bridgework	„	15	3	9	21	10	29,81	7,59	32,88	49,91	23,77
Other kinds	„	222	8	13	16	13	41,45	21,21	43,68	48,26	45,27
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,11,21	3,48,21	11,05,81	11,72,46	6,07,55
Hardware—											
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,15	67,50	64,57
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	69,74	68,89	93,32
Builder's hardware		—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,20	24,31	30,92
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	22,69	20,05	18,95
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	28,64	31,09	30,38
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,03	7,59	8,97	9,38	9,62
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	2,75,51	2,20,47	2,50,93
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,14,90	4,42,29	4,98,69
Silk, raw	lb	2,567	1,953	1,829	1,365	1,414	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,57,88	1,19,07	1,19,00
„ waste	„	92	78	131	69	82	1,24	1,11	2,45	2,93	1,95
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	14,331	14,087	16,128	1,82,22	2,01,50	2,26,61	2,29,64	2,33,09
Yarn, noils, and warps	lb	1,011	787	897	967	1,524	41,20	42,23	62,36	70,73	1,01,80
Mixed goods	Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,174	2,086	1,770	51,50	33,36	20,57	32,60	28,68
Other sorts	lb	55	65	42	69	84	1,18	4,91	7,09	7,20	7,63
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	4,76,87	4,62,17	4,92,15
Vehicles—											
Aircraft		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	3,45
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	30,19	21,68	27,56
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	39,42	59,62	77,24
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(a)3	2	4	8	9	(a)1,13,45	74,91	1,38,40	2,04,63	2,19,87
Motor cycles	„	(a)1	1	1	1	1	(a)10,68	6,36	8,65	9,25	9,66
Motor omnibuses, etc.	„	..	..	..	1	2	(a)5,71	6,39	21,77	25,01	38,72
Tram cars		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	11	..	..
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	46,70	42,33	53,17
Ships and parts		—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	57,24	71,54	12,24
Total vehicles		—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	3,42,57	4,84,09	4,41,91
Wool, raw	lb	3,202	3,678	1,840	4,839	8,218	16,21	18,28	13,05	40,55	78,93
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	3,364	7,553	11,871	2,06,79	1,37,63	98,96	1,77,81	2,60,75
Shawls	No.	1,668	189	111	212	420	41,45	5,50	3,83	11,54	24,50
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,400	636	304	378	624	16,20	9,57	9,50	10,76	16,41
Hosiery	„	440	257	122	178	271	11,98	11,33	8,68	10,81	13,29
Yarn and knitting wool	„	877	280	530	694	883	19,32	10,94	25,12	23,76	30,34
Other sorts	„	1,315	540	340	791	1,160	12,63	6,74	5,47	9,82	11,19
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	1,64,61	2,84,65	4,35,41

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Figures for 1918-14.

No. 6—*continued*

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	100	107	224	40,16	55,99	74,71	70,37	1,37,86
Biscuits and cakes	,,	73	46	22	23	35	37,08	27,72	26,99	26,98	35,94
Farinaceous and patent foods	,,	256	248	277	289	334	38,10	46,40	69,99	80,16	93,27
Milk, condensed and preserved	,,	103	74	61	71	99	32,57	34,00	44,12	46,71	56,84
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	61,49	56,00	68,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,77,30	2,80,22	3,91,77
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,665	1,667	1,659	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,28,28	2,09,39	2,09,79
Ale, beer, and porter	,,	4,405	2,546	2,712	2,837	3,338	59,43	53,06	83,86	78,11	83,86
Wines	,,	337	266	217	225	310	27,95	26,23	29,87	26,45	34,01
Cider	,,	15	13	10	9	14	49	56	73	64	77
TOTAL	,,	6,401	4,362	4,604	4,738	5,321	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,42,74	3,14,59	3,28,43
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,207	1,390	1,699	1,27,07	2,02,47	2,78,67	2,71,08	3,03,47
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,15,85	2,25,92	1,97,16
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	17,48	17,30	18,96
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	25,13	25,82	23,69
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	31,29	31,25	33,19
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	25,32	25,48	29,16
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,15,15	3,25,77	3,02,16
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	8,793	1,919	8,742	10,809	10,859	67,84	56,36	2,02,27	2,02,56	2,02 33
Alizarine	,,	6,667	1,202	5,286	5,809	7,852	32,35	12,46	43,25	47,52	53,91
Others		—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	33,38	43,45	34,66
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,78,90	2,93,53	2,90,70
Spices—											
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,109	1,362	1,147	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,62,58	2,01,66	1,90,60
Cloves	,,	76	90	109	62	100	27,78	39,15	68,22	41,91	59,88
Others	,,	62	61	36	29	33	18,70	21,43	14,55	15,21	15,52
TOTAL	,,	1,294	1,326	1,254	1,463	1,280	1,54,72	1,96,93	2,45,35	2,58,78	2,66,00
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	79,87	86,38	1,00,22
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	339	434	492	12,56	25,14	35,90	34,79	34,60
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	29	27	31	24,67	17,05	47,80	39,42	37,76
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	18,266	16,906	24,043	17,46	20,09	36,92	32,90	33,85
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	22,59	17,32	16,59
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	36,52	34,93	36,99
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,59,60	2,45,74	2,60,01
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	531	826	945	1,073	1,262	28,30	74,44	93,69	95,65	1,00,07
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,08,01	1,09,09	1,08,76
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,01,70	2,04,74	2,08,83
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb	1,731	2,623	4,087	3,453	2,748	52,74	1,12,79	1,85,34	1,56,76	1,21,83
Others	,,	1,498	1,017	1,595	4,902	7,423	18,33	19,63	40,33	69,42	76,05
TOTAL	,,	3,229	3,640	5,682	8,355	10,171	71,07	1,32,42	2,25,67	2,26,18	1,97,88
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb	1,417	1,632	619	1,135	907	15,65	24,37	17,51	34,23	23,03
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	23,29	21,57	25,06
Quinine salts	lb	119	76	80	96	108	11,61	17 9	25,12	26,37	28,09
Cassia lignea	Cwt.	35	39	70	48	56	9,56	9, 0	17,46	10,58	11,73
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	41,07	55,	82,70	88,58	93,33
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,63	1,29,02	1,66,08	1,81,33	1,81,24
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	59	68	55	58,03	67,52	1,11,58	1,13,71	96,70
Almonds	,,	3	3	6	5	5	23,78	25,61	46,16	34,24	35 27
Others	,,	4	3	3	3	3	10,27	8,72	16,38	12,21	15,48
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,45	10,64	12,01
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,83,57	1,70,80	1,59,76
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,80,20	1,68,42	1,56,06
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	54,34	62,29	68,09
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	24,49	27,80	26,23
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	14,03	21,68	30,03
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	7,47	14,59	20,39
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	8,80	14,89	9,65
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,09,13	1,41,25	1,54,39
Salt	Tons	545	444	542	475	616	79,16	1,81,65	1,68,80	1,10,28	1,42,78
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	272	318	361	61,87	96,45	1,13,95	1,19,27	1,32,48
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	909	614	483	80,89	30,41	3,22,47	1,76,20	1,32,44
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	297	315	334	54,19	83,08	1,10,71	1,04,93	1,02,61
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	26,99	25,96	23,91
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,37,70	1,30,89	1,26,52
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	130	95	134	113	114	52,77	33,22	1,05,67	74,71	68,62
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,774	17,763	17,837	15,13	26,35	35,50	26,74	24,60
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	23,35	26,47	26,75
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,64,52	1,27,92	1,19,97
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	2,25,74	1,79,81	1,19,55
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	93,02	99,02	1,15,57

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*concluded*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	83,20	88,12	94,34
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	62,56	64,92	92,79
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	62,83	64,63	91,92
Matches Gross	14,560*	14,645	11,286	11,244	7,265	88,21	1,53,31	1,61,81	1,45,92	88,89
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	91,74	89,06	81,58
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	77,28	67,76	72,29
Books, printed, etc. Cwt.	31	28	20	22	25	43,06	46,12	50,98	51,42	64,47
Tea lb	4,842	7,412	6,109	12,338	7,885	22,29	47,38	45,52	82,26	62,83
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	53,36	62,88	59,06
Wood and Timber—										
Timber C. tons	92	70	36	28	42	69,32	82,67	45,85	35,35	37,58
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	12,64	30,04	21,16
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	58,49	65,39	58,74
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	43,44	55,99	48,27
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,70	48,94	45,11
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	57,64	50,54	42,94
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	23,15	23,14	40,02
Fish (excluding canned fish) Cwt.	205	129	116	114	124	30,93	20,14	24,30	29,67	31,27
Animals, living No.	14	12	4	5	5	43,67	51,88	25,83	19,87	30,35
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	25,02	23,55	32,00	24,75	30,19
Flax, raw lb	7	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..
„ manufactures—										
Canvas Yds.	2,835	2,037	858	810	990	15,74	26,64	16,52	10,73	14,23
Piece goods „	2,347	1,072	412	477	415	8,35	5,46	3,47	4,20	3,48
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	11,84	13,38	12,26
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	31,83	28,31	29,97
Boots and Shoes pairs	2,323	1,170	385	723	918	56,73	41,31	18,01	25,45	29,27
Jute, raw Tons	..	..	..	1	1	12	66	6	1,17	90
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	16,79	20,82	27,75
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	16,85	21,99	28,65
Tallow and stearine Cwt.	57	40	73	75	79	16,06	15,03	25,25	25,71	27,89
Gums and resins „	150	87	163	178	162	23,86	19,65	28,80	29,57	26,43
Paper-making materials Cwt.	171	135	180	155	201	11,31	18,13	24,26	20,46	22,09
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	18,84	23,52	21,18
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	14,25	16,51	20,96
Manures Tons	5	3	8	10	16	5,17	5,28	11,54	13,12	19,09
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	16,55	18,61	15,46
Hides and skins, raw Tons	1	1	1	1	1	13,86	15,67	9,77	15,50	14,74
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	22,82	8,55	17,90	16,11	11,33
Grain, pulse and flour Tons	15	34	28	29	7	19,68	53,29	54,32	43,90	10,41
Cordage and rope Cwt.	23	25	12	11	12	9,96	15,07	7,50	7,50	8,29
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	508	630	679	9,28	9,88	9,46	8,57	8,08
Hides and skins, tanned Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	6,63	6,95	6,80
Pitch and tar Cwt.	290	219	88	62	50	11,86	12,46	7,07	4,93	3,99
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	3,47,22	3,44,19	3,28,34
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,03,00	4,74,58	6,06,79
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,32,70,77	2,27,61,13	2,46,62,67

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	1,10,86	58,01	1,31,07	1,22,20	67,23
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	68,98	41,56	1,08,38	85,13	51,91
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates Tons	56	10	15	3	1	55,72	11,29	22,68	5,17	48
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	44,03	14,12	8,10	15,50	9,93
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,70,23	2,28,00	1,29,55
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	2,04,50	1,00,24	88,84
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel Tons	25	19	25	22	20	35,10	46,50	78,13	45,38	53,04
Copper Cwt.	31	79	11	6	9	16,40	56,62	8,13	4,26	4,81
Others Tons	2	3	..	1	1	10,60	38,74	10,22	10,76	10,48
TOTAL „	28	26	26	23	21	62,10	1,41,86	96,48	60,40	68,33
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	36,19	32,19	20,29
Flax „	—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	7,26	6,34	6,98
Wool „	—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	9,83	31,50	29,11
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	53,28	70,03	56,38
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	1,12,07	72,92	44,29
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	67,93	51,10	33,07
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	51,61	55,86	28,69
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	74,56	52,27	28,56
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	66,64	28,12	24,27
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	37,88	14,85	2,09
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	3,68	71,30	15,46	16,76	13,06
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	34,60	23,11	5,17
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,40	6,87	5,02
Coal and coke Tons	71	10	326	3	7	15,17	4,08	1,11,89	91	1,84
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	20,65	74	43
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	68,11	2,42,97	1,20,29	1,75,01	1,44,24
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,48,47	9,57,19	6,73,83

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Cotton, raw . . . . Ton	430	391	600	672	594	33,27,83	33,63,19	70,97,43	98,47,09	91,22,89
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods { Grey Yds.	47,414	74,576	31,126	33,877	44,198	73,84	1,48,11	1,14,45	1,10,85	1,33,56
Piece goods { Coloured „	42,384	80,377	124,775	129,968	136,168	1,38,37	2,76,41	5,83,09	5,46,70	5,47,16
Twist and yarn lb	192,844	129,685	56,861	38,531	36,532	9,13,45	7,18,93	5,47,76	3,66,22	3,70,11
Other sorts . .	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	60,02	71,72	76,64
TOTAL (EXCLUDING KAPOK AND WASTE)	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	84,02,65	1,09,42,58	1,02,50,36
Jute, raw . . . . Tons	764	464	578	660	696	22,20,24	12,80,28	22,52,85	20,00,06	29,09,30
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian(a) . . No.	339,122	412,631	72,586	99,578	79,432	9,39,10	6,79,99	2,22,80	3,23,56	2,82,58
Sacking(a) . . . „		302,896	271,646	314,138	345,710		14,24,99	13,72,89	14,93,54	20,38,52
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian(a) . . . yds	969,971	1,146,699	1,211,862	1,294,591	1,394,423	10,75,75	23,68,14	28,47,01	22,61,52	26,89,29
Sacking(a) . . . „		30,299	48,490	54,151	61,866		60,68	84,86	1,13,03	1,38,46
Rope and twine . . Cwt.	64	76	64	74	79	9,62	19,65	12,00	19,84	23,01
Other kinds . . .	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	9,85	17,07	4,81
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	63,02,26	62,28,42	80,85,97
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . Tons	42	32	37	30	28	27,18	20,09	34,13	27,99	25,88
Rice (not in the husk) . „	2,398	1,685	2,088	2,177	2,273	25,66,55	18,88,25	34,69,98	34,61,74	36,97,12
Wheat . . . . „	1,308	807	220	638	1,112	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,44,02	9,11,81	17,19,50
Wheat flour . . . „	55	57	50	57	78	1,36,99	1,13,20	1,30,11	1,14,21	1,68,77
Pulse . . . . „	159	129	147	276	289	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,00	3,08,82	3,42,08
Barley . . . . „	227	198	16	169	449	1,93,16	2,21,73	19,13	1,76,90	5,19,35
Jawar and bajra . . „	41	41	16	14	5	37,60	44,15	22,65	16,36	5,97
Other sorts . . . „	181	192	24	68	26	1,42,96	2,32,45	25,61	69,32	27,37
TOTAL „	4,411	3,141	2,598	3,429	4,260	45,81,11	37,41,80	42,47,63	50,87,15	65,06,04
Tea . . . . lb	266,497	322,691	288,296	338,755	340,107	13,06,78	17,54,57	22,04,00	31,64,61	33,39,24
Seeds, essential . . Tons	10	8	12	13	12	20,57	24,16	53,29	52,67	41,47
Non-essential—										
Linseed . . . „	379	270	274	369	371	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,35,86	9,62,15	9,74,39
Groundnut . . . „	212	119	267	257	376	3,52,57	1,91,17	7,56,61	7,18,76	10,67,05
Rapeseed . . . „	273	91	252	337	261	4,14,69	1,48,01	5,58,17	7,35,84	6,03,57
Sesamum (til or jinjilli) . „	119	33	36	10	31	2,48,15	67,35	1,09,05	28,66	94,49
Castor . . . „	114	89	84	85	95	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,83,36	2,26,99	2,88,67
Copra . . . „	31	16	14	4	..	1,10,43	60,73	50,54	16,53	2,00
Cotton . . . „	240	69	183	150	161	1,79,98	50,25	1,97,23	1,71,13	1,91,29
Mustard . . . „	4	3	4	4	4	10,08	9,16	11,94	13,73	14,48
Mowa . . . . „	29	3	24	8	2	42,53	3,04	35,45	13,67	3,67
Poppy . . . . „	33	5	4	6	6	69,41	9,58	13,62	17,40	16,20
Other sorts . . . „	9	2	23	12	9	23,23	6,46	30,76	24,19	19,57
TOTAL . „	1,453	708	1,177	1,255	1,328	24,36,97	12,17,42	27,35,38	29,81 72	33,16,85
Lac Cwt.	434	345	476	486	427	2,20,15	2,57,06	10,26,52	9,06,27	7,55,06
Leather—										
Cow hides . . . . Tons	—	16	9	11	11	—	4,15,98	1,99,24	2,76,97	2,82,97
Buffalo hides . . . „	—	1	1	1	1	—	21,43	11,90	14,10	19,38
(b) Goat skins . . . „	—	3	1	1	3	(b) —	1,42,53	1,04 23	85,02	2,04,28
Sheep skins . . . „	—	2	3	4	3	—	1,20,69	1,62,66	1,87,35	1,78,03
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,61	38,04	37,33	44,20
TOTAL „	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	5,16,07	6,00,77	7,28,86
Hides and skins, raw—										
Cow hides . . . . Tons.	—	24	20	22	24	—	3,70,78	1,93,38	2,40,62	2,88,54
Buffalo hides . . . „	—	8	4	5	4	—	1,11,07	21,05	41,76	35,07
(b) Goat skins . . . „	—	21	21	19	15	(b) —	4,39,66	3,45,39	4,00,29	3,29,69
Calf skins . . . „	—	1	..	..	1	—	22,63	3,21	3,07	7,13
Other kinds . . . „	—	3	..	3	4	—	44,07	7,57	7,51	16,98
TOTAL „	78	57	46	49	48	10,31,60	9,68,21	5,70,60	6,93,25	6,77,41
Wool, raw . . . . lb	54,573	49,688	52,795	36,601	52,799	2,68,39	3,89,61	4,41,43	3,17,49	5,07,03
„ manufactures—										
Carpets and rugs . „	1,775	1,254	4,145	4,174	5,710	23,16	19,09	96,30	81,19	1,12,04
Other sorts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,12	1,44	2,25
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	5,39,85	4,00,12	6,21,32
Metals and manufactures—										
Iron or steel . . . Tons	42	61	121	201	362	22,41	34,96	94,80	1,37,24	2,25,90
Other metals . . . „	10	11	56	51	75	31,81	47,42	1,62,67	2,09,97	2,80,02
TOTAL OF METALS . „	52	72	177	252	437	54,22	82,38	2,57,47	3,47,21	5,05,92
Oils—										
Essential . . . . Gals.	46	51	88	90	91	11,88	22,84	42,36	49,17	53,15
Mineral . . . . „	18,172	24,689	19,958	16,841	22,201	13,93	24,72	2,24,51	1,89,67	2,49,92
Vegetable—										
Castor . . . „	1,114	1,564	603	581	497	15,22	28,22	14,62	15,68	14,80
Coconut . . . „	1,737	3,259	834	175	125	31,15	65,38	20,21	4,41	3.16
Others . . . „	1,175	2,045	742	711	710	19,72	46,06	13,11	31,10	23,07
TOTAL . „	17,244	31,558	22,220	18,398	23,624	91,90	1,87,22	3,19,81	2,90,03	3,44,10

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
(b) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Oilcake	Tons	140	117	151	178	195	1,06,37	94,95	1,72,23	1,94,10	2,20,00
Ores—											
Manganese ore	,,	607	474	805	752	639	98,64	88,94	1,73,26	1,77,72	1,62,01
Others	,,	12	21	56	41	45	16,18	1,00,69	52,96	53,12	50,98
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	619	495	861	793	684	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,26,22	2,31,04	2,12,99
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	169	218	242	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,23,61	1,57,46	2,08,95
Hemp, raw	,,	509	561	412	459	669	78,27	1,17,87	60,85	76,43	1,72,87
Fodder, bran and pollards		—	—	—	—	—	89,73	41,86	1,26,26	1,28,46	1,58,86
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	9	5	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,44,87	2,66,31	1,47,24
Rubber, raw	lb	1,120	7,728	12,499	15,430	18,005	38,70	1,58,13	72,50	1,14,46	1,42,94
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	29	40	47	77,64	56,91	80,14	1,06,94	1,16,28
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,43	11,22	15,98
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,0	4,44	7,98	8,93	8,71
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	96,55	1,27,09	1,40,97
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	27	25	30	54,99	97,62	1,23,36	1,14,14	1,36,60
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	5	7	3	29,92	1,57,35	16,94	20,03	10,92
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,441	1,325	1,339	59,78	56,51	74,00	72,62	79,36
Turmeric	,,	92	78	42	50	71	11,08	12,31	9,84	15,64	23,07
Others	,,	107	94	124	135	129	14,13	14,90	18,85	23,45	22,37
TOTAL	,,	1,613	1,261	1,612	1,517	1,542	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,19,63	1,31,74	1,35,72
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	85	96	71	65,41	28,96	90,84	1,14,74	82,00
Other kinds	,,	22	18	25	35	31	13,76	24,30	32,94	44,15	44,68
TOTAL	,,	117	57	110	131	102	79,17	53,26	1,23,78	1,58,89	1,26,68
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	21,596	32,916	43,196	23,27	41,56	72,50	95,98	1,18,58
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	318	352	327	13,01	11,23	4,20	3,98	3,74
Others	,,	384	611	1,135	724	617	63	3,44	5,98	3,01	2,72
TOTAL	,,	22,346	25,917	23,049	33,992	44,140	36,91	56,23	82,68	1,02,97	1,25,04
Coir	Tons	36	23	34	32	37	80,25	54,03	1,10,45	1,03,13	1,22,46
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	114	90	88	38,53	52,52	34,91	27,70	30,05
Chillies	,,	124	126	162	165	141	20,43	27,23	49,53	43,30	38,31
Ginger	,,	75	55	52	45	37	19,95	12,61	17,80	20,34	20,46
Others	,,	9	11	7	11	9	6,97	9,99	7,56	19,52	17,93
TOTAL	,,	325	315	335	311	275	85,88	1,03,35	1,09,80	1,10,86	1,06,75
Mica	Cwt	49	50	60	79	82	35,87	57,45	60,78	80,37	1,02,71
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt	185	166	119	127	141	20,97	24,61	23,56	28,74	30,46
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	10	10	12	12,38	10,65	17,56	16,92	21,16
Others	,,	54	65	78	92	98	5,27	7,40	13,13	17,18	20,70
TOTAL	,,	249	239	207	229	251	38,62	42,66	54,25	62,84	72,32
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	40,27	45,15	46,88
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	12	9	21,82	22,57	22,85	26,63	24,78
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	63,12	71,78	71,66
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	34	34	33	29,48	33,25	36,55	36,17	34,10
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,37	24,18	24,77
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	60,92	60,35	58,87
Sugar	Tons	11	8	4	40	21	16,01	21,91	10,49	96,97	52,49
Silk, raw	lb	1,711	1,017	1,245	1,620	1,646	42,73	39,66	38,17	50,21	38,07
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	2,43	4,27	2,95
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	40,60	54,48	41,02
Coal and coke	Tons.	825	526	98	193	229	75,77	48,46	15,07	22,31	37,51
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	22,89	28,98	35,87
Animals, living	No.	451	274	191	227	277	28,04	22,18	23,29	26,60	31,42
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	31,27	24,83	29,45
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	212	156	163	34,99	79,85	36,38	26,87	27,18
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	4	6	6	—	15,36	16,97	23,73	26,28
Bristles	Cwt.	94(a)	4	3	3	4	16,29(a)	14,20	14,05	20,06	24,56
Cordage and rope		53	56	50	57	56	8,43	10,83	11,94	15,12	15,30
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	5,086	5,194	4,000	17,10	23,34	14,84	15,15	11,59
Tallow, stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	13	21	76	31	9,48	7,93	8,75	22,42	11,35
Horns, tips, etc.	,,	88	30	92	88	62	21,00	7,26	12,76	11,56	10,40
Articles exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,82,15	2,37,67	2,46,76	2,64,11
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,68,77	3,13,22	2,53,24
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,99,16,19	3,48,83,01	3,84,66,53

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	6	7	12	14	66	1,12	1,35,28	2,40,57
Cotton manufactures—											
Piece goods — Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	51,752	41,137	32,964	8,40	79,27	2,07,41	1,56,85	1,[illegible]4,19
Piece goods — White	„	9,371	14,672	6,732	6,652	6,663	17,14	46,88	31,52	29,28	28,95
Piece goods — Coloured	„	50,796	37,888	10,021	13,278	14,628	1,16,79	1,36,19	89,88	67,97	70,76
Twist and yarn	lb	926	1,045	1,480	1,543	966	8,05	12,77	23,09	21,87	16,09
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	15,23	10,70	9,03
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,79,25	4,21,95	4,99,59
Wool, raw	lb	6,580	13,673	13,695	11,034	13,516	42,50	1,02,06	89,14	74,83	1,07,74
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	76,77	94,71	1,06,52
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,65,91	1,69,54	2,14,26
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	67,39	98,02	1,40,21
Sugar	„	27	32	63	36	22	52,95	1,12.57	2,63,19	1,61,06	92,76
Metals and ores—											
Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	10	13	22	10,20	10,02	10,26	11,78	13,5[illegible]
Others	„	1	..	1	2	1	9,85	8,18	10,42	14,72	13,48
TOTAL	„	20	5	11	15	23	20,05	18,20	20,68	26,50	27,01
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	25,41	22,72	25,21
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	35,72	29,45	22,34
Gums and resins	Cwt	53	43	58	58	47	10,54	13,59	21,00	19,35	16,28
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	79,02	21,34	15,96
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,77	7,59	7,61
Silk, raw	lb	47	49	42	49	109	1,23	2,00	1,72	3,18	2,59
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	776	997	296	185	210	6,37	11,67	4,86	3,43	3,16
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	1,52	2,14	1,75
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	8,10	8,75	7,50
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	36,14	31,13	29,78
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,51,03	3,05,75	2,90,08	2,52,40
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,16,33	13,07,48	13,50,91

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			1922-23		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,40,05	70,40	2,10,45
Egypt (*a*)	..	..	...	88	9,36	10,24	61	3,66	4,27
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,44	13,00	14,44
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,48	8,11	12,59
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	97	5,48	6,45
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,45	6,85	8,30
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	65	2,20	2,85
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	73	2,64	3,37
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,93	2,49	4,42
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	4,02	13,17	17,19
Total British Empire	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,56,33	1,28,00	2,84,33
Foreign Countries—									
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	13,18	34,92	48,10
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	14,42	40,77	55,19
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	1,96	15,57	17,53
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,10	10,29	12,39
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,75	3,55	5,30
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	2,87	13,70	16,57
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	...	5	5
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	12,89	3,03	15,92
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	..	4,01	4,01
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	3,16	3,16
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	1	1,87	1,88
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	..	38	38
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	26	3,17	3,43
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	1	1	2
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,22	4,08	6,30
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	6,32	11,37	17,69
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	11,89	22,64	34,53
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	29	1.26	1,55
Egypt (*a*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	6,21	12,49	18,70
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	76,38	1,86,32	2,62,70
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,32,71	3,14,32	5,47,03

Note.—Exports includ
*Figures prior to 1921-22
(*a*) Egypt included in

WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1923-24			1924-25			Countries
Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
						British Empire—
1,31,60	90,40	2,22,00	1,33,45	1,01,70	2,35,15	United Kingdom
—	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt (*a*)
1,29	13,17	14,46	1,36	14,17	15,53	Ceylon
4,93	8,52	13,45	4,86	8,32	13,18	Straits Settlements
1,07	5,74	6,81	76	7,14	7,90	Australia
1,06	4,66	5,72	1,13	3,48	4,61	Hongkong
90	2,43	3,33	99	2,28	3,27	Canada
53	2,02	2,55	57	1,98	2,55	Aden and Dependencies
2,65	2,26	4,91	4,32	2,31	6,63	Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba
2,93	11,56	14,49	6,05	12,63	18,68	Other countries of the British Empire
1,46,96	1,40,76	2,87,72	1,53,49	1,54,01	3,07,50	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE
						Foreign Countries
12,83	34,04	46,87	14,07	35,00	49,07	United States of America
13,82	50,97	64,79	17,12	56,80	73,92	Japan
2,23	20,05	22,28	2,58	20,91	23,49	France
2,73	21,82	24,55	3,84	23,35	27,19	Italy
1,76	3,18	4,94	2,23	3,63	5,86	Persia
3,36	10,61	13,97	2,77	9,60	12,37	China
2	9	11	..	15	15	Turkey, Asiatic
14,03	3,67	17,70	15,46	2,70	18,16	Java
..	2,74	2,74	..	4,62	4,62	Cuba
..	3,81	3,81	..	5,03	5,03	Argentine Republic
3	2,39	2,42	1	1,79	1,80	Indo-China
..	1,61	1,61	...	1,86	1,86	Chile
9	3,79	3,88	15	5,94	6,09	Spain
15	..	15	1	12	13	Russia
2,28	5,96	8,24	2,98	8,06	11,04	Netherlands
5,51	13,90	19,41	6,76	15,39	22,15	Belgium
11,89	25,11	37,00	15.47	28,09	43,56	Germany
76	1,54	2,30	73	86	1,59	Austria*
52	2,98	3,50	64	6,32	6,96	Egypt (*a*)
8,64	12,89	21,53	8,32	13,94	22,26	Other countries
80,65	2,21,15	3,01,80	93,14	2,44,16	3,37,30	TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRI
2,27,61	3,61,91	5,89,52	2,46,63	3,98,17	6,44,80	GRAND TOTAL

re-exports.
relate to Austria-Hungary.
British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	60·2	22·4	38·5	57·8	25·0	37.6	54·1	25·5	36·5
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·6	4·1	2·6	·6	3·6	2·5	·6	3·7	2·4
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·6	2·3	2·2	2·4	2·3	2·0	2·1	2·0
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	·4	1·7	1·2	·5	1·6	1·2	·3	1·8	1·2
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·6	2·2	1·5	·5	1·3	1·0	·5	·9	·7
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	·4	·8	·6	·04	·5	·3	1·5	·5	·9
Total (including other British possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	67·2	40·7	52·0	64·5	38·9	48·8	62·2	38·7	47·7
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·2	13·0	10·1	6·1	14·1	11·0	6·9	14·3	11·5
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	5·7	11·1	8·8	5·7	9·4	8·0	5·7	8·8	7·6
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	5·5	1·0	2·9	6·2	1·0	3·0	6·3	·7	2·8
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·8	5·0	3·2	1·0	5·5	3·8	1·0	5·3	3·6
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	·9	3·3	2·3	1·2	6·0	4·2	1·6	5·9	4·2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macâo)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	4·4	3·0	1·5	2·9	2·4	1·1	2·4	1·9
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·8	1·1	1·0	·8	·9	·8	·9	·9	·9
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·0	·0	·0	·1	..	·03	..	·03	·02
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·3	1·2	1·0	1·6	1·4	1·2	2·0	1·7
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	2·7	3·6	3·2	2·4	3·8	3·3	2·7	3·9	3·4
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	5·1	7·2	6·3	5·2	6·9	6·3	6·3	7·1	6·8
Austria (a)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·1	·4	·3	·3	·4	·4	·3	·2	·2
Total (including other foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	32·8	59·3	48·0	35·5	61·1	51·2	37·8	61·3	52·3

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1922, 1923 and 1924, with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1922	1923	1924	Pre-war average	1922	1923	1924
United Kingdom	599	1,003	1,096	1,280	465	720	767	795
France	305	439	432	471	253	392	402	486
Egypt (c)	26	44	46	52	31	50	60	67
Canada	106	170(d)	194(d)	181(d)	66	197(e)	218(e)	237
United States of America	341	703	829	817	433	850	894	1,018
British South Africa	38	54(f)	59(f)	68	35	20	37	38
Netherlands	(b)	176	172	204	(b)	106	111	144
Germany	477	335	320	495	405	214	318	354
Switzerland	71	81	88	102	63	73	68	82
Italy	137	166	172	191	88	98	111	141
Czechoslovakia (h)	..	65	65	105	..	91	79	112
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	(g)	149	183	144†	(g)	110	145
Denmark	(b)	72	81	89	(b)	56	62	75
Sweden	(b)	66	75	84	(b)	68	66	75
Australia	73†	124	136	145	67†	121(h)	111(h)	139
British India (a)	103	166‡	161‡	160	148	182‡	224‡	267

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.
‡ Rupee figures converted into sterling at average T. T. rates in Calcutta on London.
(a) Includes Government stores.
(b) Value not available.
(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation.
(d) Including silver bullion.
(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.
(f) Inclusive of transit trade.
(g) Figures previous to 1922 relate to Belgium.
(h) Including bullion and specie.

NOTE—In the cases of Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, and Italy, the Import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Czechoslovakia and Siam, the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing principal Articles

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	11,02	9,42	19,76
Apparel	59,29	49,78	60,64	70,09
Arms, ammunition, etc	30,60	53,93	52,81	62,29
Artificial silk yarn	—	10,34	11,75	26,05
Asbestos	—	9,50	9,25	11,12
Belting for machinery	36,26	71,96	75,72	79,74
Bobbins	—	49,55	45,85	36,99
Books and printed matter	41,05	44,42	44,64	47,41
Boots and shoes	51,33	13,50	16,82	20,18
Building materials	57,89	1,08,20	87,52	79,57
Carriages and carts	19,11	13,50	10,55	12,89
Chemicals	69,55	1,38,42	1,35,33	1,30,44
China clay	—	15,42	13,37	16,08
Coal and coke	41,33	1,99,65	33,45	41,30
Cordage and rope	4,39	3,40	3,81	4,31
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	45,40	1,08	23,33
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	5,69,88	4,61,18	4,54,98
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	26,60,95	19,14,62	24,06,16
White	10,87,38	14,90,21	14,61,68	19,24,71
Coloured	11,29,72	10,66,58	15,12,24	16,44,95
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,64,95	1,78,55	1,94,12
Cutlery	10,53	7,56	8,02	10,58
Cycles and parts	29,40	29,36	47,76	65,13
Drugs and medicines	54,03	75,95	82,70	84,85
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,50	21,05	28,39	8,77
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	38,35	31,22	29,49
Flax manufactures	28,83	31,24	27,84	29,42
Glass and glassware	22,26	37,35	31,55	29,11
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	35,05	32,61	29,45
Hardware	1,58,61	2,54,54	2,07,53	2,00,34
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,06,52	2,24,05	1,98,51
Ivory	11,33	14,05	11,08	15,16
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	13,63	10,75	8,44
Jute manufactures	10,09	4,26	5,73	9,38
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	43,62	43,40	44,47
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	57,34	50,78	51,33
Spirit	69,47	1,58,35	1,57,69	1,50,76
Wines	13,62	14,23	11,23	12,55
Machinery and millwork	4,97,60	19,87,72	16,23,94	12,39,54
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	14,45	15,82	18,46
Brass	6,13	1,79,39	1,56,83	1,56,00
Copper	1,67,45	1,24,42	79,69	32,17
Iron	28,88	27,15	13,37	13,47
Iron or steel	6,96,13	9,59,85	11,26,94	11,25,39
Lead	13,99	11,50	10,07	9,70
Steel	42,02	79,07	62,67	52,71
Zinc	14,85	15,10	18,13	16,14
Others	27,43	23,31	23,19	20,61
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	66,69	73,58	74,26
Oils, mineral	22,31	36,86	24,74	24,64
„ vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	13,11	14,63	12,31
Packing engine and, boiler	4,98	2,87	2,31	3,75
Paints and painters materials	56,00	1,08,49	1,07,02	96,03
Paper and pasteboard	78,44	1,33,88	1,33,40	1,30,22
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	12,76	57,74	83,08
Pitch and tar	8,72	6,49	4,42	3,53
Polishes	9,48	16,54	20,55	19,26
Precious stones	14	34,74	24,54	15,86
Printing materials	14,70	15,88	20,32	22,69
Provisions	1,34,15	1,34,19	1,2[illegible],92	1,54,18
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	10,40,32	11,03,[illegible]9	5,41,08
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	77,82	77,52	78,57
Salt	23,44	30,32	23,63	27,79
Ships, parts of	18,00	52,62	64,60	10,83
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	11,08	13,60	13,49
Soap	56,52	1,06,96	1,11,27	1,24,81
Stationery	41,44	56,33	53,54	51,26
Sugar	25,37	24,10	17,62	20,42
Tallow and stearine	10,43	9,89	9,79	1,90
Tea-chests	41,32	59,02	49,57	75,38
Tobacco	54,83	1,99,22	1,75,37	1,39,[illegible]3
Toilet requisites	10,35	17,38	19,38	20,60
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	12,55	12,79	12,38
Umbrellas	24,71	18,08	22,98	18,78
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	91,43	1,44,63	2,08,13
Other articles	1,60,54	3,89,98	3,8[illegible],32	4,03,55
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,40,04,57	1,31,60,43	1,33,45,16
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	10,93	1,03,75	2,47,80
Fodder, Bran and pollards	45,19	63,38	70,09	1,17,33
Bristles and fibres	12,74	15,84	23,24	27,81
Coffee	50,86	41,96	54,28	71,05
Coir and manufactures	22,95	38,94	30,59	29,60
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	4,17,00	8,56,87	4,52,73
„ twist and yarn	2,81	1,21	7,60	4,79
„ manufactures	11,13	23,65	34,77	47,27
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	1,80	3,71	8,77
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	4,63	5,37	6,43
Indigo	6,52	3,16	2,46	1,75
Myrobalans	23,46	34,26	33,[illegible]2	37,42
Gram	34,94	13,73	29,04	65,88
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	16,03	18,82	42,38
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	45,72	40,20	42,53
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	4,09,04	4,80,40	6,18,95
Horn and hornmeal	5,76	3,28	2,73	3,82
Jute, raw	8,96,52	5,92,12	4,62,24	7,23,09
„ gunny bags	79,25	1,39,30	1,78,37	2,03,52
„ „ cloth	55,57	1,05,92	1,28,36	1,37,10
Lac	56,67	2,28,49	1,90,48	1,61,01
Manures	10,39	9,70	5,31	4,48
Manganese ore	30,06	62,58	63,58	44,68
Other metals and ores	24,78	58,78	1,09,92	1,49,22
Mica	20,80	23,13	25,90	45,88
Oils	18,34	1,45,81	2,10,52	2,43,74
Paraffin wax	17,38	15,87	16,57	42,25
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7,55	7,90	8,20
Pulse—				
Beans	51,27	22,13	24,03	7,32
Lentils		5,75	13,43	10,56
Other pulses		22,72	32,20	23,84
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,19	1,28,74	98,63	1,55,87
Rubber, raw	23,28	39,80	54,34	68,98

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Saltpetre	6,55	6,29	2,83	3,06
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	34,01	39,54	73,88
Cotton	1,74,92	1,95,16	1,69,30	1,80,76
Linseed	2,65,01	3,81,72	4,69,26	3,29,24
Rape	35,17	99,54	1,14,13	98,35
Copra	3,82	13,54	6,87	1,20
Others	10,52	63,34	61,62	1,15,00
Silk, raw	5,93	13,84	18,46	13,54
Spices	10,68	8,68	16,39	14,61
Sugar	8,59	56	74,02	40,55
Tea	9,51,37	19,14,03	27,96,69	29,78,52
Wheat	10,50,94	2,98,13	7,03,91	11,45,07
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	45,88	70,35	71,28
Wool, raw	2,61,11	4,31,78	3,00,07	4,58,12
„ manufactures	18,71	55,04	50,87	78,25
Other articles	1,51,59	2,66,95	2,01,31	2,56,88
TOTAL	55,04,99	65,91,44	86,44,84	97,54,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	8,96	6,67	5,72
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	64,86	30,09	20
Wool, raw	37,55	77,95	65,89	93,44
Other articles	48,75	2,97,28	2,92,83	3,16,35
TOTAL	1,24,52	4,49,05	3,95,48	4,15,71
AUSTRIA*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	1,22	3,48	2,43
Boots and shoes	2,50	12	63	1,47
Cotton manufactures	22,15	1,75	3,68	5,67
„ twist and yarn	3,08	2	2,80	5,56
Glass and glassware	8,98	9,52	6,78	4,60
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	59	1,23	2,65
Hardware	27,28	2,51	8,35	14,12
Instruments	1,98	62	1,27	1,28
Matches	9,07	35	34	1,13
Metals	12,13	2,11	4,95	3,09
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	2,92	7,57	12,76
Sugar	85,12	..	27,83	8,29
Woollen manufactures including yarn	8,96	..	28	34
Other articles	38,31	6,95	6,91	9,78
TOTAL	3,18,75	29,48	76,10	73,17
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	91,16	1,16,50	22,42
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	20
Hides and skins	1,30,42	47	13	10
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	1,73	59
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	21,47	7,98	85
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	11,84	25,48	59,49
Other articles	11,54	69	62	39
TOTAL	7,73,18	1,25,63	1,52,44	84,04
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	35	1,38	1,76
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	4,04	7,12	4,64	3,00
Cotton manufactures including yarn	42,12	4,52	15,23	24,74
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	15,54	4,78	16,44
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,47	1,84	1,88
Glass and glassware	16,92	25,36	24,53	27,11
Hardware	5,58	3,84	3,31	3,17
Liquors	1,50	2,23	2,16	3,81
Machinery and millwork	1,76	17,59	8,81	7,44
Manures	75	2,89	5,34	8,65
Metals—				
Brass	37	4,16	1,48	3,31
Copper	3,54	2,02	71	6,30
Iron	15,95	27,46	13,86	6,90
Iron or steel	45,46	1,60,84	1,42,87	1,79,67
Steel	63,54	1,87,22	1,77,42	1,85,69
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	5,96	4,68	3,53
Paints and materials	2,08	3,24	1,93	2,65
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	4,73	4,91	6,00
Precious stones	1	76,28	46,05	38,60
Provisions	1,41	1,73	4,10	41,97
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	20,70	21,02	17,71
Sugar	29	19,71	9,47	22,37
Woollen manufactures	2,11	..	..	12,58
Other articles	40,87	37,17	52,15	51,85
TOTAL	2,76,00	6,31,78	5,51,29	6,76,06
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	6	20,92	60,50
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	5,36,45	7,07,94	5,49,90
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	4,12	4,32	5,10
Hemp, raw	13,73	21,39	30,82	74,82
Hides and skins	10,00	1,51	4,92	3,36
Jute manufactures	13,69	11,14	20,17	30,75
„ raw	14,42	1,12,05	1,47,20	1,95,79
Manganese ore	25,84	65,51	35,84	52,52
Manures	19,88	33,00	50,13	80,80
Rice not in the husk	41,51	14,06	21,15	21,74
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	18,08	17,70	14,00
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	3,81	1,40	..
Groundnut	26,78	31,29	18,74	48,75
Linseed	1,55,71	59,80	73,20	1,12,60
Mowa	7,97	7,03	3,42	96
Poppy	16,11	30	2	24
Rape	1,51,62	1,19,78	74,78	48,62
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	7,19	..	1,18
Others	2,29	89	1,03	1,14
Wheat	1,46,22	17,32	53,63	1,91,51
Other articles	54,08	65,68	92,25	90,97
TOTAL	11,04,20	11,30,06	13,79,58	15,35,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	6,72	16,14	3,59

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	14,85	16,71	20,60
Chemicals	47	58	1,16	74
Clocks and watches	4,65	15	55	85
Cotton manufactures including yarn	2,88	1,87	3,49	4,52
Drugs and medicines	2,65	4,11	4,96	4,68
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	8,08	11,48	6,02
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	5,58	6,15	4,56
Furniture	14	13	46	19
Hardware	2,18	1,02	2,42	2,73
Haberdashery	8,25	2,62	2,34	3,36
Instruments	4,20	2,18	1,86	3,31
Liquors	38,04	46,90	49,04	59,28
Machinery	31	3,06	1,34	2,29
Metals—				
Brass	16	61	9	68
Copper	12,93	58	42	1,43
Iron or steel	2,84	5,56	3,08	12,57
Steel	20	6,97	4,30	8,50
Motor cars, etc.	5,94	4,76	6,66	6,05
Oils	82	1,55	2,53	2,17
Provisions	3,07	2,48	4,06	2,15
Rubber manufactures	1,78	43,25	39,38	34,66
Seeds	51	17	12	4
Sugar	43	6,39	2,69	3,73
Silk manufactures	27,18	10,13	16,12	9,28
Wool manufactures	12,64	7,62	15,50	27,75
Toilet requisites	68	75	1,01	1,90
Umbrellas	81	1	25	59
Other articles	31,73	14,44	24,77	33,92
TOTAL	2,20,50	1,96,40	2,22,94	2,58,55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	44,70	44,11	53,01
Gram	28,00	15,84	11,54	17,46
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	2,67,12	4,73,76	3,60,45
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	19,64	32,23	36,57
Horn and hornmeal	9,27	78	90	53
Jute, raw	2,25,21	2,24,93	2,18,65	3,40,64
„ bags and cloth	2,56	2,65	1,91	5,28
Lac	11,55	29,90	36,28	34,99
Manganese ore	17,24	32,51	35,46	33,38
Manures	10,47	6,99	11,79	6,55
Pulse—				
Beans	1,82	..	4	20
Lentils		6,06	12,71	2,86
Other pulses		95	1,46	93
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	4,62	2,74	4,68
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	36,27	50,15	48,80
Groundnut	2,81,66	5,00,50	5,35,99	5,54,85
Linseed	1,55,94	1,32,43	2,05,66	2,20,76
Mowa or mowra	4,16	7,05	3,57	2,06
Poppy	43,87	10,43	15,23	8,81
Rape	96,17	62,62	47,62	55,80
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	26,70	13,90	16,58
Others	21,25	21,27	15,69	13,80
Silk, raw	35,23	19,99	23,61	17,54
Wheat	1,12,55	6,63	91,78	80,99
Other articles	62,26	68,59	98,49	1,57,87
TOTAL	14,77,26	15,39,17	19,85,27	20,75,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	17,51	19,41	16,13
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	8,20	19,85	18,59
Bobbins	..	1,04	1,27	2,30
Building materials	6,72	11,18	5,81	3,80
Buttons	..	8,52	6,68	6,36
Carriages	2,81	3,79	1,81	2,13
Chemicals	10,62	29,74	34,56	39,38
Cutlery	7,95	11,93	12,50	26,93
Cycles	1,75	7,05	10,75	10,75
Drugs and medicines	6,19	10,49	16,09	17,39
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,87,98	1,83,62	1,92,29
Glassware	23,69	44,34	43,09	38,96
Hardware	57,24	1,12,40	92,97	1,33,64
Instruments	13,57	37,64	34,54	42,93
Liquors	19,41	28,29	31,17	36,03
Machinery	30,27	78,58	43,55	50,93
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	35,21	26,92	29,33
Brass	1,56	61,29	72,78	1,29,52
Copper	93,41	21,87	52,62	94,98
Iron	2,86	3,33	51	12
Iron or steel	86,97	1,11,84	72,20	1,31,13
Steel	65,19	63,40	42,10	33,51
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	5,04	3,74	2,24
Paints and materials	5,58	9,36	7,82	8,75
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	30,70	48,91	64,25
Paper making materials	1,61	5,90	1,64	3,88
Printing materials	1,02	3,88	3,93	5,56
Railway plant	12,19	9,47	4,86	7,50
Rubber manufactures	3,82	10,30	17,97	8,00
Salt	9,46	17,49	6,72	9,33
Stationery	5,04	22,28	21,75	17,88
Sugar	3,84	39,37	20,23	61,29
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	2,10	4,13	13,02
Cotton manufactures	83,71	9,82	22,09	42,30
Haberdashery	22,10	19,41	26,70	32,66
Silk manufactures	16,81	5,36	6,84	10,06
Wool manufactures	90,62	28,10	42,25	55,61
Toys	11,10	20,04	25,60	19,70
Umbrellas	7,66	8,42	9,39	12,07
Other articles	88,90	63,53	1,09,19	1,55,07
TOTAL	9,35,53	1,88,68	11,89,19	15,46,86

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir and manufactures	22,66	17,98	15,39	31,92
Cotton, raw	4,45,16	5,29,54	6,65,48	4,48,63
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	21,63	13,91	8,88
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	1	63	2,20
Hemp, raw	8,48	9,04	6,09	22,51
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	1,10,78	1,51,18	1,74,80
Jute, raw	4,9 ,40	5,57,88	5,12,68	7,97,83
„ gunny bags	15,38	7,57	7,61	8,49
„ „ cloth	6,83	3,23	44	2,93
Lac	37,67	53,12	59,15	67,24
Manures	8,30	8,20	6,80	4,28
Oils	12,29	2,57	6,54	5,23
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	5,31,38	6,39,76	6,37,27
Seeds, Rape	1,04,92	1,38,98	1,53,68	85,55
„ Copra or coconut kernel	8 ,25	15,52	5,27	..
„ Groundnut	12,42	71,59	31,87	1,19,02
„ Linseed	70,14	8,10	19,05	29,93
„ Mowa	29,01	21,86	5,25	..
„ Poppy	8, 3	50	97	1,41
„ Sesamum (til or jinjili	2 ,92	10,28	64	3,12
„ Others	2 ,84	75,53	39,98	6,76
Tea	3,09	54	3,98	3,47
Wood (chiefly teak)	15.06	9,99	5,12	6,65
Other articles	1,86.15	44,98	1,43,36	3.31,60
TOTAL	22,30,35	22,50,30	24,94,78	27,98,72
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	13,37	16,45	10,63
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	83,45	97,39	84,94	85,79
„ twist and yarn	11,14	8,15	8,29	12,19
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	14,38	19,04	23,00
Liquors	1,54	4,97	4,22	3,89
Metals	14	12,67	15,67	26,32
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	17,75	20,45	22,49
Provisions	8,65	15,78	26,72	52,01
Sugar	10	15,03	1,70	74
Other articles	18,18	37,83	46,71	71,39
TOTAL	1,26,61	2,21,95	2,27,74	2,97,82
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,83	18,98	1,12,26	1,00,86
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	21,32	39,60	47,61
Lac	6,06	4,78	1,69	5,10
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,03	93,13	87,55	1,47,75
Seeds, Linseed	20,98	21,46	69,26	54,85
„ Rape	4,99	60,38	66,48	77,55
Wheat	2,02	80	2,26	27,34
Other articles	42,92	1,87,48	2,16,66	3,45,12
TOTAL	3,34,23	4,08,53	5,95,76	8,06,18
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	3,22	8,24	14,35
Art, works of	45	83	76	89
Building materials	2,57	13,14	10,61	11,52
Buttons	..	7,33	5,27	5,44
Chemicals	4,72	7,72	11,88	10,95
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	1,07	74	2,48
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	24,74	16,18	18,88
Glassware	4,26	10,18	6,21	9,21
Instruments	1,70	10,97	6,77	6,34
Liquors	78	2,93	2,03	2,86
Machinery	1,44	3,23	5,09	4,10
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	3,71	1,44	2,41
Brass	1,09	17,60	3,84	1,22
German silver	..	80	4,14	1,19
Others	67	2,95	3,84	3,83
Motor cars, etc.	66	7,21	11,89	10,16
Paper and pasteboard	79	95	79	3,50
Rubber manufactures	13	7,78	1,73	3,77
Stone and marble	2,48	2,97	3,22	2,56
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	12	3,92	13,50
Cotton—twist and yarn	4,98	6,90	8,18	4,05
„ manufactures	45,22	17,09	48,54	81,26
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	3,10	3,96	7,12
Silk manufactures	19,83	28,08	39,80	39,13
Piece goods of cotton and artificial silk	..	4,88	25,64	43,88
Other articles	31,71	25,93	38,62	79,40
TOTAL	1,44,84	2,10,43	2,73,33	3,83,95
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	4,85,50	14,95,79	13,49,96
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	47,97	72,65	73,37
Jute, raw	1,14,89	1,51,54	1,58,37	2,09,22
Spices, Pepper	6,81	11,14	6,07	11,58
Rice (not in the husk)	2.97	6,23	14,14	37,12
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	18,53	15,47	35,56
Linseed	54,86	79,41	6 ,97	1,13,61
Rape	11,4	64,10	1,80,41	2,17,36
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	32,23	2,67	54,07
Others	3,20	68,51	27,18	66,22
Wheat	37,14	7,20	35,14	65,78
Other articles	22,63	42,90	58,30	85,16
TOTAL	7,01,61	10,15,26	21,69,20	28,19,01
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	13,82	12,45	15,62

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupee

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4,01	3,21	4,15
Hardware	64	79	1,11	1,16
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	12,33	11,40	6,55
Matches	9,34	1,77	1,67	3,23
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	3,99	10,47	7,95
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	41,94	25,24	27,20
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	10,12	11,24	11,26
Toys	..	1,22	1,08	87
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	1,85	67	5	13
Other articles	63	4,95	2,29	2,76
TOTAL	20,85	81,79	67,66	65,26
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	8,59	5,12	3,51
Rice (not in the husk)	94	66	38	85
Hides, raw	20	3,78	9,46	8,10
Cotton, raw	55	1,20	1,31	60
Jute, raw	..	80	1,03	4,13
„ Gunnybags	55	13,17	10,36	16,95
Other articles	1,98	9,92	10,47	25,32
TOTAL	4,25	38,12	38,13	59,46
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	..	..	3
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	14	..
Jute manufactures	5,32	2,05	19	43
Other articles	1,30	16	35	1,26
TOTAL	24,93	2,21	68	1,69
RUSSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	19,86	..	10,33	..
Tea-chests	..	93	4,15	56
Other articles	2,42	51	72	2
TOTAL	22,28	1,44	15,20	58
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	..	..	81
„ goods	1,43	..	9	3,18
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	90	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	..	..	8,38
Other articles	13,72	9	17	17
TOTAL	1,90,48	99	26	12,54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	..	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	19,95	3,31	6,20
Saffron	3,88	1,87	3,08	5,42
Other articles	1,55	4,17	2,83	3,87
TOTAL	17,45	25,99	9,22	15,49
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	1,36,39	2,46,03	2,82,79
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	24,81	10,44	23,06
Oilseeds	10,11	21,85	38,78	1,06,70
Jute, raw	64,51	1,15,92	74,57	1,64,76
Other articles	3,92	18,43	9,27	16,84
TOTAL	1,99,40	3,17,40	3,79,09	5,94,15
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	14,52	13,60	16,89
Machinery and millwork	..	4,20	9,74	9,39
Iron and steel	9,53	18,43	13,38	17,64
Matches	28,08	41,60	68,58	39,33
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	19,06	13,40	13,55
Paper-making materials	4,21	7,47	7,57	6,93
Wood and timber	..	1,68	2,79	8,62
Other articles	2,93	5,69	3,67	7,20
TOTAL	51,31	1,12,65	1,32,73	1,19,55
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	5,20	6,85	7,06
Hides, raw	..	7,15	14,03	13,75
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	..	..	2,81
Wheat	8,66	..	..	7
Other articles	4,23	12,19	7,54	12,19
TOTAL	32,56	24,54	28,42	35,88
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	9,87	17,68	12,46
Wool manufactures	8	15,45	17,12	20,98
Other articles	8,33	2,69	10,96	15,58
TOTAL	15,94	28,01	45,76	49,02

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-2
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	1,01,66	2,07,76	3,60,42
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	11,93	7,08	5,52
Soda compounds	..	4,89	3,19	3,48
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	67,66	40,49	57,66
Other articles	4,82	6,51	6,32	5,30
TOTAL	35,97	1,92,65	2,64,84	4,32,38
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	62,68	48,37	52,79
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	36,08	39,23	25,61
Other sorts	8,98	17,38	14,67	16,18
Other articles	16,47	40,40	53,93	69,86
TOTAL	69,08	1,56,54	1,56,20	1,64,44
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	56,40	42,03	35,38
Other articles	11,57	32,90	27,75	31,17
TOTAL	19,81	92,30	69,78	66,50
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cigarettes	4,69	1,67	91	71
Cotton, raw	4,45	4,24	20,38	15,23
Salt	9,17	29,53	18,20	37,66
Sugar	7	4,56	2,91	90
Other articles	7,79	20,61	9,64	19,79
TOTAL	26,17	60,61	52,04	64,29
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	32,90	41,46	67,1
Indigo	3,96	3,51	4,23	1,61
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	1,65,74	68,06	1,50,99
Wheat	3,83	..	50	96,87
Others	27,56	20,39	25,15	79 43
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	43,58	74,51	84,19
Seeds	11,91	2,83	2,25	49,82
Other articles	26,11	87,03	65,11	1,08,02
TOTAL	1,85,70	3,55,98	2,82,17	6,18,06
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	10,23	16,34	14,10
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	10,51	2,77	5,70
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12,46	14,88	17,00	27,34
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	1,82	1,44	3,50
Other articles	5,10	4,53	4,56	7,50
TOTAL	37,52	21,23	23,00	38,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,27	11,59	9,98	7,70
Other articles	3,95	3,89	2,82	4,65
TOTAL	10,22	15,48	12,80	12,35
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	19,37	18,34	10,50
Other articles	3,02	2,74	39	30
TOTAL	6,90	22,11	18,73	10,80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	6,42	5,80	5,71
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	1,64	3,10	2,87
Other articles	2,20	2,08	2,67	3,87
TOTAL	12,57	10,14	11,57	12,45
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	12,66	6,59	3,86

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	1,01,85	6,23	3,63,85
Other articles	98	63	2,73	2,70
TOTAL	2,64,22	1,02,48	8,96	3,66,55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74.20	1,35,55	90,94	1,04,90
Wheat flour	8,73	7,08	6,43	8,21
Other sorts	9,22	19,52	12,57	12,81
Jute manufactures	8,13	9,95	15,88	17,85
Oils, vegetable	6,03	9,41	9,33	9,38
Other articles	18,98	44,62	34,04	30,78
TOTAL	1,25,29	2,26,13	1,69,19	1,83,88
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	10,46	5,83	5,08
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	77,57	74,53	54,83
Other articles	1,48	4,19	2,87	4,32
TOTAL	13,15	81,76	77,40	59,15
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	45,70	45,24	52,40
Jute, gunnybags	39,33	1,05,06	81,43	1,11,67
Oils, vegetable	3,54	3,81	4,22	4,80
Provisions	3,27	1,04	2,64	1,12
Other articles	26,69	88,31	82,09	96,50
TOTAL	1,04,91	2,43,92	2,15,52	2,66,50
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	12,11	44,18	29,73
Other articles	1,11	8,56	1,52	3,74
TOTAL	5,97	20,67	45,70	33,47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	9,08	31,40	30,03	29,46
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	11,11	11,98	11,69
Jute, gunny bags	14,51	28,29	27,51	46,57
Oils	36	11	6	11
Other articles	9,17	11,74	19,67	26,50
TOTAL	47,77	82,65	89,25	1,14,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	6,20	5,63	6,50
Other articles	3,57	5,41	4,32	3,70
TOTAL	12,19	11,61	9,94	10,20
RÉUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles	59	64	31	20
TOTAL	8,30	64	31	20
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	43,19	76,22	81,72
Paper and pasteboard	..	14	47	48
Railway plant	79	6,40	4,09	..
Other articles	30	15,63	8,77	16,82
TOTAL	1,09	65,36	89,55	99,02
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,26,86	1,11,24	1,27,16
Tea	54,91	74,29	1,04,53	82,75
Other articles	14,09	18,55	27,56	18,23
TOTAL	1,09,29	2,19,70	2,43,33	2,28,14

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom				
Aluminium	4,26	5,52	18,60	31,02
Apparel	33	3,45	6,39	9,44
Arms	80	4,09	5,09	4,99
Belting for machinery	1,11	8,37	9,00	6,69
Boots and shoes	54	1,21	2,39	2,91
Building materials	88	4,89	9,35	10,39
Carriages	72	3,42	2,06	1,75
Chemicals	22	7,61	5,97	4,41
Clocks and watches	3,82	5,27	5,77	7,19
Copper	..	42,79	16,66	16,23
Cotton, raw	27,72	70	..	8,00
,, piecegoods	26,44	25,89	20,59	31,20
Drugs and medicines	4,18	12,40	13,09	14,34
Dyeing substances	..	9,89	11,50	10,21
Furniture	1,44	1,40	2,67	1,80
Glassware	1,17	3,45	3,04	3,46
Hardware	24,72	77,60	72,40	78,09
Instruments	5,86	37,45	38,16	34,08
Iron and steel	48,56	1,39,45	72,47	69,65
Machinery	24,56	2,23,94	1,96,04	1,40,12
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	70,83	99,20	1,14,42
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	4,12,15	4,56,51	5,60,18
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	11,12	4,59	9,50
Provisions	3,80	27,97	23,65	28,11
Railway plant	54	12,99	17,56	17,46
Rubber	16	21,15	19,30	17,65
Ships	24	12	11	8
Spirit	5,34	9,06	10,53	12,33
Stationery	2,05	4,61	5,79	4,94
Sugar	18	40,50	72	2,14
Telegraph materials	..	12	2	..
Tobacco	5,90	18,77	42,57	52,47
Toilet requisites	2,22	10,48	19,25	12,27
Wood and Timber	6,56	3,93	1,21	4,81
Other articles	15,35	55,38	71,40	1,11,73
TOTAL	4,49,03	13,17,97	12,83,35	14,07,03
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	7,92	8,06	4,80
Cotton, raw	8,19	44,41	1,15,58	90,64
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	1,55	62	2,65
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,57,01	2,9[illegible]21	2,27,10
Dressed or tanned	29,59	17,77	24,16	28,57
Indigo	2,25	..	..	..
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	3,39,42	2,46,84	2,46,50
Gunny bags	91,73	78,61	85,21	65,57
,, cloth	6,92,16	17,74,57	16,14,09	15,69,09
Lac	93,77	6,19,79	5,34,81	3,94,10
Manganese ore	18,75	3,47	33,05	23,15
Manures	4,85	7,25	2,30	3,35
Mica	6,99	28,22	48,50	43,04
Myrobalans	9,78	12,84	14,58	12,20
Oils, vegetable	9,16	4,79	1,03	38
Paraffin wax	3,48	6,60	4,12	3,53
Saltpetre	7,61	32	21	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	70,78	95,20	1,00,55
Linseed	49,29	81	..	..
Spices	8,21	16,23	18,15	10,92
Tea	11,70	29,50	54,73	54,51
Wool, raw	4,52	9,49	15,75	36,80
Other articles	24,83	1,06,42	1,39,47	2,15,86
TOTAL	16,83,60	34,32,77	33,46,58	34,23,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	58,89	57,41	77,32
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	2,60,22	1,52,82	3,05,26
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	2,08,99	2,05,59	2,62,13
Other articles	3,71	8,47	5,47	6,02
TOTAL	66,59	4,77,68	3,63,88	5,73,41
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	2,19	4,77	12,14
Jute, gunny cloth	2,08,57	2,78,37	3,39,06	4,56,33
Other articles	7,04	34,83	37,38	34,81
TOTAL	2,27,13	3,15,39	3,81,21	5,03,28
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	66,29	77,14	58,34
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	7,49	7,30	5,59
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	26,76	1,46,48	1,66,62
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	1,99	1,28	1,26
Other articles	1,36	9,88	13,52	17,99
TOTAL	87,05	37,73	1,61,28	1,85,87

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	77	25	1,11
Salt	12,94	52,11	40,14	45,70
Other articles	28,19	20,32	12,79	10,58
TOTAL	41,45	73,20	53,18	57,39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	29,85	23,76	32,84
„ manufactures	18,38	30,28	25,40	22,46
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	5,98	2,43	22
Rice (not in the husk)	24,88	25,64	19,35	16,25
Wheat flour	12,25	16,54	14,67	18,12
Spices	4,70	9,61	7,34	9,92
Tobacco	9,39	22,11	24,60	29,36
Other articles	16,01	17,87	18,59	20,46
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,57,88	1,36,14	1,50,07
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	80,19	51,45	38,63
Other articles	5,73	25,53	14,84	14,58
TOTAL	18,80	1,05,72	66,29	48,21
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	29,21	24,69	19,73
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	28,12	33,34	23,15
Other articles	9,19	8,92	9,96	7,09
TOTAL	46,75	66,25	67,99	49,97
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	1,66	81	56
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	65,18	54,05	30,66
Other articles	16,76	42,67	41,03	43,58
TOTAL	48,97	1,09,51	95,89	74,80
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	21,90	23,62	25,21
Other articles	10,93	21,21	22,56	20,56
TOTAL	32,16	43,11	46,18	45,77
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	9,64	7,99	5,32
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	1,18,32	87,80	40,16
Other articles	14,69	51,86	48,51	37,70
TOTAL	36,43	1,70,18	1,36,31	77,86
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	43,45	42,28	31,75
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	55,41	53,21	31,02
Other articles	2,52	5,67	3,79	2,74
TOTAL	52,99	61,08	57,00	33,76
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	30,72	20,44	24,00
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	75,11	40,87	37,74
Other articles	12,34	24,63	27,88	30,09
TOTAL	42,24	1,30,46	89,19	91,83
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	17,26	18,76	21,21
Other articles	9,07	22,45	25,36	20,95
TOTAL	27,25	39,71	44,14	42,16
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	76,63	1,23,93	1,06,36
Other articles	2	27	1,60	25
TOTAL	53,78	76,90	1,25,53	1,06,61

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	7,29	4,48	3,20
Grain, pulse and flour	12	82	65	69
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	4,37	4,70	3,14
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	10,96	12,85	13,16
Machinery	1,36	1,59	1,91	2,27
Metals	1,41	2,05	3,56	4,92
Oils	45	87	2,33	13,44
Rubber	10	1,77	71	99
Seeds	91	87	52	5,28
Spices	29,91	37,52	33,57	33,69
Tea	7,10	2,13	6,13	5,94
Other articles	20,11	73,49	58,12	49,58
TOTAL	72,53	1,48,73	1,29,06	1,35,55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	16,53	17,49	18,73
Coal and coke	43,39	14,68	17,79	35,54
Coffee	5,76	23	27	36
Cotton manufactures	36,03	87,10	80,73	86,95
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	33,93	43,92	45,28
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,26	4,49	4,14
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	20,25	29,77	29,76
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice	4,26,72	6,60,65	6,37,62	6,96,12
Other sorts	48,80	85,33	77,83	74,88
Jute manufactures	5,41	10,76	8,49	16,52
Manures	10,87	31,44	39,10	40,16
Oilcakes	38,54	49,91	50,58	44,45
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,60	9,49	9,45
Seeds	12,21	20,29	21,22	17,74
Spices	15,31	32,25	31,58	33,27
Tea	26,90	15,46	23,95	27,25
Wood and timber	2,32	4,94	6,61	8,88
Other articles	66,52	1,26,79	1,63,96	1,72,81
TOTAL	8,02,35	12,24,40	12,64,89	13,60,29
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	22,84	11,44	14,03
Other articles	13,82	53,25	40,78	43,09
TOTAL	22,08	76,09	52,22	57,12
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	2,14	1,03	1,09
Building materials	83	2,39	41	7
Cotton manufactures	1,94	7,84	6,89	9,87
Cordage	3,19	2,15	2,03	2,25
Drugs and medicines	6,48	7,67	7,37	9,40
Fire works	5,00	6,87	5,20	6,14
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	4,18	63	47
Provisions	3,85	7,65	6,23	9,77
Silk, raw	23,69	22,46	12,22	18,61
„ manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	37,22	8,98	12,09
Sugar, refined	10,34	17,90	22,87	10,15
Other articles	19,44	26,78	31,11	33,49
TOTAL	98,31	1,45,20	1,05,67	1,13,40
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	11,98	8,48	8,46
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	5,85	2,80	1,12
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	3,58,14	1,82,78	1,36,96
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	1,59,80	1,06,47	36,96
Jadestone	5,65	18,18	8,33	7,02
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	7,42	34,10	49,19	60,54
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	41,09	74,62	87,86	84,48
TOTAL	9,12,88	6,62,67	4,45,91	3,35,54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	10,77	9,92	5,86
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,87	2,93	1,94
Other articles	6,62	10,08	7,19	4,33
TOTAL	13,42	22,72	20,04	12,13
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Silk, raw	83,44	1,24,95	95,87	80,91
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	63,36	1,08,70	94,16
Tea	10,70	38,11	63,57	47,38
Other articles	28,17	60,82	67,53	54,26
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,87,24	3,35,67	2,76,71
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	10,50,90	6,84,96	7,77,54
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	27,61	9,31	2,57
Piece goods	2,70	17	29	35
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	1,96,87	2,48,18	71,16
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	49,50	32,68	49,38	48,00
Tea	35,95	6	10	98
Other articles	3,18,49	55,22	60,59	55,87
TOTAL	8,72,39	13,63,51	10,52,81	9,56,47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	6,29	7,98	3,20

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,01	[illegible]	3,25	60
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	32,57	43,1-	38,14	47,46
Opium	29,07	95,81	1,24,49	53,04
Other articles	5,11	48,02	76,49	78,44
TOTAL	66,75	1,86,95	2,39,12	1,78,88
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	2,92	1,94	2,43
Apparel	9,17	12,22	7,70	10,15
Bobbins	...	2,64	3,14	3,09
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	13,40	6,51	11,56
Brushes and brooms	48	37	43	40
Buttons of all sorts	...	8,48	9,85	9 13
Camphor	11,48	12,87	27,27	18,88
Carriages	11	3,81	3,27	8,81
Cement	1	3,10	4	1,93
Chemicals	93	2,08	1,95	2,48
Coal and coke, etc.	7,02	14,31	27	94
Copper	27,99	64	26	4
Cotton, raw	9	2,31	...	12
,, hosiery	65,23	64,03	74,90	85,55
,, piece goods	6,10	4,22,90	4,62,73	5,74,93
,, yarn	6,18	3,20,42	2,85,18	4,59,37
,, other manufactures	2,12	12,05	12,67	16,92
Cutlery	...	1,72	1,30	77
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	6,21	3,33	6,73
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	24,94	23,92	28,71
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,30	59	57
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	33,48	38,31	25,61
Beads and false pearls	7,61	15,48	16,05	12,97
Bottles and phials	1,07	11,10	10,08	10,30
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	4,01	2,32	2,25
Table ware	1,41	6,68	5,56	4,79
Others	3,35	9,30	8,51	9,82
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	12,00	10,71	16,12
Hardware	3,59	32,39	25,70	27,08
Instruments	85	5,33	3,59	3,24
Iron or steel	...	1,94	3	8
Leather	38	1,04	57	20
Machinery and millwork	63	2,21	3,69	2,72
Matches	28,40	1,15,23	70,10	40,77
Paints and painters' materials	...	4,52	3,00	3,74
Paper and pasteboard	55	2,68	2,64	3,04
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	3,17	1,75	2,84
Rubber manufactures	...	1,16	1,12	77
Silk, raw	1,15	73	6,84	6,09
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,31,45	1,62,29	1,39,08	1,76,87
Spices, ginger	3,40	2,25	4,17	3,28
Starch and farina	7	52	42	32
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	4,65	4,07	4,83
Tea-chests	87	21	30	45
Toilet requisites	1,31	5,57	3,28	3,44
Toys and requisites for games	5,16	9,86	8,94	13,78
Umbrella fittings	4,91	18,32	18,89	13,70
Wood—timber	32	..	90	6,69
,, manufactures	71	39	15,63	74
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	8	7,45	7,27	12,02
Other articles	10,25	38,41	43,56	76,42
TOTAL	3,64,85	14,42,23	13,81,83	17,12,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	34,47,35	42,62,20	45,88,13
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	40,42	47,43	36,36
Jute, raw	10,84	38,30	34,83	50,03
,, manufactures	10,93	43,50	51,58	1,05,98
Manures	5,59	11,98	2,67	18,64
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	1,26,39	2,15,29	3,63,08
Raisins	4,19	25,40	26,53	24,29
Iron or steel	15,24	87,44	1,01,69	1,15,30
Oilcakes	15,19	40,55	62,26	42,16
Opium	9,79	4,53	4,30	2,25
Paraffin wax	6,90	34,73	23,81	16,19
Other articles	8,61	1,18,81	1,64,84	1,52,13
TOTAL	16,84,66	40,19,90	50,16,43	55,14,54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	57,58	80,98	1,65,73
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Liquors	2,59	8,17	6,54	6,12
Sugar	9,23,33	12,63,01	13,51,66	15,23,48
Other articles	9,11	17,57	44,92	16,70
TOTAL	9,35,03	12,88,75	14,03,12	15,46,30
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,20	1,05,05	93,20	1,58,83
Opium	52,28	53,99	36,00	12,00
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	1,13,55	1,94,67	67,65
Other articles	15,59	19,62	34,32	27,69
TOTAL	2,89,74	2,93,11	3,58,19	2,66,17
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	9,98	8,69	3,86

Articles	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,68	34,20	25,23	22,45
Mineral oils	4,09	1,04,26	1,15,45	1,50,84
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	5,30	1,29	1,90
Wool, raw	9,81	2,77	3,51	11,96
Other articles	22,68	28,77	30,53	36,06
TOTAL	63,49	1,75,30	1,75,81	2,23,25
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton twist and yarn	12,05	26,36	25,50	36,03
,, manufactures	13,73	1,04,07	87,70	1,10,45
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	18,28	15,79	19,91
Others	3,33	7,09	4,59	7,94
Indigo	1,99	2,18	3,48	66
Tea, black	1,67	25,50	22,11	28,50
Other articles	11,51	39,69	47,60	56,19
TOTAL	55,13	2,23,17	2,06,77	2,59,68
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton twist and yarn	5,82	15,22	15,03	11,11
,, manufactures	37,80	42,20	33,38	30,00
Metals and ores	3,68	5,18	5,42	7,30
Sugar	5,65	33,94	20,75	22,42
Other articles	13,31	36,82	36,36	42,73
TOTAL	66,76	1,31,36	1,10,94	1,03,56
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	25,16	16,53	13,81
Other articles	3,39	8,79	6,97	16,42
TOTAL	34,80	33,95	23,50	30,23
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	19,75	29,19	32,48	31,35
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	50,73	48,32	64,27
Opium	18,84	39,25	64,00	52,00
Other articles	6,21	28,16	26,64	27,01
TOTAL	62,94	1,47,33	1,71,44	1,74,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	2,65	3,65	2,26
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	6,52	5,68	6,00
Cotton manufactures including yarn	8,01	21,88	22,61	29,09
Drugs and medicines	2,75	6,93	4,43	3,22
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	9,38	11,88	10,40
Fish	22,53	17,55	23,66	26,34
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	6,63	6,33	7,24
Matches	7,64	55	56	63
Metals, tin	44,54	45,97	60,62	80,11
Oils, mineral	15,52	27,96	25,32	9,04
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	42,50	41,03	51,01
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	58	48	53
Silk, raw	6,75	28	1	1
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,27,43	1,67,86	1,57,53
,, others	12,63	8,94	9,44	9,10
Sugar	3,74	9,61	12,37	11,06
Other articles	48,72	1,15,42	1,00,47	84,28
TOTAL	3,08,48	4,48,13	4,92,75	4,85,59
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	4,06	5,36	7,94
Coal	17,08	..	4,19	1,60
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	19,32	15,01	9,20
,, manufactures	57,59	1,58,42	1,60,99	1,33,11
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	25,50	26,87	17,37
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice	3,24,33	2,76,32	3,03,90	3,29,60
Others	18,80	24,27	19,68	20,02
Hides and skins, raw	25	4,50	79	66
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	34,40	33,59	58,68	71,33
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	16,44	17,28	15,70
Seeds	8,23	13,20	13,46	11,62
Tobacco	13,12	19,75	14,86	16,63
Other articles	71,11	1,56,84	1,84,17	1,67,82
TOTAL	7,54,93	7,52,21	8,29,54	8,03,19
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	4,61	3,11	2,3
Spices ,Cloves	1,91	14,12	5,93	15,8
Other articles	11,44	40,05	13,35	10,49
TOTAL	18,25	58,78	22,39	28,68

No. 12—*concluded*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	2,18	8,66	..
Other articles	5	8	4,10	19
TOTAL	11,83	2,26	12,76	19
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,00,55	78,99	1,20,97
Other articles	4,75	8,56	6,63	11,61
TOTAL	24,55	1,09,11	85,62	1,32,58
MESOPOTAMIA (a)				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	—	23	22	24
Arms Ammunition, etc.	—	10	37	6
Drugs and medicines	—	1,15	93	57
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	84	43	62
Fruits and vegetables	—	68,84	75,43	70,21
Gums and resins	—	5	20	3
Hardware	—	39	44	31
Hides and skins, raw	—	31	30	45
Metals—Brass	—	2,45	3,32	1,55
Motor cars, etc.	—	2,17	1,16	23
Mineral oils	—	3,47	..	..
Provisions	—	58	18	39
Railway plant, etc.	—	2,07	..	..
Seeds	—	20	15	37
Ships, parts of	—	3,98	5,27	10
Silk, raw	—	72	..	3
Wheat	—	15,86	15,31	5,51
Wool, raw	—	13	1,07	73
,, manufactures	—	74	38	54
Other articles	—	12,91	10,51	6,44
TOTAL	—	1,17,19	1,16,23	88,36
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	1,12,18	1,18,82	1,35,36
Indigo	—	4,46	2,31	3,03
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	20,38	8,71	17,20
Wheat flour	—	3,50	2,26	7,20
Others	—	67	82	16,08
Tea	—	47,56	29,94	23,92
Other articles	—	42,05	50,86	51,33
TOTAL	—	2,30,80	2,13,72	2,56,46
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	26,20	31,85	31,09
Provisions	—	78	35	28
Sugar	—	59,12	23,50	17,84
Other articles	—	52,31	40,93	25,62
TOTAL	—	1,38,41	96,72	74,83
TURKEY IN ASIA (b)				
Imports therefrom —				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables : dried salted, etc.	33,27	2	7	..
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	2,10	..
Other articles	19,26	2	3	3
TOTAL	58,86	4	2,20	3
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton goods	59,50	..	37	5
Indigo	6,59	35	5	9
Grain, pulse and flour —				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	2,16	11	3,15
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	3,05
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	2,06	5,98	5,63
Tea	16,19	29	50	2,18
Other articles	32,64	61	33	63
TOTAL	2,17,60	5,49	7,34	14,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	..	..
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	1,29	..
Other articles	14,44	1	..	..
TOTAL	22,32	1	1,29	..
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	9,54	21,60	4,79
Horses	30,00	9,59	5,51	5,69
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	17,99	13,75	19,00
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	8,45	18,03	..
Wheat	..	17,81	..	..
Other articles	23,57	33,84	48,07	46,34
TOTAL	1,01,16	97,22	1,06,96	75,82

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
AUSTRALIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	3,71,31	4,14,74	5,37,74
Oils	6,26	99	1,98	1,49
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	53,47	24,94	42,23
Tea	40,81	26,06	99,40	34,52
Other articles	40,29	91,54	1,00,20	96,61
TOTAL	3,13,36	5,43,37	5,71,26	7,12,69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	4,95	3,27	1,43
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	13	14	13,79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	50,29	66,74	50,96
Manures	3,97	85	91	1,70
Other articles	10,02	11,34	19,98	23,07
TOTAL	50,66	62,48	87,63	75,
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	11	18	36
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	27,58	25,36	37,11
Other articles	34	6,13	8,52	1,37
TOTAL	18,85	33,71	33,88	38,48

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	833,321	599,707	727,421
,, Japan	2,559	81,171	90,037	96,936	109,839
,, United States	10,405	7,356	4,447	525	2,450
,, Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,220	6,788	5,800
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	931,025	703,956	845,510
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	395,412	402,862	532,915
,, Netherlands	7,606	3,824	3,216	4,493	5,368
,, Switzerland	2,606	762	991	4,727	4,906
,, Japan	48	3,323	2,375	2,307	4,484
,, Other countries	1,124	945	498	968	1,203
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	402,492	415,357	548,876
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	211,936	303,696	338,403
,, Netherlands	15,219	8,788	9,895	6,422	6,208
,, Belgium	4,082	548	141	824	898
,, Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,570	2,645	2,467
,, Italy	10,320	9,111	1,891	5,567	9,648
,, Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,875	2,591	3,831
,, Japan	521	13,095	15,366	23,422	40,979
,, Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,115	2,326	4,537
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	243,789	347,493	406,071
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECEGOODS INCLUDING PENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,453,409	1,318,804	1,613,987
,, Aden and Dependencies	118	123	208	58	328
,, Straits Settlements	2,008	903	2,002	2,772	4,246
,, Netherlands	23,777	12,764	13,161	10,956	11,710
,, Belgium	4,122	551	148	850	931
,, Switzerland	5,278	2,498	2,561	7,383	7,390
,, Italy	10,579	9,177	1,957	5,800	10,258
,, Japan	3,127	97,637	107,778	122,667	155,303
,, United States	10,671	12,718	7,808	7,424	9,357
,, Other countries	8,289	2,512	4,268	9,112	9,730
TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,593,295	1,485,826	1,823,240

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(b) Includes Mesopotamia prior to 1921-22.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton piecegoods

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Grey and Bleached piece-goods	854,141	1,065,855	1,271,790	1,197,654	1,382,369
Coloured piece-goods	251,353	378,187	453,494	503,920	588,078
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,725,284	1,701,574	1,970,447

15-A.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from principal Countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	31,018	21,790	20,759
„ Hongkong	25	19	64	68	1
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	394	383	561
„ Switzerland	1,182	339	724	982	1,097
„ China	15	214	80	140	399
„ Japan	458	7,424	26,547	20,430	32,325
„ Other Countries	1,754	766	447	782	765
Total	41,794	34,063	59,274	44,575	55,907

No. 15B.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Percentage of total in 1924-25
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	13 069	6,857	7,170	12·8
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	5,509	1,466	1,411	2·5
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	26,657	19,807	27,687	49·5
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,223	7,739	7,659	13·7
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	4,553	4,032	5,833	10·4
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,263	4,674	6,147	11·1
Total	41,794	34,063	59,274	44,575	55,907	100

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Percentage of total in 1924-25
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	478,596	411,010	469,810	65·4
„ 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	208,959	181,977	223.812	31·1
„ 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	15,930	19,667	19,308	2·7
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,195	3,261	5,822	·8
Wastes	502	385	214	514	578	..
Total	646,757	666,227	705,894	617,329	719,390	100

No. 17.—Imports of raw silk and silk goods

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Imports of Silk, raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,24,95	95,87	80,91
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	22,46	12,22	18,61
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	28	1	1
Other Countries	3,37	8,97	10,19	10,97	19,47
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,57,88	1,19,07	1,19,00
Imports of Silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	1,31,45	1,49,91	1,62,29	1,39,08	1,76,87
China	35,67	47,76	63,36	1,08,79	94,16
Hongkong	21,61	32,37	37,22	8,98	12,09
France	27,18	17,82	10,13	16,12	9,28
United Kingdom	19,07	15,18	11,08	13,60	13,49
Italy	19,83	14,79	23,08	39,80	39,13
Germany	16,81	93	5,36	6,88	10,06
Other Countries	5,17	3,27	4,02	7,01	16,11
Total	2,76,79	2,82,03	3,16,54	3,40,17	3,71,19

No. 18.—Imports of woollen Manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool)

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	1,85,25	1,47,60	91,43	1,44,63	2,03,13
Japan	8	15,36	7,45	7,27	12,02
France	12,64	3,90	7,62	15,50	27,75
Belgium	2,11	33	5,90	12,65	12,58
Germany	90,62	7,68	28,10	42,25	55,61
Persia	58	1,26	3,03	1,13	1,08
Other Countries	17,10	5,55	8,03	20,67	39,31
Total	3,08,38	1,81,68	1,51,56	2,44,10	3,56,48

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of Iron and Steel

(Quantities in hundreds of ton)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	122,5	3,66	299	165,0	5,17	313	209,1	6,03	274
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	43,6	1,69	388	44,1	1,79	406	36,5	1,44	395
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	96,6	1,87	194	108,1	1,81	167	118,1	1,90	161
Iron, Bars and Channels	26,7	35	130	22,0	45	204	12,1	23	188	9,2	16	175
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	188,0	2,87	153	166,4	2,39	144	183,5	2,32	126
Beams, channels pillars, girders and bridgework	89,6	1,16	129	70,3	1,33	190	82,5	1,37	168	80,9	1,24	153
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	26,9	70	259	15,4	34	220	12,6	31	244
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	26,1	45	174	29,9	45	152	41,6	57	136
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	30,6	1,44	471	19,8	84	424	33,8	1,14	337
Hoops and Strips	30,8	43	140	25,1	59	236	30,9	70	227	35,4	68	192
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	11,3	56	499	12,2	52	423	15,3	54	354
Rails, chairs and fishplates (excluding those for railways)	17,8	19	112	15,6	24	154	10,0	16	161	16,4	21	131
Wire	9,8	24	245	3,8	14	366	5,6	19	338	6,6	17	260
Wire nails	—	—	—	12,8	37	293	11,0	31	284	16,2	35	216
Wire rope	—	—	—	3,0	26	866	3,2	29	920	2,8	21	760
Bolts and Nuts	7,4	23	308	6,5	34	520	6,3	27	432	8,0	29	362
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	41,8	1,41	337	34,6	1,10	318	42,9	1,37	319
TOTAL	1,018,2	16,01	157	746,5	18,37	246	756,1	17,93	237	868,9	18,93	216

No. 20.—Imports of iron and steel

(In tons)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
(i) Pig-Iron —					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	8,736	3,284	2,147
Continent	32	9	3,874	499	1,278
Other Countries	378	3	169	3	..
Total	12,881	2,766	12,779	3,786	3,425

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	10,56	11,97	11,88
Continent	2,91	56	6,19	5,13	6,27
United States of America	39	2,83	1,39	72	69
Other Countries	20	68	9	4	4
Total	11,08	9,57	18,23	17,86	18,88

No. 21.—Imports of machinery and millwork

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	19,87,72	16,23,94	12,39,54
United States of America	24,56	66,31	2,23,94	1,96,03	1,40,10
Japan	68	13,47	2,21	3,69	2,72
Italy	1,44	2,37	3,23	5,09	4,10
Germany	30,27	2,49	78,58	43,55	50,93
Other Countries	6,55	8,37	50,43	40,89	36,68
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	23,46,11	19,13,19	14,74,07

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons, and accessories

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	32,83	45,34	60,89
United States of America	21,03	46,23	43,92	69,44	73,46
Canada	..	..	36,61	64,57	65,54
Italy	29	1,89	6,82	11,11	9,39
France	4,89	2,22	3,39	5,56	4,94
Other Countries	9,97	90	14,83	8,61	5,65
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	1,38,40	2,04,63	2,19,87
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	5,13	5,99	7,91
Other Countries	40	1,26	3,52	3,26	1,75
Total	10,68†	6,36	8,65	9,25	9,66
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	10,37	6,01	5,46
United States of America	66	2,70	5,67	9,68	15,94
Italy	..	84	..	12	31
Canada	..	..	3,56	8,44	16,17
Other Countries	1,50	15	2,17	73	84
Total	5,71†	6,39	21,77	25,01	38,72
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	18,37	16,21	19,47
United States of America	1,08	9,45	18,64	17,49	23,62
France	2,12	48	36	85	89
Other Countries	5,36	66	9,33	7,78	9,19
Total	31,30§	23,79	46,70	42,33	53,17
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	66,70	73,58	93,73
United States of America	8,49	59,43	70,73	99,20	1,14,42
Italy	66	2,84	7,21	11,89	10,16
France	5,94	2,73	4,76	6,66	6,05
Germany	5,64	..	5,04	3,74	2,25
Belgium	4,15	36	5,96	4,68	3,53
Canada	..	..	43,19	76,22	87,42
Other Countries	1,26	1,39	11,93	5,25	3,86
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	2,15,52	2,81,22	3,21,42

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.
§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock*

(In thousands of Rupees)

[illegible]	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,54,48	3,28,08	10,40,32	11,03,39	5,41,08
Australia	36,74	3,18	8,45	18,03	..
Germany	12,19	5,22	9,47	4,86	7,50
United States of America	54	7,59	12,99	17,56	17,46
Other Countries	7,26	4,14	34,58	28,62	41,51
Total	6,11,21	3,48,21	11,05,81	11,72,46	6,07,55
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68,70	1,20,36	2,48,74	2,21,23	1,00,04
United States of America	1,74	2,46	5,07	4	1,74
Australia	7,78	1,50	..	..	..
Other Countries	1,37	66	23,42	6,73	27,77
Total	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,70,23	2,28,00	1,29,55
Grand total	8,90,80	4,73,19	13,76,04	14,00,46	7,37,10

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, *viz.*, bridgework, rails, chairs, fishplates and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

No. 24.—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	2,54,54	2,07,53	2,00,24
United States of America	24,72	60,27	77,60	72,40	78,09
Japan	3,59	46,68	32,69	25,70	27,08
Sweden	2,57	4,56	14,52	13,60	16,89
Germany	57,24	5,70	1,12,40	92,97	1,33,64
Austria	27,28	2,25	3,31	8,35	14,14
Hungary					
Belgium	5,58	51	3,84	3,31	3,17
Other Countries	7,45	9,48	16,00	18,43	25,44
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,14,90	4,42,29	4,98,69

No. 25.—Imports of metals (excluding iron and steel)

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average.	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,24,42	79,69	32,17
Japan	27,99	30,21	64	26	4
France	12,93	5,37	57	42	1,43
Germany	93,41	4,44	21,87	52,62	94,98
Belgium	3,54	66	2,02	71	6,30
Other Countries	1,68	5,25	48,04	29,77	25,32
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,97,56	1,63,47	1,60,24
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	45,97	60,62	80,11
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	8,97	2,46	5,64
Other Countries	1,60	1,35	1,37	1,20	1,26
Total	51,87	44,61	56,31	64,28	87,01
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	15,10	18,13	16,14
Belgium	3,75	24	4,96	7,38	7,01
Japan	..	12,03	1,01	10	4
Germany	3,23	24	2,95	2,78	1,68
Other Countries	28	5,04	1,21	1,76	1,72
Total	22,11	22,89	25,23	30,15	26,59
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	11,50	10,07	9,70
Other Countries	4,42	10,59	4,03	5,94	5,80
Total	18,41	30,18	15,53	16,01	15,50
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	14,45	15,82	18,46
Germany	12,16	1,15	35,21	26 91	29,33
Other Countries	5,91	7,11	36,14	42,98	29,82
					4
Total	23,45	10,77	85,80	85,66	97,61
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,79,39	1,56,83	1,56 06
Germany	1,58	11,74	61,29	72,78	1,29,5
Other Countries	3,94	39,56	41,46	22,02	31,09
Total	11,65	78,58	2,82,14	2,51,63	3,16,67
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	16,35	10,72	14,98
Other Countries	3,87	5,87	12,96	17,88	18,83
Total	24,41	20,14	29,31	28,60	33,81
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,91,88	6,39,80	7,37,4

No. 26.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery)

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,5	2,6	2,9	2,9
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	4,4	5,7	2,5
Egypt	..	1,6	1,0	7	2
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	31,4	1,3	133,0
Java	453,0	367,2	371,1	368,3	480,2
Japan	2	5,7	1	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	2,9	3	1
Belgium	1	..	4,9	2,1	6,5
Other Countries	45,3	6,9	24,0	30,2	45,6
Total	633,5	472,3	442,4	411,5	671,0

No. 27.—Imports of mineral oil

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,12,15	4,56,51	5,60,18
Borneo	53,76	62,34	76,63	1,2[illegible],63	1,06,36
Persia	4,09	31,71	1,04,26	1,15,45	1,50,84
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	27,96	25,32	9,04
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	36,86	24,74	24,63
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,18	8,66	..
Germany	17,89	3,48	1,12	33,12	38,59
Russia	19,86	54	..	10,33	..
Georgia	..	..	..	35,75	39,82
Other Countries	7,16	1,77	19,07	5,74	11,65
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	6,80,23	8,39,55	9,35,11

No. 28.—Imports of Cement

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	10,80	69,7	97,0	95,7	99,0
Japan	..	14,8	4,2	1	3,6
Hongkong	22	7,3	2,9	7	..
Italy	13	7	1,6	1,9	1,6
Other Countries	1,88	2,9	28,4	14,7	10,1
Total	13,03	95,4	134,1	113,1	114,3

No. 29.—Exports of raw jute

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	875	877	967
Other part of the British Empire	4	8	4	3	4
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	879	880	971
United States of America	535	523	502	488	332
France	428	198	321	417	453
Italy	213	215	195	279	275
Brazil	15	66	86	102	75
Japan	17	30	64	69	77
Belgium	..	1	158	273	259
Spain	122	172	157	137	217
Germany	920	34	792	909	1,060
Austria / Hungary	250	13	..	3 / ..	1 / ...
Other Countries	86	44	83	139	178
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,358	2,816	2,927
Total	4,281	2,599	3,237	3,696	3,898

No. 30.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1912-13	98	46	50
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	86	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	85	51	38
1924-25	80	57	39

No. 31-A.—Exports of Jute gunny bags and cloth

Bags—Hessian

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	2,523	75	133	168
Australia	77	149	262	199
United States of America	323	291	312	234
Argentine Republic	84	..	10	4
Other Countries	1,120	211	279	289
Total (All Countries)	4,127	726	996	794

Bags—Sacking

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	102	237	274	252
Australia	633	480	529	635
Japan	134	108	113	182
Indo-China	186	103	81	91
Java	213	198	173	249
United States of America	92	26	19	22
Chile	467	65	439	416
Peru	51	40	51	63
Cuba	210	380	214	352
Other Countries	941	1,079	1,248	1,195
Total (All Countries)	3,029	2,716	3,141	3,457

Cloth—Hessian

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	1,287	452	598	618
Canada	561	648	624	654
Australia	177	174	147	213
United States of America	7,057	9,316	9,189	9,585
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,217	1,854	2,250
Uruguay	42	39	118	126
Other Countries	1,209	278	416	498
Total (All Countries)	11,467	12,119	12,946	13,944

Cloth—Sacking

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	103	48	63	49
Australia	74	60	72	83
United States of America	29	229	271	335
Argentine Republic	42	46	68	85
Other Countries	55	42	67	62
Total (All Countries)	303	425	541	619

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Seaborne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 31-B.—Exports of jute bags and cloth and the percentage shares of principal countries in the total exports

BAGS

Countries	Pre-war average		War average		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.
United Kingdom	305	9·0	2,265	33·9	312	9·1	407	9·8	420	9·9
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	6·0	688	10·3	214	6·2	259	6·3	217	5·1
Egypt	119	3·5	385	5·7	89	2·6	140	3·3	135	3·2
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	3·5	243	3·6	204	5·9	157	3·8	180	4·2
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	2·9	90	1·3	116	3·4	152	3·7	197	4·6
Australia and New Zealand	628	18·5	737	11·1	712	20·7	899	21·7	799	18·8
Java	130	3·8	206	3·2	198	5·8	173	4·2	249	5·9
Japan	35	1·0	118	1·7	108	3·1	114	2·7	186	4·4
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	11·6	436	6·5	440	12·8	489	11·8	518	12·2
South America	431	12·7	532	8·1	146	4·2	542	13·1	512	12·0
Central America and West Indies	130	3·8	229	3·4	445	12·9	282	6·8	434	10·2
Other Countries	796	23·7	747	11·2	458	13·3	523	12·8	404	9·5
Total (All Countries)	3,391	100	6,676	100	3,442	100	4,137	100	4,251	100
	CLOTH.									
	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.
United Kingdom	423	4·4	1,333	11·5	499	4·0	661	4·9	667	4·6
Canada	333	3·4	534	4·6	644	5·1	624	4·6	655	4·5
Australia	209	2·1	253	2·2	234	1·9	219	1·6	301	2·1
United States of America	6,689	68·4	6,985	60·4	9,544	76·1	9,460	70·1	9,920	68·1
Argentine Republic	1,727	17·8	1,440	12·5	1,263	10·1	1,922	14·2	2,335	16·0
Other Countries	369	3·9	1,016	8·8	360	2·8	601	4·6	685	4·7
Total (All Countries)	9,700	100	11,561	100	12,544	100	13,487	100	14,563	100

No. 32.—Exports of raw cotton

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	122	212	191	290	162
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	9	9	9
Total British Empire	152	233	200	299	171
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,621	1,722	1,671
Italy	233	249	241	551	485
France	109	69	126	174	134
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	494	270	284
Belgium	277	44	252	256	201
Spain	50	41	66	87	96
Germany	351	69	263	244	174
Austria (a)	167	33	43	42	8
Other Countries	25	31	57	119	102
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	3,163	3,465	3,155
Total	2,407	2,190	3,363	3,764	3,326

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary

No. 33-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
China	169,953	110,284	41,060	20,734	14,495
Egypt	2,183	5,458	3,665	4,593	6,667
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	1,679	1,416	831
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,177	2,315	3,228
Siam	305	623	1,186	1,199	1,429
United Kingdom	683	1,246	150	848	509
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,961	85	49	105
Other Countries	13,135	3,325	6,859	7,377	9,268
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	56,861	38,531	36,532

No. 33-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	42,075	27,689	25,827
,, 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	1,073	787	776
Above No. 40	2	170	2	1	17
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	12,885	8,712	8,356
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	826	1,342	1,556
Total	200,970	129,685	56,861	38,531	36,532

No. 34.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piece-goods

(a) Grey (unbleached)

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Persia	4,009	9,826	2,717	2,992	5,556
Mesopotamia (a)	9,683	9,537	5,766	9,618	13,091
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	293	401	383
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	2,291	2,415	1,995
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	6,565	4,618	6,232
Ceylon	175	533	165	483	265
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	5,538	6,054	6,626
Other Countries	16,172	17,052	7,791	7,296	10,050
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	31,126	33,877	44,198

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,785	24,343	27,532
Mesopotamia (a)	2,757	12,188	27,006	30,865	35,508
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	21,382	22,936	20,804
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,077	3,769	3,700
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	4,975	4,851	4,327
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,649	15,574	15,591
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	2,726	2,300	2,681
Other Countries	9,355	14,563	23,175	25,330	26,025
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	124,775	129,968	136,168

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic

No. 35.—Exports of Indian Tea

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	248,263	295,908	299,063
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,450	12,178	8,899
Australia	8,978	8,253	3,983	4,300	4,364
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	2,579	3,846	3,985
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,360	—	—
Mesopotamia	—	—	6,010	3,318	2,358
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	949	720	863
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,401	2,687	2,874
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	276,995	322,957	322,406
Egypt	—	—	—	1,953	2,715
Russia	29,614	18,390	..	..	1,388
United States of America	2,439	6,346	4,343	5,869	6,209
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	6	10	189
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,324	3,000	44	63	223
Persia	347	4,406	2,926	2,358	3,095
Chile	44	1,733	871	1,175	930
Other Countries	1,661	2,674	3,111	4,370	2,950
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	11,301	15,798	17,701
Total	266,497	322,691	288,296	338,755	340,107

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia

No. 36-A.—Exports of Seeds

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	130,5	208,5	141,3	181,3	125,5
France	76,8	25,3	49,6	78,4	84,7
Italy	26,6	16,6	30,5	25,6	43,5
Belgium	67,8	4,9	22,2	28,1	43,0
Germany	33,5	2,0	2,8	7,2	11,2
Australia	1,6	11,1	12,0	13,4	16,5
Other Countries	42,2	7,0	15,9	34,8	46,7
Total	379,0	270,4	274,3	368,8	371,1

Rape

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,5	69,2	44,9
France	63,5	19,6	28,9	21,0	23,5
Italy	7,1	6,0	27,1	81,3	95,0
Belgium	98,6	5,4	54,0	33,0	20,5
Germany	68,2	1,6	63,1	71,1	35,1
Other Countries	10,0	7,6	32,3	61,3	41,6
Total	272,7	90,7	251,9	336,9	260,6

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)

France	43,1	15,7	9,4	5,0	6,0
Italy	13,0	4,1	11,1	9	16,6
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,4	..	4
Austria (a)	20,2	8	4,7	1	..
Other Countries	16,8	10,9	8,8	3,5	7,5
Total	119,3	32,6	36,4	9,5	30,5

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

Groundnut

France	169,1	87,5	178,7	191,4	198,1
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	11,1	16,0	35,4
Belgium	15,3	6	10,4	6,5	16,3
Italy	7	2,9	23,5	8,6	21,6
Germany	7,4	8	24,7	10,9	40,3
Netherlands	1	..	13,5	14,7	39,1
Other Countries	17,3	18,6	5,5	8,9	25,3
Total	211,8	118,7	267,4	257,0	376,1

Cotton

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	181,6	148,4	152,1
Other Countries	6,8	2,6	1,6	1,5	9,2
Total	240,0	69,2	183,2	149,9	161,3

Castor

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	16,1	14,8	24,7
United States of America	11,8	14,7	33,0	35,7	32,2
Belgium	13,7	1,1	8,2	6,8	4,9
France	15,7	14,8	15,6	18,7	16,5
Italy	11,0	7,1	8,0	5,8	12,3
Other Countries	7,5	4,0	2,7	3,2	4,8
Total	113,6	88,8	83,6	85,0	95,4

No. 36-B.—Percentage shares of principal seeds in the total value of exports of seeds

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Castor	6·8	12·9	6·7	7.6	8·7
Cotton	7·4	4·1	7·2	5·7	5·8
Groundnut	14·5	15·7	27·7	24·1	32·2
Linseed	32·8	40·6	26·9	32·3	29·4
Rape	17·0	11·7	20·4	24·7	18·2
Sesamum	10·2	5·5	4·0	1·0	2·8
Others	11·3	9·5	7·1	4·6	2·9
Total (all kinds)	100	100	100	100	100

No. 36-C.—Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	23·3	52·2	28·8	29·9	24·1
Other parts of the British Empire	1·4	5·6	2·7	2·6	2·6
France	29·2	26·7	29·1	29·8	27·8
Belgium	18·2	2·1	9·1	6·4	6·8
Italy	4·6	5·3	9·6	9·9	14·7
Germany	14·2	1·4	9·9	7·5	7.4
Austria (a)	3·3	·5	·8	·3	..
Other Foreign Countries	5·8	6·2	10·0	13·6	16·6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 37.—Exports of Rice not in the husk

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	79	67	102
Ceylon	325	328	363	389	403
Hongkong	13	3	104	78	32
Straits Settlements	308	261	174	202	209
Mauritius	56	50	66	49	56
Egypt	54	17	95	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire.	129	110	179	156	169
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	1,060	941	971
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	168	151	48
Germany	345	23	310	414	410
Egypt	—	—	—	41	83
Japan	123	52	80	128	224
Netherlands	240	24	64	57	98
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	2
Arabia	25	38	73	63	27
Java	168	82	76	134	45
Sumatra	10	33	71	55	81
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	155	193	284
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	1,023	1,236	1,302
Total exports	2,398	1,685	2,088	2,177	2,273

No. 38.—Exports of Wheat

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	191	492	754
Egypt	4	268	..	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire.	3	22	6	4	21
Total British Empire	992	630	197	496	775
France	106	84	4	64	52
Italy	34	62	5	28	40
Belgium	138	6	12	38	123
Germany	16	..	.	..	14
Egypt	—	—	—	..	60
Other Foreign Countries.	22	25	2	12	48
Total Foreign Countries.	316	177	23	142	337
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	220	638	1,112

No. 39.—Exports of Lac

(In cwts)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	78,791	79,613	66,819
United States of America	164,331	190,537	240,982	241,228	171,784
Germany	60,558	4,051	17,069	22,147	28,436
France	18,337	9,372	10,856	15,700	15,266
Japan	3,552	11,859	16,844	14,865	20,080
Canada	37	691	1,207	103	74
Australia	1,763	2,008	3,641	2,774	3,515
Other Countries	28,290	17,130	13,987	20,717	21,826
Total	356,341	300,671	383,377	397,147	327,200
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	9,578	8,715	12,850
United States of America	2,689	1,342	5,251	4,293	3,314
Other Countries	11,886	2,134	3,558	3,855	5,448
Total	34,756	9,505	18,387	16,863	21,612
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	4,734	19,100	3 29
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	2,897	1,800	6, 94
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	66,616	50,761	36, 82
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	476,011	485,671	427,017

No. 40.—Exports of Indigo

(In cwts)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	769	790	478
United States of America	1,154	6,548	..	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	1,153	1,631	685
Persia	1,083	1,173	569	9 4	212
Japan	427	3,851	3 68	2,189	647
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	386	76	25	21
Mesopotamia	—	—	1,159	640	809
Other Countries	4,177	1,214	441	43	461
Total	15,390	31,415	4,535	6,702	3,308

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 41.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	95,81	1,24,49	53,04
Java	52,26	45,96	53,99	36,00	12,00
Japan	9,79	30,21	4,53	4,30	2,25
Siam	18,84	35,28	39,25	64,00	52,00
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	..	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	..	..	..
Other Countries	3,21,95	10,20	51,29	37,52	27,95
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,44,87	2,66,31	1,47,24

Note.—*This table excludes opium exported on Government account.*

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	11,18	7,28	5,34
United States of America	68,86	1,65,15	4,36	4,06	7,68
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	46,95	71,14	72,99
Spain	46,85	20,64	24,70	10,31	23,02
France	8,27	9,06	1,04	1,64	96
Belgium	7,07	93	21	98	17
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	1,04,04	1,46,51	1,70,72
Netherlands	16,54	96	70	2,89	4,56
Austria Hungary	1,28,77	9,96	47 ..	13 ..	10 ..
Other Countries	22,86	18,51	24,04	40,53	45,25
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	17,82	8,14	6,38
„ Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	1,99,87	2,77,33	3,24,41
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	2,17,69	2,85,47	3,30,79
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	2,52,65	2,86,15	2,16,60
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	34,55	32,92	37,12
France	25,41	21,90	18,60	30,59	35,60
Other Countries	41,93	28,17	45,44	56,05	53,36
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	50,59	45,87	44,12
„ Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	3,00,65	3,59,84	2,98,56
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	3,51,24	4,05,71	3,42,68
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,10,07	2,93,67	3,15,36
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	21,41	23,11	19,68
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	2,26,32	3,08,86	3,28,78
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	5,16	7,92	6,46
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	2,31,48	3,16,78	3,35,04
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	1,98,97	1,86,72	3,03,59
United States of America	29,19	58,62	15,36	19,57	25,33
Japan	12,79	11,82	40,41	47,40	36,36
Other Countries	13,35	5,94	19,49	19,39	17,86
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,10,78	2,00,10	3,15,50
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	63,45	72,98	67,64
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,74,23	2,73,08	3,83,14

No. 43.—Exports of Manganese ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	198	336	311	310	195
Germany	7	3	..	9	6
Netherlands	19	..	13	12	..
Belgium	150	15	296	137	203
France	97	47	144	170	147
Italy	3	12	16	14	13
Japan	4	12	6	1	..
United States of America	132	48	13	97	72
Other Countries	2	1	..	2	3
Total	607	474	805	752	639

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD

Countries		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	27,21,55	16,26,35	23,02,14	3,36,26	1,26,97	9	..	2
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	71,48	7,14	..	..	..
Gibraltar		2	..	9,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany		..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	65,55	..	..	..	..	..
France		63,08	10	5,74,61	1,17,49	1,93,20	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland		..	..	..	..	1,16,50	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia / Turkey, Asiatic	Private	59,88	28,15	51,85	76,74	18,43	4,16	13	8,86	17	36
Mesopotamia / Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	76	..	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	43,53	18,52	48,57	62,54	25,60	18	..	..	..	34
	Government	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	53	69	4,99	2,63	3,11	..	60	..	..	..
	Government	..	8	90	..	..	2,71	66	98	1,50	2,89
Bahrein Islands	Private	36	1,15	1,63	2,26	23	..	1,60	17	51	18,93
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	11,24	..	..	..	..
Persia	Private	35	15	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Government	6	..	18	..	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	..	19,67	9,74	28	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,94	29,62	7,09	7,12	5,57	6,16	42	16	3,00
Java		2	14,77	24	..	..	29,34	8,44	..	72	1,25
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	52,09	36,35	24,52	27	62	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	14	45	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	22,56	10,97	5,02	..	63,60	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	144
Union of South Africa	Private	6,35	2,27,36	..	3,31,18	23,46,85	..	9,00	..	..	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	5	4,00	..	..	6	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	1	9	15	49	1,27	3,39
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	..	2,30	2,35	4,65
United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,80,07	2,67,28	20,35,35	..	89,06	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	6,14,81	46,02	3,38,34	3,60,55	2,75,61	..	61,59	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							..	45,00	..	..	..
Total (All Countries)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	41,31,36	29,25,32	74,28,98	3,92,07	2,99,01	13,31	6,68	36,32
	Government	27	1,54,13	1,03	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

SILVER

Countries		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	10,44,42	9,91,45	5,27,94	48	2,44	32	2	4,57
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	..	..	..	..	4,11	9	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	42	..
France	Private	..	..	5,88	9,90	1,45	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia / Turkey, Asiatic	Private	14,70	5,62	1,49,28	38,01	73,29	2,24	37	..	20	87
				..	..	..			..	..	..
Mesopotamia / Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	35	..	6,38	..	3	85,41	..	4	1
				..	..	..			..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	1,39	3,77	19,08	2,78	93	16	3	15	2,83	1,12
	Government	21	6,99	6	3,60	6	19	4,99	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	56,52	25,40	47,10	27,54	10,32	52,75	31,64	44,48
	Government	15	12	2,83	2,00	2,00	..	99	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	23,00	9,15	55,28	48,21	34,51	93,42	69,38	40,47
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	..	..
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	26,57	11,50	20,51	10,86	4,26	7,90	1,38	11,37
	Government	5,52	5,65	20,00	20,00	..	30	6,01	..	44	22
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	..	19	8	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	14
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	..	7	..	59,51	33,02	21	30,27	40,34
	Government	28	7,62	..	..	..	60	80	5,00	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Private	8,82	28,83	38	1,21	3	15,48	11,20	1,95	17	17
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[continued on next page

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	SILVER									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	.. 9	.. 8	..	.. 16	80 1,53	88 75	55 71
Java	..	..	..			..				
Siam	78	2,42	3,31	8,94	..	5,20	1,38	2,60	..	.. 6
Indo-China, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
China (including Hongkong) — Private	67,13	60,96	1,05,96	29,62	1,08,69	1,65,55	1,20	86,27	1,31,56	2,52,48
China (including Hongkong) — Government	70,02	7,19,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan — Private	3	4,42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan — Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt — Private	12	1,83	..	6	12	3	46,07	..	..	5
Egypt — Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Private	..	32	..	3,57	15,63	2	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
East Africa — Private	2,03	33	74,96	18,45	39,92	25,20	26,32	4,25	25	28,05
East Africa — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) — Private	1,87	9,84	11,15	55,05	85	6,60	2,23	1,47	70,20	
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada — Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada — Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America — Private	6,77	17,21	3,95,22	8,82,61	14,09,40	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America — Government	..	11,74,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand — Private	78,33	33,73	1,55,76	89,04	1,24,72	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand — Government	7	86,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (all countries) — Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	20,71,44	21,78,09	24,26,02	3,67,34	1,76,70	2,53,78	3,39,95	4,20,80
Total (all countries) — Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	22,89	32,18	2,06	1,12	1,26,82	5,09	52	37

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	CURRENCY NOTES *									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom — Private	—	—	..	..	72	—	—	..	..	..
United Kingdom — Government	—	—	..	60,00	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mesopotamia — Private	—	—	58,20	28,31	47,06	—	—	11,00	8,50	34,00
Mesopotamia — Government	—	—	21,10	5,00	..	—	—	..	..	2
Aden and Dependencies — Private	—	—	2,37	4,08	4,91	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies — Government	—	—	1,83	2,93	..	—	—	10,00	11,00	21,00
Arabia — Private	—	—	12,58	22,58	9,49	—	—	..	8	5
Arabia — Government	—	—	2,60	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Persia — Private	—	—	2,92	40	61	—	—	..	..	..
Persia — Government	—	—	8	2	..	—	—	8,50	35	4,04
Henjam Island — Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Henjam Island — Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	5	2
Ceylon — Private	—	—	50	1,50	..	—	—	..	..	..
Ceylon — Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	.. 5	..	..
Java	—	—	..	..	.. 1	—	—	..	..	..
Africa, East — Private	—	—	2	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Africa, East — Government	—	—	4,03	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	—	—	30,01	60,00	..	—	—	..	20	70
Total (all countries) — Private	—	—	1,01,60	1,16,87	62,80	—	—	11,05	8,78	34,75
Total (all countries) — Government	—	—	29,64	67,95	..	—	—	18,50	11,40	25,08

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1924-25

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of Gold		Net imports of Silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	3,01,58	..	2,52,29	..	2,13	—11,00
May	2,92,67	..	2,07,66	..	—1,12	— 4,00
June	2,81,66	..	1,47,80	..	2,18	..
July	1,74,12	..	1,23,46	..	3,18	..
August	4,07,38	..	1,44,99	..	1,17	..
September	6,32,47	..	60,37	—11	6,72	—3
October	6,49,54	..	1,37,87	—4	—4,40	..
November	6,71,04	..	2,14,08	—12	—4,10	..
December	4,70,09	..	—39,25	..	4,58	—3
January	7,84,49	..	2,56,55	..	2,64	—10,00
February	12,28,88	..	2,95,02	2,00	8,44	..
March	14,98,79	..	2,05,38	—4	6,67	—2
Total	78,92,66	..	20,05,72	1,69	28,04	—25,08

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
1. Production (*a*) .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	3,08	2,79	2,55	2,54
2. Imports . .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	9,88(*b*)	13,82	41,32	29,25	74,29
3. Exports . .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,32	7,50	4,64	3,01(*b*)	16,68	13	6	36
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,87(*b*)	—2,86	41,19	29,19	73,93
5. Net addition, to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4).	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	22	43,98	31,74	76,47
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	24,32	24,32	22,32	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . .	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+15	..	—2,00	..
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7). . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	7	43,98	33,74	76,47
9. Progressive total of additions to stock . . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,43,95	4,87,93	5,19,67	5,96,14
10. Net progressive absorption . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,19,64	4,63,62	4,97,36	5,73,83

Note.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December. (*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India *

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Average of 5 years ending 1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private) . .	+76,37	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,31,38	+2,99,16	+3,48,84	+3,84,66
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private) . .	+2,65	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+14,06	+15,16	+13,07	+13,51
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private) . .	—47,95	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,66,34	—2,24,31(*c*)	—2,17,03(*c*)	—2,43,16(*c*)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private) . .	**+31,07**	**+30,06**	**+37,16**	**+37,66**	**+46,09**	**+53,46**	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**—20,90**	**+90,01**	**+1,44,88**	**+1,55,01**
Gold (private) . . .	—4,13	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,37	—7,81(*a*)	+2,79	—41,18	—29,19	—73,93
Silver (private) . . .	—6,25	—8,96	+12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(*b*)	—14,95(*b*)	—18,17	—18,38	—20,06
Currency notes (private) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—91	—1,08	—28
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) . .	**—10,38**	**—12,04**	**—14,31**	**—8,50**	**—14,67**	**—20,99**	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—12,16**	**—60,26**	**—48,65**	**—94,27**
Total visible balance of trade	**+20,69**	**+18,02**	**+22,85**	**+29,16**	**+31,42**	**+32,47**	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**—33,06**	**+29,75**	**+96,23**	**+60,74**
Council Bills purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*e*) .	—19,77	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	—34,96(*d*)	..	—7,06	—33,39	—56,35
Sterling transfers on London sold in India . . .	..	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	..	..	..	..
Transfers of Government Securities . . .	+99	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+1,53	+2,62	—35	—38
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities . .	—85	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—27	—35	—44	—41
Balance of remittances of funds	**—19,63**	**—18,70**	**—22,31**	**—27,43**	**—29,34**	**—34,25**	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**+1,26**	**—4,79**	**—34,18**	**—57,14**

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

Note.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R26 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are :—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh).

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat-purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	16 12 6	17 13 11	15 2 10
Molasses	,,	2 3 7	3 7 11	3 8 8	2 10 2
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	3 1 6	2 12 2	2 8 2
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	15 3 11	12 3 9	11 12 1
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	20 0 11	18 7 7	17 9 9
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	30 15 3	28 1 9	29 5 4
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	1 1 7	1 0 10	0 14 9
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	25 3 7	27 4 9	27 15 4
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 10 4	0 9 5	0 8 2
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	74 6 3	66 15 10	61 4 11
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 4
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 8 11	0 9 7	0 8 7
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	31 2 2	23 3 9	23 3 0
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 7
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 9 0	1 12 6	1 11 8
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 3 10
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	8 10 2	8 11 7	8 6 8
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 9 11
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	1 9 4	1 10 2	1 7 1
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	2 15 1	2 5 8	2 3 2
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 7 4	5 7 2	5 13 4
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	4 11 0	3 8 3	3 3 0
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	71 8 3	66 3 2	59 14 3
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	204 5 0	188 3 8	175 0 9
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	115 5 6	190 2 1	167 10 11	152 11 9
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	499 1 8	422 13 8	353 10 5
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	258 15 7	220 0 9	244 2 2
Sheets, galvanised	,,	192 0 1	298 10 6	313 5 8	288 7 3
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	388 4 1	406 5 11	395 3 0
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	193 14 11	167 4 0	161 6 6
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	470 15 5	423 10 8	337 4 6
Steel, bars and channel	,,	99 7 7	153 7 11	144 10 0	126 8 10
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	125 14 1	144 1 11	164 10 1
Nails, chains, etc.	,,	3 11 6	7 10 11	8 0 6	6 8 5
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	784 14 4	715 8 11	1,118 4 3
(b) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 1 7	0 1 4	0 1 5
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	2 5 0	1 14 0	1 13 10
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 13 1	0 13 1	0 11 0
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	6 11 9	6 8 6	6 9 2
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	31 7 1	27 8 6	26 1 11
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	4 8 7	4 8 8	4 6 11
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	17 10 8	16 10 3	16 2 11
(h) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 14 10	1 5 2	1 7 0
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 13 6	0 14 1	0 13 5
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	35 0 6	28 0 3	26 11 7
(j) Wood, timber	c. Ton	75 2 8	126 13 1	125 7 3	51 15 1
(k) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	28 5 1	34 10 6	34 7 4	35 6 4
(l) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 8 2	1 5 8	1 0 11
(ii) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	166 5 2	148 6 0	122 15 6
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 3 3	0 3 1	0 2 3
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	37 5 0	33 4 6	30 12 2
(iv) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	24 12 7	21 11 5	19 4 7
(v) Soap	,,	19 11 7	41 14 9	37 8 7	36 10 10
(vi) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 5 9	3 0 5	3 1 8
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 5 1	0 4 8	0 3 8
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	3 15 0	3 4 10	3 0 0
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	8 0 3	8 0 0	7 14 11

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice	Cwt.	5 5 8	8 4 11	7 15 8	8 2 2
Wheat	,,	6 5 5	7 13 0	7 2 4	7 11 9
,, flour	,,	7 14 8	12 15 11	9 15 6	10 12 11
Barley	,,	4 4 2	6 2 0	5 3 11	5 12 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	6 12 11	5 9 4	5 14 7
3. Tea	lb	0 7 1	0 12 3	0 14 11	0 15 9
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	73 1 4	72 2 2	86 4 6
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 11
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 3 10	0 3 10
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 15 2	0 15 5	0 14 8
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 15 5	13 5 7	15 1 11
Copra	,,	17 15 7	18 1 11	20 11 9	21 12 8
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	5 6 2	5 11 4	5 14 10
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	14 2 5	13 15 9	14 2 11
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	13 6 6	13 0 9	13 2 1
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	11 1 3	10 14 9	11 9 3
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	14 15 5	15 0 5	15 7 9
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 6 10	2 11 2	2 15 7
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	2 6 9	2 8 3	2 8 3
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 11 2	5 7 3	5 10 4
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	389 12 7	303 0 11	428 0 1
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 7 5	0 7 1	0 8 9
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 1	0 2 9	0 3 1
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	59 1 8	73 4 5	76 13 0
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 15 5	0 15 3	1 0 3
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 4 10
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 6 9	0 6 5
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 13 5	0 13 11	0 15 4
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	45 7 2	51 3 4	56 10 0
,, tanned	,,	85 10 10	116 4 9	120 0 9	128 6 0
Skins, raw	,,	68 0 6	84 8 4	105 4 11	108 11 9
,, tanned	,,	196 12 3	294 10 11	277 8 4	302 3 4
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	21 8 2	23 10 3	25 5 6
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	373 10 4	298 14 7	330 3 10
Myrobalans	,,	4 4 5	5 2 2	5 7 8	5 14 10
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	11 7 6	17 2 8	17 3 2	16 10 4
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 4	0 4 8	0 4 5
Cigars	,,	0 13 7	1 5 1	1 2 1	1 2 4
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,767 9 0	2,945 4 9	2,794 14 6
(d) Hemp, raw	,,	13 12 0	14 12 1	16 10 6	25 13 7
(e) Lac, shell	,,	54 1 9	242 0 7	203 3 0	191 3 4
(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	15 1 5	16 13 3	16 4 7
(g) Wood, timber (other than teakwood)	c. ,,	90 3 8	107 10 1	99 10 8	109 0 10
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	69 0 9	107 6 7	119 14 5	115 8 2
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	64 15 5	83 1 3	88 14 8
Coir unmanufactured	,,	10 11 6	12 0 4	12 2 7	12 7 3
Mica	,,	72 15 0	101 8 10	109 6 4	124 14 0
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 7
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 8 7	22 11 3	22 13 7
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	274 7 10	266 11 3	245 0 6

Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	1913-14 July	1913-14 October	1913-14 January	1922-23 April	1922-23 July	1922-23 October	1922-23 January
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—									
Assam	lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 10 10 (b)	0 12 10	0 14 2	1 0 11
Cachar	,,	0 6 4 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 9 1 (b)	0 8 7	0 11 8	0 15 5
Sylhet	,,	0 6 6 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 9 3 (b)	0 8 5	0 11 7	0 15 4
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9 (a)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	0 12 8 (b)	0 13 3	1 0 11	1 1 8
Dooars	,,	0 7 5 (a)	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 11 4 (b)	0 10 4	0 12 10	0 15 10
Terai	,,	0 7 0 (a)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 10 7 (b)	0 9 9	0 11 11	0 15 0
Chittagong	,,	.. (a)	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	..	0 11 1	0 14 11
All other places	,,	0 5 11(a)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	..	..	0 12 7	..
GENERAL AVERAGE	,,	0 7 10(a)	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 11 2 (b)	0 10 9	0 12 11	1 0 1
Jute, raw—									
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..	12 8 0	18 0 0	14 12 0 (e)	16 0 0 (e)
District 4's (Calcutta)	,,	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	17 12 0	14 8 0 (e)	16 0 0 (e)
Firsts] [M] group] (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	59 0 0	69 0 0	83 0 0	85 8 0	62 0 0 (c)	88 0 0	83 0 0	86 0 0
Lightnings[(S S S) red group] (Calcutta.)	,,	54 0 0	Nominal	76 0 0	73 0 0	52 0 0 (d)	77 0 0	75 0 0	82 0 0
Jute manufactures—									
B. Twills, 2¼ lbs. 44 × 26½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	43 0 0	46 8 0	45 0 0	47 8 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	13 12 0	19 14 0	18 4 0	19 12 0
,, ,, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	19 0 0	28 12 0	24 0 0	23 8 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	460 0 0	542 8 0	432 0 0	481 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—									
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9	0 12 6	0 12 9	0 11 3	0 11 3
,, No. 20s. (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 0 0	0 15 3
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 7 6
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—									
Longcloths 36" × 37½ yds. '9 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 6	1 7 9	1 5 9
T-Cloths 28" × 24 yds. '5 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 3
Chudders 54" × 6 yds. '2½ lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 7 6	1 9 0	1 6 6	1 4 9
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—									
Liepman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	27 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	25 12 0
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	15 0 0	13 14 0	13 6 0	13 2 0
White mulls 6,600 (Bombay)	,,	4 5 0	4 5 6	4 6 0	4 5 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	9 6 0	9 6 0
Rice—									
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	485 0 0	490 0 0	465 0 0	425 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	512 8 0	550 0 0	485 0 0	450 0 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	9 4 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	8 4 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	7 2 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	6 6 0
Wheat—									
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	9 8 0	9 14 0	8 6 3	7 8 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	..	46 4 0	42 14 0	41 8 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	6 6 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 7 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	28 0 0
Linseed—									
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	13 8 0	15 4 0	13 2 0	13 4 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	9 6 0	10 6 0	9 1 0	9 0 0
Groundnuts—									
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (529 lbs.)	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	63 0 0	58 8 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	14 10 0	15 0 0	13 8 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed—									
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	64 0 0	70 8 0	64 0 0	55 0 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	10 2 0	11 8 0	10 4 0	10 10 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	15 8 0	17 10 0	14 0 0	14 4 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	10 8 0	12 8 0	10 7 0	10 6 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	5 2 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	4 15 6

NOTE.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(a) Relates to first sale in June 1913.
(b) ,, ,, May, 1922.
(c) Changed to First Grade.
(d) ,, ,, Lightning Grade.
(e) Relates to Firsts.

PRICES IN INDIA

1923-24				1924-25				1925	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	
									Tea--Sale Average (Calcutta)—
0 15 5 (a)	1 1 5	1 0 5	0 15 2	0 14 10 (c)	1 2 1	1 1 9	1 0 10	0 12 2 (d)	Assam
0 14 7 (a)	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 13 7	0 13 6 (c)	0 14 3	0 15 9	0 15 6	0 10 4 (d)	Cachar
0 14 7 (a)	0 15 0	0 14 6	0 13 7	0 13 9 (c)	0 14 7	0 15 8	0 15 5	0 10 11 (d)	Sylhet
1 0 9 (a)	1 8 10	1 0 8	1 1 0	1 1 10 (c)	1 3 10	1 3 8	1 7 1	0 15 1 (d)	Darjeeling
0 15 8 (a)	1 0 7	0 15 2	0 14 1	0 14 11 (c)	0 15 7	1 0 9	0 15 5	0 11 2 (d)	Dooars
0 15 4 (a)	0 15 8	0 14 9	0 13 6	0 14 10 (c)	0 15 8	0 15 5	0 15 4	0 10 11 (d)	Terai
0 13 11 (a)	0 14 11	0 13 6	0 13 3	...	0 13 5	0 15 1	0 15 3	0 7 9 (d)	Chittagong
..	..	..	..	...	..	1 0 8	0 12 10	...	All other places
0 15 8 (a)	1 0 6	0 15 6	0 14 6	0 15 6 (c)	1 0 7	1 0 10	1 0 2	0 12 0 (d)	GENERAL AVERAGE
									Jute, raw—
14 4 0 (b)	10 8 0	8 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	15 8 0	16 4 0	17 8 0	Jat 4's (Calcutta)
14 4 0 (b)	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	District 4's(Calcutta)
39 0 0	61 0 0	45 0 0	63 0 0	61 0 0	61 8 0	75 8 0	83 0 0	105 0 0	Firsts [M group] (Calcutta)
67 0 0	57 0 0	41 0 0	59 0 0	55 0 0	56 8 0	71 8 0	79 0 0	101 0 0	Lightnings [S S S red group] (Calcutta)
									Jute manufactures—
47 12 0	45 8 0	44 0 0	48 4 0	53 12 0	54 12 0	65 8 0	63 8 0	63 12 0	B. Twills, 2¼ lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta)
16 10 0	13 14 0	13 8 0	14 4 0	16 0 0	15 10 0	18 4 0	18 6 0	17 14 0	Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)
21 6 0	18 4 0	18 4 0	18 8 0	20 8 0	21 10 0	24 4 0	22 2 0	21 14 0	,, ,, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)
527 0 0	518 0 0	514 8 0	658 8 0	575 0 0	506 0 0	502 8 0	459 0 0	473 0 0	Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)
									Cotton yarn (Indian)—
0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 9	0 15 3	0 14 9	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 3	0 12 3	Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)
1 0 6	0 15 0	0 15 9	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 9	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 14 9	,, No. 20s. (Bombay)
1 10 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 13 6	1 13 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)
									Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—
1 6 6	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 6 9	1 7 6	1 7 0	1 6 6	1 5 0	1 4 6	Longcloths 36"×37½ yds. '9 lbs. (Bombay)
1 5 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 5 0	1 5 6	1 5 3	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 3 3	T-Cloths 28"×24 yds. '5 lbs. (Bombay)
1 4 9	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 4 3	1 4 9	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 3 3	Chudders 54"×6 yds. '2½ lbs. (Bombay)
									Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—
25 8 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	26 12 0	29 0 0	27 4 0	26 8 0	25 4 0	24 2 0	Liepman's Shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)
12 12 0	12 12 0	12 14 0	13 6 0	13 14 0	14 0 0	13 14 0	12 10 0	12 12 0	Grey Shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)
10 0 0	8 4 0	8 12 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 8 0	..	White mulls 6,600 (Bombay)
									Rice—
480 0 0	392 8 0	440 0 0	470 0 0	451 0 0	510 0 0	525 0 0	410 0 0	440 0 0	Big Mill specials (Rangoon)
500 0 0	480 0 0	485 0 0	495 9 0	475 0 0	527 8 0	540 0 0	430 0 0	457 8 0	Small Mill specials (Rangoon)
8 0 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	8 4 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	8 14 0	Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)
6 8 0	6 7 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	8 6 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)
									Wheat—
7 7 0	7 8 6	7 7 0	7 3 6	6 12 6	7 9 3	8 2 9	7 15 6	8 2 6	Delhi white (Bombay)
39 8 0	37 2 0	34 0 0	35 8 0	35 14 0	39 0 0	46 12 0	47 8 0	48 0 0	Punjab white (Karachi)
4 3 0	3 15 0	3 8 6	3 13 0	3 11 6	4 3 0	5 0 6	5 5 0	5 10 6	White (Lyallpur)
25 0 0	25 12 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	32 8 0	41 8 0	37 8 0	32 0 0	Barley—(Karachi)
									Linseed—
13 7 0	13 9 0	13 15 0	14 1 0	12 8 0	13 2 0	13 12 0	14 3 0	13 4 6	Bold (Bombay)
9 8 0	9 8 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	8 9 0	9 6 0	9 15 0	10 0 0	9 3 0	Small to medium (Calcutta)
									Groundnuts—
67 8 0	64 8 0	68 8 0	63 8 0	62 0 0	64 8 0	73 8 0	57 8 0	58 0 0	Ordinary (Madras)
14 2 0	13 12 0	14 3 0	15 0 0	13 12 0	15 6 0	15 12 0	13 6 0	13 12 0	(Bombay)
									Rapeseed—
65 9 0	59 0 0	56 0 0	59 8 0	61 8 0	63 0 0	79 4 0	63 4 0	68 4 0	Toria 9% Karachi)
10 4 0	9 9 0	10 4 0	10 14 0	9 14 0	10 14 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	10 12 0	Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)
16 0 0	15 10 0	16 0 0	15 14 0	15 8 0	17 12 0	16 14 0	15 3 0	14 6 0	Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)
12 7 0	12 12 0	13 8 0	14 15 0	14 14 0	16 4 0	18 0 0	13 6 0	12 14 0	Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)
5 6 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	5 11 0	5 10 0	Cotton seed—(Bombay)

(a) Relates to First sale in May 1923.
(b) ,, ,, Fives.
(c) ,, ,, First sale in May 1924.
(d) ,, ,, ,, ,, June 1925.

No. 50.—WHOLESALE

Articles	Rate per	1913-14								1922-23							
		April		July		October		January		April		July		October		January	
		R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.
Castor oil—																	
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19	8 6(a)	19	8 0(a)	20	8 6(a)	20	8 6(a)	24	2 6	28	2 6	26	2 6	26	2 6
(Madras)	Candy (500 lb.)	80	0 0	81	0 0	79	0 0	80	0 0	112	0 0	125	0 0	116	0 0	118	0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..		..		..		..		170	0 0	170	0 0	170	0 0	170	0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..		..		..		..		4	6 0	4	9 0	4	8 0	4	0 0
Bonemeal—																	
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80	0 0	80	0 0	81	0 0	85	0 0	125	0 0	141	0 0	140	0 0	135	0 0
Unsteamed (Calcutta)	„	71	8 0	72	0 0	75	0 0	78	0 0	112	0 0	132	0 0	130	0 0	130	0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta).	Fy. Md. (74·67lbs.)	..		..		..		..		330	0 0	330	0 0	330	0 0	330	0 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26	0 0	27	0 0	27	8 0	29	0 0	24	0 0	24	0 0	21	8 0	23	8 0
Shellac T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42	8 0	46	8 0	50	0 0	43	8 0	205	0 0	194	0 0	135	0 0	130	0 0
Coffee Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore).	26½ lbs.	..		..		..		..		25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	24	0 0
Hides, Cow—																	
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22	0 0	18	12 0	Nominal		22	8 0	13	8 0	13	0 0	12	0 0	13	0 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	„	17	8 0	14	0 0	16	4 0	18	12 0	8	8 0	8	8 0	7	8 0	9	8 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	„	13	0 0	11	0 0	13	0 0	13	0 0	7	0 0	6	8 0	6	0 0	8	8 0
Salted (Calcutta)	„	14	0 0	11	0 0	13	0 0	12	8 0	8	8 0	7	0 0	9	4 0	9	8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	„	15	8 0	14	0 0	14	0 0	15	0 0	8	0 0	7	8 0	6	8 0	8	8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150	0 0	125	0 0	130	0 0	150	0 0	220	0 0	240	0 0	280	0 0	280	0 0
Sugar—																	
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7	7 6	7	7 6	6	15 0	6	12 3	15	1 0	15	6 0	15	4 0	14	6 0
„ „ (Bombay)	Cwt.	10	10 0	10	4 0	10	5 0	9	11 0	22	14 0	23	4 0	22	4 0	21	8 0
Mauritius (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7	6 0	7	6 0	6	15 0	6	10 0	15	0 0	15	4 0	14	14 0	14	3 0
„ D to J (Bombay)	Cwt.	10	4 0	10	10 0	10	0 0	9	8 0	22	10 0	22	8 0	21	0 0	21	8 0
Kerosene oil—																	
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5	14 0	5	14 0	5	14 0	5	14 0	10	7 0	10	7 0	10	7 0	10	7 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4	3 0	4	4 0	4	4 0	4	5 0	7	2 0	7	2 0	7	2 0	7	2 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	„	3	8 0	3	8 0	3	8 0	3	8 0	5	11 0	5	11 0	5	11 0	5	11 0
Salt—																	
Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56	0 0	57	0 0	51	0 0	56	0 0	112	0 0	124	0 0	118	0 0	115	0 0
(Bombay)	„	..		..		..		..		225	0 0	275	0 0	262	8 0	248	12 0

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.

PRICES IN INDIA—*continued*

1923-24				1924-25				1925	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	
									Castor oil—
27 2 6	26 2 6	27 12 0	27 10 6	29 10 0	30 10 0	35 2 0	34 10 0	29 2 0	No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)
129 0 0	140 0 0	142 0 0	180 0 0	156 0 0	161 0 0	177 0 0	163 0 0	130 0 0	(Madras)
160 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	Coconut oil (Madras)
4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)
									Bonemeal—
130 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	126 0 0	120 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	113 0 0	Steamed (Calcutta)
125 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	120 0 0	114 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	110 0 0	109 0 0	Unsteamed (Calcutta)
330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	215 0 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)
38 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	37 0 0	43 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)
162 0 0	119 0 0	155 0 0	148 0 0	137 0 0	129 0 0	138 0 0	132 0 0	117 0 0	Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)
23 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)
									Hides, Cow—
16 8 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	22 0 0	19 8 0	17 0 0	..	20 0 0	18 8 0	Agras (Calcutta)
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	Durbhangas (Calcutta)
9 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	Patnas (Calcutta)
9 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	Salted (Calcutta)
9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)
310 0 0	260 0 0	250 0 0	225 0 0	210 0 0	160 0 0	190 0 0	230 0 0	150 0 0	Skins, Goat (Calcutta)
									Sugar—
19 0 0	18 4 0	15 9 0	18 12 0	19 2 0	17 6 0	13 11 0	12 4 6	12 4 0	Java, T.M.O. (Calcutta)
27 12 0	25 0 0	22 10 0	27 12 0	25 12 0	22 8 0	20 6 0	17 6 0	18 3 0	„ „ (Bombay)
18 10 0	18 8 0	15 8 0	..	19 3 0	16 8 0	14 0 0	12 2 0	12 3 0	Mauritius (Calcutta)
28 0 0	27 0 0	23 4 0	28 4 0	26 0 0	22 12 0	20 2 0	16 8 0	17 14 0	„ D to J (Bombay)
									Kerosene oil—
10 4 6	10 4 6	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	Snowflake (Calcutta)
6 15 6	6 15 6	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 12 0	7 2 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	6 15 0	Rising Sun (Calcutta)
5 8 6	5 8 6	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 13 0	Victoria (Calcutta)
									Salt—
120 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	113 0 0	113 0 0	92 0 0	75 0 0	84 0 0	Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)
337 8 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	212 8 0	206 4 0	(Bombay)

No. 51.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914 April	1920 April	1921 April	1922 April	1923 April	1924 January	1924 April	1924 July	1924 October	1925 January	1925 April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 16 3
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 16 3
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	8 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 12 6
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 16 3
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 16 3
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	8 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 12 6
Bombay—													
Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	4 10 0	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 1 6	0 18 0	1 2 0	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	4 10 0	1 0 0	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 2 6	1 1 0	0 19 6	1 2 0	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	5 12 6	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 2 6	1 0 0	1 2 0	..	..
	Japan	,,	Rs. 17	..	Yen 40	Yen 23	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·20(*b*)	Yen 4·56(*b*)	Yen 4·56(*b*)
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	4 5 0	1 2 6	0 18 9	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 1 6	0 18 0	1 2 0	..	..
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	3 10 0	1 0 0	0 17 6	1 3 0	1 2 6		0 17 6	1 1 0	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	4 5 0	1 0 0	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 2 6	1 1 0	0 19 6	1 2 0	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	5 12 6	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 4 0	1 3 6	1 2 6	1 0 0	1 2 0	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 17 6	0 16 3	0 19 0	1 0 0	0 18 6	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 19 6	0 16 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	3 5 0	0 15 0	0 16 3	1 0 0	0 19 6	..	0 14 6	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 13 6
Madras—													
Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	8 5 0	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 5 0
Karachi—			(*a*)										
Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	0 12 0	4 15 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 3 6	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 19 6	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Rangoon—													
Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 3 3	10 0 0	1 15 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 10 0	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 12 6	1 7 6
	Hamburg	,,	..	10 0 0	1 15 0	1 7 6 to 1 15 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
* The rates since 1920 from Calcutta to London are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.
(*a*) Rate for Liverpool. (*b*) Per Bale.

No. 52.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1924-25 as compared with 1923-24
Sea Customs— Imports						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	1,88,06	2,15,73	2,34,46	2,26,19	2,50,32	+24,13
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	1,09,17	6,50,69	4,40,95	3,32,23	5,76,90	+2,44,67
Tobacco	1,31,26	1,01,36	1,54,86	1,67,64	1,73,73	+6,09
Mineral oils	77,34	80,97	1,10,89	1,27,79	1,43,39	+15,60
Cotton yarn and thread (*a*)	—	—	48,87	42,74	51,41	+8,67
Cotton piecegoods	6,41,19	4,66,61	6,38,81	6,16,12	7,73,77	+1,57,65
Matches	16,57	1,03,84	1,53,62	1,38,01	1,13,91	—24,10
Match splints and veneers	—	—	—	—	11,94	—
Others	6,64	15,12	13,09	11,25	11,50	+25
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	52,67	1,15,95	63,33	55,72(*g*)	42,88(*g*)	—12,84
Other articles	1,43	94	85	1,55	1,18	—37
Duty at 10 per cent—						
Metals—Iron and steel	66,90	67,75	1,84,09	1,72,12	83,47	—88,65
Railway plant and rolling stock	33,91	53,32	1,07,01	62,50(*h*)	47,49(*h*)	—5,07
Other articles	35	1,79	2,63	6,51	1,63	—4,88
Duty at 15 per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	63,69	83,00	1,22,54	1,27,44	1,39,15	+11,71
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores (*b*)	38,23	42,15	76,06	65,79	63,88	—1,91
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures) (*c*)	7,38,26	5,16,60†	6,97,19	6,89,38	7,77,79	+88,41
Miscellaneous	72,68	70,75	50,80	53,04	53,99	+95
Duty at 30 per cent—						
Motor cars and cycles	(*d*)	51,50	56,08	74,13	79,44	+5,31
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk (*e*)	49,17	51,60	80,86	81,54	90,05	+8,51
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	(*d*)	21,85§	32,19	29,33	27,69	—1,64
Other articles (*f*)	28,58	58,49	97,06	96,72	98,59	+1,87
Protective special duties (*i*)—						
Coal tubs	—	—	—	—	1,45	—
Iron and Steel	—	—	—	—	2,15,84	—
Railway track material	—	—	—	—	9,11	—
Government Stores (*j*)—						
Railway plant and rolling stock imported by State Railways	—	—	—	—	7,20	—
Other stores	—	—	—	—	53,10	—
Total Imports	23,16,10	27,70,01	33,66,23	31,77,80	39,00,80	+7,23,00
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	74,12	78,21	1,07,31	79,93	2,14,80	+ 1,34,87
Net Import duty	22,41,98	26,91,80	32,58,92	30,97,87	36,86,00	+5,88,13
Sea Customs—Exports						
Hides and skins, raw	60,22	51,42	42,60	25,33	26,75	+1,42
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,21,13	2,71,99	3,29,25	3,57,80	3,75,64	+17,84
Rice	60,28	80,45	1,08,06	1,18,22	1,23,98	+5,76
Tea	42,05	46,26	44,41	50,06	49,12	—94
Government stores (*j*)	—	—	—	—	5	—
Total Exports	4,83,68	4,50,12	5,24,32	5,51,41	5,75,54	+24,13
Deduct—Refunds	12,25	7,82	9,14	10,31	9,91	—40
Net Export duty	4,71,43	4,42,30	5,15,18	5,41,10	5,65,63	+24,53
Total Import and Export Duties (net)	27,13,41	31,34,10	37,74,10	36,38,97	42,51,63	+6,12,66
Land Customs and miscellaneous	1,04,19*	35,58*	37,00*	34,95*	39,46	+4,51
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	2,30,93	2,19,17	1,87,34	1,56,52	2,18,43	+61,91
,, ,, ,, motor spirit	54,26	61,23‡	65,32	65,14	80,14	+15,00
,, ,, ,, kerosene	—	—	91,68	95,16	97,07	+1,91
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	31,89,16	35,36,11	42,71,89	40,80,98	49,11,44	+8,30,46
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,54	8,24	9,72	10,44	10,81	+37
Tea cess	3,72	7,63	7,32	12,69	12,87	+18

(*a*) Subject to duty from March, 1922.
(*b*) Figures for the year 1920-21 include metallic ores exempted from duty from March, 1921.
(*c*) Figures for the year 1920-21 include musical instruments, motor cars and cycles, glass bangles, and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, but exclude silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread.
(*d*) Included with "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures)".
(*e*) Figures for the year 1920-21 include silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread.
(*f*) Figures for the year 1920-21 exclude musical instruments and glass bangles.
(*g*) Includes railway locomotive engines and tenders.
(*h*) Excludes locomotive engines and tenders.
(*i*) In force from 13th June, 1924.
(*j*) Subject to duty from April, 1924.
* Includes indigo cess R13,000 in 1920-21, R17,000 in 1921-22, R8,000 in 1922-23 and R6,000 in 1923-24.
† Includes R5,93,000, being the duty collected on cotton yarn and thread at 5 per cent *ad valorem* during the month of March, 1922.
‡ Includes R13,000, being the excise duty on kerosene collected during the month of March, 1922.
§ Includes the duty collected on tyres and tubes for bicycles and tricycles.

No. 53.

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA.

No. 53.—IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED

——	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America.	France.
							Francs per 100 kilogs.
Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.	Free . . .	Dressed or undressed—Free; Partly or wholly dressed including China (when baked, boiled or straightened) and all brush making mixtures containing any bristle, hair or any other animal matter—45% *ad val.*	Bristles broom corn, and hair brush pads—Free	Fibre—Free .	8 % *ad val.* .	Crude, not sorted—Free; sorted—7 cents per lb.	
Chemicals, saltpetre .	Free . . .	....	Free . . .	3 % *ad val.* .	8 % *ad val.*	Crude—Free. Refined ½ cent per pound.	Free . .
Coffee . . .	Not kiln-dried, roasted or ground—£0-11-8 a cwt. Kiln-dried, roasted or ground—1⅔*d.* a lb.	Raw and kiln-dried—3*d.* per lb.; roasted or ground—6*d.* per lb.; substitutes—6*d.* per lb.	2½ cents per lb. .	Raw—¾*d.* per lb.; roasted or ground—2*d.* per lb.; mixed—3*d.* per lb.	8 % *ad val.* .	Free . . .	Coffee in the bean—136; Roasted or ground—400.
Coir, manufactures of .	..	Articles of coir, mats, matting and fenders—35% *ad val.* Coir yarns—Free.	Free . . . Coir yarn—Free.	Free . . . Mats and Matting—25% *ad val.*	8 % *ad val.* .	Coir and coir yarn—Free. Woven articles—40% *ad val.*	..
Cotton—							
Raw . .	Free . . .	....	Free . . .	Free . . .	Do. . .	Free . . .	Free .
Manufactures of .	„ . . .	....	..	Blankets and sheets or rugs—1*s.* per lb. with a maximum of 2*s.* 6*d.* each or 25% *ad val.* whichever is greater. Piecegoods—12 to 15% *ad val.*	Do. . .	....	..
Drugs and medicines .	..	....	Crude— . $ 1 Powdered . $ 1-35	20 % *ad val.* .	Do. . .	Crude drugs in their natural state—Free.	..
Opium . . .	..	For medicinal purposes only, as prescribed by Departmental by-laws—15% *ad val.*	..	..	..	Crude—$3 per pound .	400
Tobacco—					Millièmes		
Raw . . .	£0-6-1½ to £0-6-9½ a lb.	5*s.* 4*d.* per lb. . .	Free . . .	3½*s.* per lb. .	Leaf tobacco—kilog. . 0 820 Leaf tobacco stripped—kilog. . 0 920	55 cents per lb. . .	For the regie (monopoly)—Free.
Manufactured .	Cigars—£0-11-3¼ a lb.	Cigars—13*s.* per lb. .	Cigars—$3-90 cents per lb. and 25 % *ad val.*	Cigars and cigarillos—8½*s.* per lb.+ 15% *ad val.* Snuff, 4*s.* per lb.; Hookah mixture—6*s.* per lb.	Cut, pressed or powdered tobacco and cigerettes—kilog . 1 020 Cigars . 1 000	Snuff—55 cents per lb. Cigars, etc.—$4·50 per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	Do. . Cigars and cigarettes—22,000; snuff and for chewing—7,000.
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Cutch . . .	Free . . .	....	..	Free .	8 % *ad val.* .	15 % *ad val.* . .	Free . .
Indigo . . .	„ . . .	....	Free . . .		...	45% *ad val.* and 7 cents per lb.	Natural, not refined—Free. Natural, refined—1,800.
Myrobalans . .	„ . . .	....	..		Do. . .	Free . . .	Free .
Other sorts . .	..	....	..		Do. . .	....	..
Fodder, bran and cattle food.	Free . . .	Bran—1*s.* 3*d.* per 100 lbs.	Rice bran 12½ % *ad val.*	Oilcake and other Fodder—2*s.* per 100 lbs.	Do. . .	Bran—7½ % *ad val.* .	Fodder—2 . Bran—0·60 .
Grain and Pulse—							
Pulse . . .	„ . . .	....	..	..	Do. . .	....	In the grain—6. Decorticated—2.
Rice, not in the husk	„ . . .	Uncleaned—Free; rice meal and rice flour—3*s.* per 100 lbs.	Uncleaned—Free; cleaned—50 cents per 100 lbs.	1*s.* per 100 lbs. .	Do. . .	1 cent per lb. . .	Broken—6 . Whole—24.
Wheat . . .	„ . . .	2*s.* per 100 lbs. . .	Free . . .	1*s.* 2*d.* per 100 lbs.	Do. . .	42 cents per bushel of 60 lbs.	14
Other sorts . .	..	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs. .	..	..	Do. . .	....	..
Hemp, raw . .	Free . . .	....	Dressed or undressed—Free.	Free . . .	Do. . .	1 cent per lb. . .	Free . .
Hides and Skins—							
Hides—							
Raw . . .	„ . . .	Hides, limed or fleshed or split—3*s.* per hide.	Dry, salted or pickled—Free.	„ . . .	Do. .	Free . . .	„ .
Dressed or tanned	„ . . .	....	..	..	Do. .	Shoe—leather and Saddlery—Free. Sheep, goat and calf leather other than shoe leather—20 % *ad val.*	..
Skins—							
Raw . . .	„ . . .	Sheep skins, raw; goat skins, raw or pickled—Free.	Dry, salted, or pickled—Free.	Free . . .	Do. . .	Free . .	Free . .
Dressed or tanned	„ . . .	Crust or rough tanned goat skins—10% *ad val.*	..	..	Do.	See under hides. .	..
Horns . . .	„ .	....	Horn strips, horn and horn tips in the rough—Free.	Free . . .	Do. . .	Free . .	In the rough—Free.

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	—
Francs per 100 kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Lire per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 kin (*i.e.*, 132·2 lbs.).	
Free . . .	Free . .	Raw—Free; cleaned and made up into tufts or arranged in packets . 12	Bristles, raw . 20	Free . . .	Bristles . . Free	..	Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.
Free . . .	..	3	....	Free . . .	8	2·35	Chemicals, saltpetre.
Not roasted—Free. Roasted . 30	8 % *ad val.*	In the bean— . 150 Roasted, even ground—. . 207	Not roasted— . 200 Roasted, ground— 300	Raw— . . 160 Roasted— . 300	Raw— . . 100 Roasted— . 135	In the bean—15·10 Other—25·10	Coffee.
..	Free . .	....	....	....	....	Mattings 7·40	Coir, manufactures of.
							Cotton—
Free .	Free . .	3	1·3	Free . .	Free . . .	Free . .	Raw.
..	5% *ad val.*	....	....	....	....	..	Manufactures of
Free . .	..	....	....	Prepared medicines— . . 80 Patent— . . 1,000	....	..	Drugs and medicines.
„ . .	..	....	In cakes or powder— . 20 Opium extract— 110	....	20	..	Opium.
							Tobacco—
Unmanufactured 120 to 240	In rolls, leaves and unpressed stems—1·40 Pressed stems—5·00	Free.	....	30	125	..	Raw.
Cigars and Cigarettes—1,200 Snuff and tobacco— 400	Cigars and snuff—30% *ad val.*	Superior Cigars and Cigarettes—13,000 Common Cigars—7,000	....	Snuff, etc.— . 5,000 Cigars— . . 7,500 Cigarettes— . 9,000	Cigars— per kilo 125	Cigars, Cigarettes and cut tobacco—355% *ad val.* Snuffs— 517	Manufactured
							Dyeing and Tanning materials—
Free . . .	..	Tanning extracts, dry—. . . 9 Free . . .	Colours of vegetable origin— 45 Vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts, liquid or solid, including madder (but not quebracho)— . 20	.... Free .	Free . . . „ . . .	Free . Natural, Dry— 33·70	Cutch. Indigo.
„ . . .		Not ground—. Free Ground— . 3%	....	2	„ . . .	Free .	Myrobalans.
„ . . .		....	....	....	....	..	Other sorts.
„ . . .	Fodder—8% *ad val.*	Bran— . . 2	Fodder— . 1 Bran— . 4	Bran— . . Free Fodder— . . 1	Free . . .	Hay— 0·18 Other fodder—5% *ad val.*	Fodder, bran and cattle food.
						Wheat and rice bran—Free.	Grain and Pulse—
„ . . .	„ .	2½	....	2½ to 4	Lentils . . 1	0·40 to 0·45	Pulse.
„ . . .	Free . .	Partly husked— 4½ Cleaned— . 6½	Unhusked— . 10 Husked— . 20	Not cleaned— . 4	Husked or not—. 1	1	Rice, not in the husk.
„ . . .	„ .	7½	14	7½	....	0·77	Wheat.
„ . . .	„ . .	....	....	....	....	..	Other sorts.
„ . . .	„ . .	Free . .	Raw . . 8	Free . .	Free . . .	Free . .	Hemp, raw.
							Hides and skins —
							Hides—
„ . . .	„ . .	„ .	4 to 8	„ .	„ . . .	„ . .	Raw.
75	..	Split or shaved even— 88 to 148·5 Sole leather—38·5 to 66 Others— . 77 to 121	Sole leather—150 to 200 Others— 200 to 450	30	45 to 85	Sole leather—15·20 Tanned hides known as "Indian Blood leather"—9·50 Others—15% *ad val.*	Dressed or tanned.
							Skins—
Free .	Free . .	Free . . .	8 to 10	Free . . .	Free . . .	Free . .	Raw.
75	„ . .	Goat and sheep skin prepared for linings— 55 Others— 132 to 220	200 to 450	3	40 to 70	Sheep and goats except roller leather—24	Dressed or tanned.
Free . . .	..	Raw—Free . Manufactures—. 150	Raw . . 2	Free . . .	Free . . .	Free.	Horns.

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

No. 53.—IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED

—	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America.	France.
							Francs per 100 kilogs.
Jute—							
Raw	Free	....	Free	Free	8 % *ad val.*	Free	Free
Manufactures of	,,	Bags—Free: Cloth—Free.	Bags, 15% *ad val.* Cloth, 7½% *ad val.*	Bags—Free	Do.	Bags—1 cent per lb. and 10% *ad val.* Cloth, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ of a cent per lb.	Tissues, pure, unbleached—177·6 to 503·2 Sacks, empty—206·4 to 584·8 *plus* 10 per cent.
Lac	,,	Free	Free	5 % *ad val.* For industrial purposes—Free.	Do.	Free	..
Manganese Ore	,,	20 % *ad val.*	,,	..	Do.	1 cent per lb. on the manganese in the ore.	Peroxide of manganese—Free.
Manures	,,	Free	..	Free	Free	Free	Organic natural—Free.
Metals	,,	..	..	Brass, copper & lead—Free. Pig iron—3 % *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*	Unwrought—Free	..
Mica	,,	Crude, in slab—20% *ad val.* Mica and manufactures thereof—30% *ad val.*	..	..	Do.	Unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents per lb., 4 cents per pound; valued above 15 cents per pound 25% *ad val.*; cut or trimmed, and splittings, 30% *ad val.*; plates and built up mica and all manufactures of mica, 40% *ad val.*; ground mica, 20% *ad val.*	350
Oils—							
Castor	Free	1*s.* per gallon	..	..	Do.	3 cents per lb.	60
Coconut	,,	..	Free	Free	Do.	2 cents per lb.	12
Linseed	,,	1*s.* per gallon	$1·25 per 100 lbs.	,, ..	Do.	$3\frac{3}{16}$ cents per lb.	72
Other sorts	..	Vegetable oils, edible, n.e.i.,—3*s.* per gallon.	..	,, ..	Do.	..	..
Seeds—							
Castor	Free	..	..	Free	Do.	⅛ cent per lb.	Free
Copra	,,	Free	Free	,,	Do.	Free	,,
Cotton	,,	4*s.* per 100 lbs.	..	,,	Do.	¼ cent per lb.	Decorticated—2·5.
Groundnuts	,,	4*d.* per lb.	1 cent. per lb.	,,	Do.	Shelled 4 cent per lb.	Free
Linseed	,,	Free	7½ cents per bushel	,,	Do.	40 cents per bushel of 56 lbs.	,,
Mowra	,,	..	..	..	Do.	....	,,
Poppy	,,	..	..	..	Do.	32 cents per 100 lbs.	Rape—Poppy. 4·5
Rape	,,	7½*s.* per 100 lbs.	Free	Free	Do.	Free	..
Til	,,	4*s.* per 100 lbs.	..	,,	Do.	Free	Free
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	Do.	....	..
Paraffin Wax	Free	2*d.* per lb.	15 % *ad val.*	Free	Do.	Free	..
Silk—							
Raw	Undischarged 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Wholly or in part discharged 3*s.* 7½*d.* per lb.	..	Free	..	Do.	,,	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	Do.	....	..
Spices	,,	Unground—2*d.* per lb.; ground—4*d.* per lb.; unground, for manufacturing purposes as prescribed by Departmental by-laws—Free.	Unground—10% *ad val.*	Ground—2½*d.* per lb.; unground—½*d.* per lb.	Do.	....	Pepper 312
Sugar, unrefined	..	..	..	..	Do.	....	..
Tea	3½*d.* per lb*	In packets not exceeding 20 lbs. net weight, —1*d.* per lb.; n.e.i. Free.	7 cents per lb.	In packets or tins not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight —per lb. 6*d.*, in larger packets or in tins—per lb. 4*d.*	Do.	Free	208
Wool							
Raw	Free	..	..	Free	Do.	Cashmere goat—31 cents per lb.	Free
Manufactures of	,,	..	..	..	Do.	Oriental carpets and rugs—55% *ad val.*	..
					"The customs duties on imported goods are fixed at 8% *ad valorem.*"		

* Preferential rates, the rate of duty on foreign tea being 4 *d.* per lb.

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA—*continued*

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	—
Francs per 100 kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Lire per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 kin (*i.e.*, 132·2 lbs.)	—
							Jute—
Free	Free	Free	1	Free	Free	Free	Raw.
Tissues of Jute 75 to 100.	5%	Tissues, unbleached, plain 28·8 Sacks 31·68	Fabrics, plain or twilled —45 to 450.	Tissues of unbleached jute having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres side :— Up to 40 threads 12 From 41 to 80 threads 24 More than 80 threads 36	Tissues, unbleached, with not more than 40 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 centimetres side 25	Gunny bags 2·55 Old gunny bags—Free.	Manufactures of
..	Free	..	..	..	80	Free	Lac.
Free	..	Free	0·25 per 1,000 kilogs.	Free	Free	„	Manganese Ore.
„	..	..	0·50	„	„	„	Manures.
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	Metals.
In sheets or slabs, 5% *ad val.*	..	In lumps, powder or scales and plates unworked or merely cut—Free. Worked—4·5 to 52.	In sheets or worked 20	Raw—Free. Artificially coloured and ornamented sheets of *mica* 10	..	Slab, powder or uncoloured sheet—Free.	Mica.
							Oils—
10	..	10	50	In casks 9 Others 20	For direct consumption —5 For technical purposes —Free.	In can, barrel or jar—2·20 other—20% *ad val.*	Castor.
20	..	Refined 45 Other 4	30	2	Free	1·50	Coconut.
10	..	Linseed, raw 24 „ boiled 12	50	4	For direct consumption —5 For technical purposes —Free.	In can or barrel—1·60 to 3·00; other—20% *ad val.*	Linseed.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other sorts.
							Seeds—
Free	Free	Free	2	Free	Free	Free	Castor.
„	„	„		„	„	„	Copra.
..	„	..		„	„	„	Cotton.
Free	„	6·9		2	„	Unshelled 0·80 Other 0·95	Groundnuts.
„	„	5·4625		¼	2	Free	Linseed.
„	„	..	1	2	Free	..	Mowra.
„	„	..		2	14	..	Poppy.
„	„	Mustard—Free.		2	Free	0·65	Rape.
„	„	6·9		2	„	1·00	Til.
..	„	..		..	..	..	Other sorts.
Free	1%	15	Crude 40	10	2·5 to 8	Melting point up to 45° C—Free, other—12.	Paraffin wax.
							Silk—
„	Free	Free	15	Free	Free	Wild silk-free; other 30% *ad val.*	Raw.
..	5% *ad val.*	..	..	..	..	..	Manufactures of
Pepper 60 Cinamon 54 Cardamoms 225	Pepper 8% *ad val.*	Pepper and ginger 220 Cloves 250	Black pepper and cloves 350	Cardamoms 150 Pepper and Ginger 75	Pepper 125	Pepper—9·35 to 11·70.	Spices.
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sugar, unrefined.
90	75	400	250	220	250	Black Tea—22·60. Black dust Tea—6·80. Other—6·00.	Tea.
							Wool—
Free	Free	Free	26 to 72	Free	Free	Free	Raw.
..	5% *ad val*	Oriental carpets 12	..	..	Carpets 50 to 350	..	Manufactures of

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

No. 54.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India

IMPORT TARIFF*

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 68).
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.
	(For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES.
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.
	SEEDS.
6	Oil-Seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
7	Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
10A	Rubber, raw.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a Public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES.
12	The following Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 42, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*
	(*d*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*e*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service. (*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
13	Anti-plague serum.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine.
14A	Sulphur.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, potato diggers, latex spouts, springing machines and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
16	The following dairy appliances, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter-dryers, and butter workers: also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	METALS.
19	Current nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold and silver bullion and coin.
	PAPER.
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
21A	Postage Stamps, whether used or unused.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the material used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans proofs, music and manuscripts.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
26	Specimens illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

Part II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH.		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate not exceeding rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe. †
	LIQUORS.		
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	Denatured spirit	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
30	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R. 36 A. 0
31	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (*b*) If tested	Ditto .	30 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher;
		Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14
32	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto .	and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof. Ditto
33	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R. A. 9 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."	Ditto .	4 8

*Corrected to June, 1925. [The Indian Finance Act No. XII of 1922, the Indian Finance Acts of 1923, 1924 and 1925, the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment Act, 1925.]

† The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

No. 54—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		
	SUGAR.		
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (*see* No. 124)—		R A.
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above	Cwt.	4 8
	(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard.	,,	4 0
34	(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy	*ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	SACCHARINE.		R A.
34A	SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	Pound	20 0
34B	SACCHARINE TABLETS	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent. or R 20 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
	TOBACCO.		R A.
36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
37	CIGARS	*Ad valorem*	75 per cent.
37A	Cigarettes of value—		R A.
	(*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand	7 0
	(*b*) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Ditto	10 8
	NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.		
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	2 4
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	OILS.		
40	KEROSENE, also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pies.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto	Four annas.
41	MINERAL OIL which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication and mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		R
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles	Each	15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	15
	(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers	,,	15
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	15
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas-guns and rifles.	,,	5
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	,,	3
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	,,	2
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,,	1
			} or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		R A.
43	OPIUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas	24 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and Cotton sewing or darning thread	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
45	COTTON PIECE-GOODS	*Ad valorem*	11 per cent.
45A	Silk mixtures that is to say—		
	(*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk.		
	(*b*) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics;	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
	(*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100 A)		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
46	MATCHES—		R A.
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches	Per gross of boxes	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6
46A	UNDIPPED SPLINTS such as are ordinarily used for match making	Pound	Four annas and six pies.
46B	VENEERS such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Pound	Six annas.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
48	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
49	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
50	COPPERAS, green.
	MACHINERY.
51	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in any of the following numbers, namely, Nos. 15, 16, 51B, 53, 54, 55, 87, 90A, 96, 103, 111 and 127:— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; (4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes;

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Re. 1-4-0.

No. 54—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem—continued*

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*contd.*
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
51A	COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY, as defined in No. 51, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
51B	Healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, reeds and shuttles.

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS.
53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts, and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, cases imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, halftone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 99).
55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
57	FODDER, bran and pollards.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
58	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
59	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
60	IRON alloys. " angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 143). " bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No. 144). " pig. " rice bowls.
61	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. " " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing " " hoops and strips. " " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 145). " " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No. 146). " " railway track material not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 63 and 152) including bearing plates, sleepers and fastenings therefor and lever-boxes. " " tramway track material, including rails, fish-plates, tie bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks. " " sheets and plates, all sorts (including discs and circles) not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 146, 147, 148, 148A, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not. " " barbed and stranded fencing wire and wire-rope.

No.	Names of Articles
	Iron or Steel, designed for the reinforcing of concrete, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 144 and 151). " " expanded metal.
62	STEEL, angle and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 150). " bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 151 and 153). " alloy, crucible, shear, blister and tub, all kinds, and steel for springs and cutting tools made by any process. " ingots, blooms, and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel, also cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway company. Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein: Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No. 51 or No. 51A.
63A	COMPONENT PARTS OF RAILWAY MATERIALS, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
64	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections. Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 51 or No. 51A shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
65	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).
66	FISHMAWS, including signally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
67	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
68	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
69	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 48).
	SPICES.
70	SPICES, all sorts.
	TEA.
71	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
72	COFFEE.
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
74	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	OILS.
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40, 40A and 41).
	SEEDS.
76	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 6).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
77	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
78	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
79	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
80	CANES AND RATTANS.
81	COWRIES AND SHELLS.
82	IVORY, unmanufactured.
83	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported *cut* (*see* No. 5).
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
85	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (*see* Nos. 132 and 133) and articles made of silk or silk mixtures (*see* No. 45A, 100A and 134).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
86	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
	CONVEYANCES.
87	CONVEYANCES, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 127).
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 4317, dated the 2nd July 1921, unmanufactured Mica is exempt from payment of import duty.

No. 54—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem—continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
89	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (*see* No. 129).
90	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
90A	ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.
91	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*
	DYES AND COLOURS.
92	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts and paints and colours and painters materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
94	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 131).
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
95	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
96	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power (*see* Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 51B).
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
97	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
98	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
99	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 21) and postage stamps whether used or unused (*see* No. 21A).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 134); Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 134); Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second hand or used gunny bags or cloth (*see* No. 22); Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
100A	Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:— Silk ligatures: elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silkweb catheter tubes, and oiled silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
101	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clays, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 51 or No. 63, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.
104	CANDLES.
105	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.
106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
108	MATS AND MATTING.
109	OILCAKES.
110	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
111	PACKING ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 51 and 63.
112	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified.
113	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
114	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
115	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 53 and 139).
116	SOAP.
117	STARCH AND FARINA.
118	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
119	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
121	CORAL.
122	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.†

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
124	CONFECTIONERY.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
125	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 42 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
127	MOTOR CARS, motor cycles, motor scooters, and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
128	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.
129	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.
130	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS THEREOF.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
131	GLASS BANGLES AND BEADS and false pearls.
	METALS.
132	GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
133	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
134	SILK PIECE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 45A and 100A).
	MISCELLANEOUS.
135	FIRE-WORKS, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
136	IVORY, manufactured.
137	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
138	PRINTS, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards.
139	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles and motor scooters.
140	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
141	TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 96-1—Cus.-25, dated the 28th February, 1925, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony, when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus is liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 109-1—Cus.-25, dated the 17th March, 1925, insignia and badges of Official British and Foreign Orders are exempt from payment of import duty.

No. 54—*concluded*

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.		
	CONVEYANCES.		
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel: and component parts thereof made of iron or steel.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.		
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—		
	(*a*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanised, tinned or lead coated or Crown or superior qualities.	Ton	Rs. 20.
	(*b*) Fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanised, tinned or lead coated.	Ton	Rs. 35.
145	IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French	Cwt.	Rs. 3.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
147	IRON OR STEEL PLATES not under ¼ inch thick including sheets ¼ inch thick or over—		
	(*a*) not fabricated, ship, tank bridge, and common qualities.	Ton	Rs. 30.
	(*b*) fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	(*c*) cuttings, all qualities	Ton	Rs. 25.
148	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS under ¼ inch thick—		
	(*a*) not fabricated—		
	(i) black	Ton	Rs. 30.
	(ii) galvanised	Ton	Rs. 45.
	(*b*) fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
	(*c*) cuttings, black or galvanised	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
148 A	IRON OR STEEL discs and circles cut from plates or sheets of the kind specified under Nos. 147 and 148 —		
	galvanised	Ton	Rs. 45.
	not galvanised	Ton	Rs. 30.
149	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or wire rope or stranded fencing wire, or wire netting (*see* No. 97).	Ton	Rs. 60.
150	STEEL, angle and tee, not galvanised, tinned, or lead coated and beam, channel, zed, trough plate, piling and other structural sections—		
	(*a*) fabricated	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	(*b*) not fabricated	Ton	Rs. 30.
151	STEEL—BAR AND ROD—		
	Common merchant bar and rod, and bar and rod designed for the reinforcing of concrete, all sizes.	Ton	Rs. 40.
152	STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—		
	(*a*) Rails 30 lb. and over per yard and fish-plates therefor.	Ton	Rs. 14.
	(*b*) Rails under 30 lb. per yard and fish-plates therefor.	Ton	Rs. 40.
	(*c*) Spikes and tie bars	Ton	Rs. 40.
	(*d*) Switches, crossing and the like material not made of alloy steel.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
153	STEEL, STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates, or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts therefor, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 90) or articles specified in Nos. 51, 51A, 64 or 87.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
154	STEEL—		
	(*a*) Tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers.	Ton	Rs. 60.
	(*b*) Tinplate cuttings	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE.		
1	RAW JUTE—		R A.
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4 8
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified. *	Ditto	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS.		
3	RAW HIDES AND SKINS	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	RICE.		R A.
4	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3
	TEA.		
5	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November 1923, Jute Rags such as are used for paper making are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons.)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent
Bengal	1,887	3,979	24·5	1,041	2,051	25·3	915	3,112	20·1	998	3,442	20·7	1,071	3,819	21·6
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,574	4,427	28·6	1,468	4,448	26·8	1,366	4,135	23·4
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,058	1,835	11·8	1,189	2,134	12·9	1,443	2,895	16·4
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,678	3,417	22·1	2,801	3,544	21·3	2,878	3,593	20·4
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,204	2,703	17·4	1,250	3,046	18·3	1,264	3,214	18·2
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,429	15,494	100	7,706	16,614	100	8,022	17,656	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of ton)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-War Average		War Average		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1924-25
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,037	5,419	2,068	5,645	2,208	6,066	70·4
British Indian	312	171	320	112	334	172	346	183	284	126	1·5
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	138	428	135	462	164	571	6·6
Dutch	47	114	86	206	100	288	112	347	118	354	4·1
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	40	87	44	88	45	93	1·1
Italian	46	128	57	153	68	229	101	362	136	464	5·4
Chinese	..	..	26	27	3	3	7	15	8	1	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	5	14	5	16	18	51	·6
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	65	21	68	23	76	·9
French	27	83	14	34	5	18	19	83	18	73	·8
Spanish	..	..	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	..	..	..	..	1	7	·1
American	*	*	11	26	60	197	104	357	76	290	3·4
German	249	740	17	56	75	266	81	293	95	335	3·9
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	18	4	20	49	18	42	·5
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	533	1,642	649	2,140	720	2,357	27·4
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	630	65	692	68	720	65	·7
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,534	7,298	3,755	8,036	3,932	8,614	100
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,276	6,240	2,241	6,273	2,319	6,469	71·6
British Indian	322	183	298	70	395	145	358	141	315	147	1·6
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	145	449	144	486	180	626	6·9
Dutch	46	112	87	207	86	237	95	284	99	289	3·2
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	42	90	41	74	43	87	1·0
Italian	36	98	51	135	77	260	97	347	153	512	5·6
Chinese	..	..	25	27	4	4	6	14	8	1	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	30	103	18	68	17	53	·6
Swedish	4	10	18	43	22	65	18	59	18	58	·6
French	28	87	14	36	5	18	20	87	19	77	·8
Spanish	..	..	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	..	..	..	..	2	14	·2
American	*	*	10	23	93	305	119	400	90	328	3·6
German	234	688	17	55	45	164	67	234	77	268	3·0
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	20	50	15	40	21	50	·6
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	569	1,745	640	2,093	727	2,363	26·1
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	655	66	712	71	729	63	·7
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,029	5,925	3,895	8,196	3,951	8,578	4,090	9,042	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,429	15,494	7,706	16,614	8,022	17,656	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Rice	9	5	4	6	8	7
Wheat	14	9	1	2	7	13
Tea	96	89	115	93	90	91
Cotton, raw	56	51	67	65	74	55
Jute, raw	51	31	66	47	43	48
Linseed	73	63	40	63	80	69
Rape and Mustard	23	8	11	22	30	23
Sesamum	25	8	6	7	2	6
Groundnuts	35	12	25	28	24	27
Indigo	40	44	20	8	19	16

No. 58.—Imports and Exports by Land Frontier (Merchandise and treasure) of British India with foreign countries

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war Average			War Average			1922-23			1923-24*			1924-25		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
PERSIA—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,54	14,88	19,42	2 90	18,68	21,58	93,74	1,27,65	2,21,39	56,04	1,51,60	2,07,64	66,32	2,56,45	3,22,77
Afghanistan—															
Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	22	17	39	16,44	3,32	19,76	9,68	6,91	16,59	8,01	4,59	12,60	5,36	5,01	10,37
North-West Frontier Province	38,57	99,03	1,37,60	56,63	1,00,06	1,56,69	45,18	50,72	95,90	7,93	70,69	78,62	51,59	1,35,91	1,87,50
TOTAL	38,79	99,20	1,37,99	73,07	1,03,38	1,76,45	54,86	57,63	1,12,49	15,94	75,28	91,22	56,95	1,40,92	1,97,87
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	70,56	61,50	1,32,06	94,75	89,60	1,84,35	1,09,43	97,48	2,06,91	76,62	97,30	1,73,92	1,11,68	1,37,28	2,48,96
North-West Frontier Province	1,70	2,03	3,73	2,35	1,28	3,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	55	66	1,21	26	1,88	2,14	50	2,42	2,92	1,78	49	2,27	15	..	15
TOTAL	72,81	64,19	1,37,00	97,36	92,76	1,90,12	1,09,93	99,90	2,09,83	78,40	97,79	1,76,19	1,11,83	1,37,28	2,49,11
Total of Afghanistan—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	70,78	61,67	1,32,45	1,11,19	92,92	2,04,11	1,19,11	1,04,39	2,23,50	84,63	1,01,89	1,86,52	1,17,04	1,42,29	2,59,33
North-West Frontier Province	40,27	1,01,06	1,41,33	58,98	1,01,34	1,60,32	45,18	50,72	95,90	7,93	70,69	78,62	51,59	1,35,91	1,87,50
Punjab	55	66	1,21	26	1,88	2,14	50	2,42	2,92	1,78	49	2,27	15	..	15
TOTAL	1,11,60	1,63,39	2,74,99	1,70,43	1,96,14	3,66,57	1,64,79	1,57,53	3,22,32	94,34	1,73,07	2,67,41	1,68,78	2,78,20	4,46,98
Tirah—															
North-West Frontier Province	6,50	7,63	14,13	10,56	16,34	26,90	6,50	10,24	16,74	2,41	4,85	7,26	10,47	13,37	23,84
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—															
North-West Frontier Province	68,79	77,16	1,45,95	51,24	75,85	1,27,09	30,76	65,99	96,75	10,60	14,32	24,92	35,03	51,56	86,59
Buner—															
North-West Frontier Province	2,15	3,81	5,96	1,48	2,21	3,69	1,49	3,28	4,77	49	83	1,32	1,33	1,26	2,59
Waziristan—															
North-West Frontier Province	6,55	4,54	11,09	8,63	7,89	16,52	9,67	7,48	17,15	2,88	4,56	7,44	11,82	6,43	21,25
Kurram Valley—															
North-West Frontier Province	2,95	14,19	17,14	2,23	12,33	14,56	51	7,50	8,01	16	2,69	2,85	1,02	13,77	14,79
Badakhshan—															
Kashmir	15 (a)	12 (a)	27 (a)	10	12	22	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kashgar Yarkand—															
Kashmir	5 (a)	4 (a)	9 (a)	25	8	33	69	35	1,04	70	30	1,00	38	18	56
Chinese Turkistan—															
Kashmir	92 (a)	23 (a)	1,15 (a)	18,24	20,14	38,38	22,72	22,20	44,92	24,70	25,44	50,14	29,30	14,64	43,94
CENTRAL ASIA—															
Punjab	4,62	4,91	9,53	18,90	21,97	40,87	21,52	25,75	47,27	22,07	29,82	51,89	27,06	16,61	43,67
TIBET—															
Kashmir	4,40(a)	2,70(a)	7,10(a)	6,59	4,63	11,22	8,85	4,91	13,76	8,50	4,69	13,19	7,05	4,40	11,45
Punjab	3,14	1,07	4,21	5,33	1,78	7,11	8,95	2,93	11,88	11,28	1,23	12,51	2,91	2,07	4,98
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,47	3,86	12,33	12,33	5,21	17,54	13,22	5,38	18,60	17,11	5,68	22,79	13,27	4,53	17,80
Bengal	14,49	10,17	24,66	31,53	14,43	45,96	53,33	22,86	56,19	47,46	26,40	73,86	40,96	40,67	81,63
TOTAL	26,98	15,65	42,63	55,78	26,05	81,83	64,35	36,03	1,00,43	84,35	38,00	1,22,35	64,19	51,67	1,15,86
NEPAL—															
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,80,12	57,76	1,87,88	1,33,98	53,39	1,87,37	1,80,59	73,93	2,54,52	2,43,65	69,41	3,13,06	2,35,78	79,60	3,15,38
Bihar and Orissa	3,10,26	1,37,67	4,47,93	2,68,28	1,59,86	4,28,14	2,97,44	1,99,36	4,96,80	3,48,43	2,10,65	5,59,08	3,37,99	1,99,45	5,37,44
	(b)	(b)	(b)												
Bengal	1,59,49	85,73	2,45,22	33,66	4,92	38,58	46,05	6,78	52,83	35,17	3,82	38,99	26,81	5,05	31,86
TOTAL	4,13,72	1,98,56	6,12,28	4,35,92	2,18,17	6,54,09	5,24,08	2,80,07	8,04,15	6,27,25	2,83,88	9,11,13	6,00,58	2,84,10	8,84,68
SIKKIM—															
Bengal	15,91	11,75	27,66	29,11	14,64	43,75	69,36	15,51	84,87	73,75	16,43	90,18	65,56	16,13	81,69
BHUTAN—															
Bengal	92	79	1,71	4,16	1,87	6,03	7,43	2,34	9,77	8,08	2,05	10,13	7,18	1,50	8,68
Assam	8,46	14,06	22,52	11,99	10,29	22,28	6,83	6,38	13,21	1,58	2,11	3,69	37	68	1,05
TOTAL	9,38	14,85	24,23	16,15	12,16	28,31	14,26	8,72	22,98	9,66	4,16	13,82	7,55	2,18	9,73
TOWANG—															
Assam	28	6	34	27	23	50	46	37	83	20	12	32	2	4	6
ABOR AND MISHMI HILLS—															
Assam	1,17	18	1,35	1,58	1,70	3,28	2,96	3,23	6,19	4,63	4,14	8,77	4,32	4,27	8,59
DUFFLA AND AKA HILLS—															
Assam	35	3	38	8	6	14	..	..	..	4	2	6	61	99	1,60
WESTERN CHINA—															
Burma	44,63	54,64	99,27	98,47	78,72	1,77,19	1,55,28	84,01	2,39,29	1,53,08	92,69	2,45,77	1,54,74	1,06,61	2,61,35
SIAM—															
North—															
Burma	38,52	31,61	70,13	28,26	23,48	51,74	35,44	21,08	56,52	39,69	24,08	63,77	35,04	21,57	56,61
South—															
Burma	11,30	8,92	20,22	14,60	6,87	21,47	14,26	4,80	19,06	14,41	5,03	19,44	19,12	4,30	23,42
TOTAL	49,82	40,53	90,35	42,86	30,35	73,21	49,70	25,88	75,58	54,10	29,11	83,21	54,16	25,87	80,03
UNADMINISTERED KACHIN COUNTRY—(c)															
Burma	3,07(b)	4,20(b)	7,27(b)	5,40	6,93	12,33	1,95	1,65	3,60	1,61	1,71	3,32	1,30	1,42	2,72
SHAN STATES—(c)															
North—															
Burma	1,30,46	1,07,22	2,37,68	2,52,60	2,69,19	5,21,79	4,71,98	4,77,85	9,49,83	6,32,76	5,82,12	12,14,88	8,52,76	5,52,50	14,05,26
South—															
Burma	86,51	1,01,67	1,88,18	77,22	1,04,45	1,81,67	1,10,41	1,54,32	2,64,73	1,27,06	1,63,53	2,90,59	1,38,34	1,71,19	3,00,53
TOTAL	2,16,97	2,08,89	4,25,86	3,29,82	3,73,64	7,03,46	5,82,39	6,32,17	12,14,56	7,59,82	7,45,65	15,05,47	9,91,10	7,23,69	17,14,79
KACHENNEL—(c)															
Burma	30,10	14,51	44,61	24,44	10,64	35,08	10,61	4.74	15,35	12,78	4,25	17,03	10,34	4,28	14,62
GRAND TOTAL	10,18,45	8,51,92	18,70,37	13,24,84	11,45,04	24,69,88	18,27,79	15,20,43	33,48,22	19,95,66	16,27,64	36,23,30	23,08,98	18,73,72	41,82,70

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lusbela and Khelat, as they are now included in internal trade.

(a) Separately registered from April, 1913. (b) Separately registered from April, 1912. (c) Partly internal and partly transfrontier trade.

* Exclusive of the figures of the N.-W. F. Province for the months, July 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received, the annual average of the past three years being Rs. 1,15 lakhs for imports and Rs. 1,63 lakhs for exports.

No. 59.—Frontier Trade—Values of Principal Articles

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24*	1924-25
Imports.					
Grain and Pulse	1,82,04	2,24,84	2,45,65	2,52,06	3,20,17
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	55,34	85,85	2,10,18	1,44,03	1,77,66
Metals, Lead	—	93,27	1,75,66	1,99,30	2,48,13
Wool, raw	62,03	1 32,75	95,71	1,01,58	1,03,34
Provisions—					
Ghi (clarified butter)	61,23	85,42	1,00,96	95,74	88,20
Pickled tea (letpet)	26,83	29,01	68,31	56,57	79,72
Tea	20,23	29,21	41,47	46,24	52,11
Spices	19,78	23,74	19,98	19,63	20,14
Animals, living (for sale)—					
Cattle	59,68	41,76	59,34	46,57	39,34
Other animals	55,40	58,04	47,97	49,22	41,52
Seeds	51,65	40,52	55,99	48,46	47,77
Silk, raw	8,73	37,49	1,06,47	1,26,48	1,42,18
Wood—					
Timber, teak‡	41,44	27,77	23,23	32,86	29,69
Timber, other than teak	16,43	15,48	15,65	18,83	16,86
Hides and Skins	61,11	43,01	23,48	17,84	18,04
Jute, raw	27,39	21,99	18,02	34,98	37,21
Drugs and medicines	11,42	15,56	20,79	12,76	14,81
Tobacco	9,86	12,38	13,59	19,76	17,65
Exports.					
Cotton, piecegoods—					
Foreign	2,53,66	2,77,10	2,95,15	2,49,27	3,27,55
Indian	51,91	95,89	1,05,46	1,35,14	1,83,71
Cotton, twist and yarn—					
Foreign	38,46	46,95	55,80	36,09	54,24
Indian	42,08	56,86	61,82	73,64	95,36
Cotton, raw	5,63	6,26	8,34	3,94	10,13
Iron and Steel	27,42	1,01,60	2,00,45	2,37,14	2,15,69
Grain and Pulse	20,65	23,78	50,77	31,31	33,16
Provisions	35,07	40,79	59,65	63,93	62,29
Sugar	27,69	42,52	63,96	64,08	78,39
Spices	30,62	28,72	31,90	48,91	38,56
Salt	24,53	28,24	30,66	31,61	32,68
Tea	16,61	16,52	47,34	65,02	1,06,75
Oils	24,34	33,67	90,69	90,12	87,87
Railway materials	59	22,39	68,31	97,18	64,10
Dyeing materials	8,65	9,07	20,11	17,38	15,09
Animals, living (for sale)	12,22	13,07	14,35	12,84	16,32
Tobacco	13,57	16,79	23,41	22,62	20,01
Leather	17,27	22,51	14,84	22,38	51,56
Petroleum	15,87	21,82	72,94	71,01	64,34

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lusbela and Khelat, as they are now included in internal trade.
* Exclusive of the figures of the N.-W. F. Province for the months, July 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received.

No. 60.—Quantity of certain principal articles of Imports and Exports by land frontier

IMPORTS

(In thousands of cwts.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24*	1924-25
Rice—Husked					
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	108	87	18	6	25
Nepal	1,140	1,165	1,153	1,277	1,405
Shan States	110	92	55	64	83
Other countries	23	7	9	7	20
Total	1,381	1,351	1,235	1,354	1,533
Rice—Unhusked					
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	96	88	27	5	23
Nepal	1,749	2,653	2,198	2,630	3,125
Other countries	14	21	6	10	12
Total	1,859	2,757	2,231	2,645	3,160
Tea					
Shan States	33	47	63	72	80
Other countries	1	2	1	1	2
Total	34	49	64	73	82
Wool—Raw					
Persia	1	...	21	6	12
Afghanistan	104	141	61	63	65
Tibet	45	76	76	104	88
Other countries	9	12	7	6	16
Total	159	229	165	179	181

EXPORTS

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24*	1924-25
Cotton, twist and yarn					
Foreign					
Afghanistan	9	5	1	1	7
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	12	14	2	..	2
Nepal	20	21	15	11	11
Shan States	7	12	10	17	18
Other countries	8	5	9	3	1
Total	56	57	43	32	39
Cotton, twist and yarn—contd.					
Indian					
Afghanistan	1	4	1	1	8
Nepal	17	6	7	4	9
Western China	38	46	45	48	44
Shan States	11	4	3	4	5
Other countries	11	15	2	8	11
Total	78	75	58	65	77
Cotton piece-goods					
Foreign					
Persia	2	..	11	..	1
Afghanistan	51	37	23	40	35
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	24	22	12	3	11
Nepal	54	41	29	29	37
Shan States	32	25	21	22	24
Other countries	20	23	11	12	16
Total	183	148	107	106	124
Indian					
Persia	6	8	1	20	30
Afghanistan	17	34	19	23	30
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	14	14	4	1	3
Nepal	21	21	31	28	35
Other countries	15	14	8	8	11
Total	73	91	68	80	109
Sugar					
Persia	1	15	110	93	157
Afghanistan	63	102	40	45	72
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	35	21	18	4	13
Nepal	121	103	100	120	90
Shan States	15	16	23	25	29
Other countries	33	30	17	14	22
Total	268	287	308	301	383
Tea					
Persia	1	3	45	43	56
Afghanistan	21	12	5	11	21
Central Asia	1	2	1	1	1
Shan States	1	1	2	2	2
Other countries	4	5	3	1	1
Total	28	23	56	58	81

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lusbela and Khelat, as these are now included in internal trade.
* Exclusive of the figures of the N.-W. F. Province for the months, July, 1923 to February, 1924, for which returns were not received.

No. 61.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles		Quantity (in thousands) Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Value (in lakhs of rupees) Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Coal	tons	413	342	332	472	354	51	65	97	1,39	84
Cotton—Twist and yarn	lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,831	16,332	15,493	56	97	2,03	1,75	1,73
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—											
Indian	yds.	7,859	8,570	6,427	6,852	9,081	14	22	26	26	33
Foreign	,,	3,009	3,116	4,947	5,118	5,467	5	9	21	18	21
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—											
Indian	,,	3,707	5,895	3,012	2,466	2,131	8	18	16	13	11
Foreign	,,	2,586	3,741	1,453	1,455	1,302	5	13	7	7	6
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—											
Indian	,,	12,199	21,312	13,120	12,488	15,860	27	60	68	64	83
Foreign	,,	2,333	4,434	3,223	1,696	1,439	6	20	20	11	10
Jute bags	no.	38,948	39,822	35,465	40,469	41,203	1,19	1,66	1,69	2,07	2,38
Betelnuts	cwts.	311	279	282	237	243	60	56	71	73	71
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	lbs.	21,160	16,432	14,524	19,885	16,692	58	43	49	64	48
Pulse	tons	14	12	15	11	19	20	20	38	22	36
Wheat flour	,,	16	12	18	21	23	29	27	52	50	54

No. 62.—Chief exports from Burma to India

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in lakhs of rupees)				
		Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Rice in the husk	tons	214	168	139	84	117	1,54	1,12	1,36	77	1,18
Rice not in the husk	,,	383	806	554	444	506	4,18	7,96	9,64	6,84	7,94
Pulse	,,	19	19	35	43	24	17	19	57	52	29
Oils, mineral—											
Kerosene	gals.	97,570	110,821	122,754	132,264	137,885	3,32	3,72	4,15	4,49	4,69
Lubricating	,,	*	†2,967	1,941	2,637	2,847	*	†21	19	24	27
Benzine and Petrol	,,	*	(a)4,215	16,085	14,604	17,672	*	(a)46	2,40	2,00	2,63
Candles	lbs.	4,409	5,455	5,835	4,923	5,388	12	15	18	14	15
Lac		—	—	—	—	—	3	6	58	56	38
Wood and timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	128	110	156	176	185	1,17	1,32	2,45	2,48	2,67
Other timber	,,	28	20	24	18	18	18	14	28	21	20

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds."
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

63.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924
United Kingdom.					
Total	6,550	4,950	3,590	3,810	4,470
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,790	1,700	3,000
India	1,360	2,380	1,580	1,900	1,220
India's percentage	21%	48%	44%	50%	27%
France.					
Total	2,514	1,337	1,446	1,618	1,712
Argentine	1,143	546	714	649	883
India	1,026	617	486	841	679
India's percentage	41%	46%	34%	52%	40%
Italy.					
Total	454	324	309	373	581
Argentine	133	11	80	84	93
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	181	250	430
India's percentage	57%	87%	59%	67%	74%
	1913	1914-15	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Australia.					
Total	35	46	173	187	195
Argentine	..	..	45	45	..
India	27	38	107	139	189
India's percentage	77%	82%	62%	73%	97%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924
United Kingdom.					
Total	530	620	330	610	690
India	190	210	320	600	680
India's percentage	36%	34%	97%	98%	98%
Belgium.					
Total	94	..	255	107	62*
Roumania	14	..	9	1	..
Argentine	3	..	126	1	13
India	67	..	78	91	35
India's percentage	72%	..	31%	85%	56%
Italy.					
Total	102	220	235	582	1,312
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	212	543	1,296
India's percentage	93%	83%	90%	93%	99%
France.					
Total	538	404	209	317	228
India	482	303	188	293	213
India's percentage	90%	75%	90%	92%	93%

Note.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.
* Ten thousand quintals of rapeseed were imported into Belgium from Dantzig in 1924.

No. 63—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924
FRANCE.					
Total import	278	261	111	90	129
India	228	251	81	48	55
India's percentage	82%	96%	70%	53%	43%
China	10	2	3	27	57
China's percentage	4%	7%	3%	30%	44%
ITALY.					
Total import	Not available.	Not available.	477	587	217
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	353	159	69
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	76%	27%	32%
China's share	..	..	95	414	113
Percentage of China's share	..	..	20%	71%	52%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924
UNSHELLED.					
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,028	1,917	2,261
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	170	98	292
India	325	265	..	..	48
Total	2,634	2,742	2,425	2,492	3,029
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	1,819	1,857	2,272
SHELLED.					
India	2,442	2,709	1,626	2,315	1.798
Senegal	..	20	65	89	46
Other countries	245	262	566	351	503
Total	2,687	2,982	2,257	2,755	2,347
* Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	40%	50%	40%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.
NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries.

(In thousands of lb s.

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922	1923	1924
UNITED KINGDOM—					
India	189,093	233,423	255,159	267,292	295,090
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	111,614	120,551	130,652
China	19,652	17,682	10,997	25,552	24,985
Java	17,999	18,594	38,935	38,910	57,655
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	419,005	456,513	512,349
Percentage of India's share of total	54·2	61·9	60·9	58·5	57·6
FRANCE—					
India	1,5 5	2,957	1,729	1,706	2,161
China	7,359	5,785	7,444	12,430	14,748
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	10,826	17,567	20,930
Percentage of India's share of total	15·8	26·7	16·1	10·2	10·3
CANADA—					
India	13,850	13,019	22,296	21,638	20,818
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,795	11,592	10,266
China	2,772	1,763	1,583	2,031	1,594
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,498	2,520	2,629
Java	..	4,444	2,387	1,658	769
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	40,278	39,726	36,255
Percentage of India's share of total	37·7	33·4	55·4	54·5	57·4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—					
India	6,640	10,722	7,548	7,670	10,688
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	22,712	23,420	22,573
China	22,130	18,902	14,657	19,914	11,712
Japan	46,245	49,339	36,388	36,237	28,593
Java	158	8,656	7,787	11,224	7,230
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	97,097	105,138	92,708
Percentage of India's share of total	7·0	10·6	7·8	7·3	11·5
AUSTRALIA—					
India	8,714	8,430	4,112	4,778	4,348
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	12,330	12,850	15,246
China	2,897	1,982	1,641	4,360	1,978
Java	3,756	7,746	29,463	26,329	27,395
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	47,666	48,502	49,251
Percentage of India's share of total	24·6	20·1	8·6	10·0	8·8
NEW ZEALAND—					
India	651	857	857	1,003	1,082
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	7,176	7,962	9,340
China	39	58	117	158	110
Java	..	342	556	810	255
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	8,708	9,967	10,787
Percentage of India's share of total	8·6	9·3	9·7	10·1	10·0

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1922-23 to 1924-25.
(a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

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Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*)	19, 36	52, 55	53, 58	79
,, duty on	..	..	..	84,86,87
Toilet requisites	..	56	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	..	56	..	..
Trade according to British Empire and Foreign countries	40—45	60, 61,62	60,61, 62	..
,, by countries	42—45	60—69	60—69	..
,, direction of Indian—	38—45	..	..	..
,, of India and of other countries	..	62	62	..
,, with Aden	17, 22,27, 37	60,61,67	60, 61, 67	..
,, ,, Arabia	23,26, 29, 37	67, 76,77	67,73,74, 76, 77	..
,, ,, Argentine Republic	25,30, 39	60,61,98	60, 61,66, 72, 73	..
,, ,, Australia	42	60,61,69	60, 61, 69	..
,, ,, Austria-Hungary	38	60,61,6 2	60,61,62	..
,, ,, Bahrein Islands	19,23, 37	6 7	67	..
,, ,, Belgium	38,39, 44	60, 61,62, 63	60, 61,62, 63	..
,, ,, Borneo	14, 39	67	..	..
,, ,, Brazil	45	..	66	..
,, ,, British Empire	40, 41,42	60, 61, 62	60, 61,62	..
,, ,, ,, Guiana	..	..	66	..
,, ,, ,, South Africa	40, 42	62	62	..
,, ,, Burma	46, 47	96, 97	96,97, 98	..
,, ,, Canada	38, 39,40, 41	60,61, 62, 66	60,61, 62, 67	..
,, ,, Ceylon	38, 39,40, 41	60,61,62, 67	60,61,62, 67	..
,, ,, Chile	42, 45	60,61,62	60, 61, 62	..
,, ,, China	38, 39,45,	60, 61,62, 67	60, 61,62, 67	..
,, ,, Cuba	42	..	60, 61	..
,, ,, Kenya Colony	40	60, 61, 65	60,61, 65	..
,, ,, Egypt	40	60, 61,62 65	60,61,62, 65	..
,, ,, Foreign Countries	42—45	60, 61, 62	60, 61, 62	..
,, ,, France	38, 39,42, 44	60, 61,62	60, 61,62	..
,, ,, Tanganyika Territory	..	65	65	..
,, ,, Germany	38,39 ,42, 43, 44	60,61,62, 64	60,61,62, 64	..
,, ,, Netherlands	38,39, 42, 45	60,61,62, 64	60,61,62, 64	..
,, ,, Hongkong	38, 33,40, 41	60, 61,62, 67	60, 61,62, 67	..
,, ,, Indo-China	35	60, 61, 68	60, 61,68	..
,, ,, Italian East Africa	17	65	65	..
,, ,, Italy	38,39,42, 44	60,61,62, 64	60,61,62, 64	..
,, ,, Japan	38, 39,42,	60,61,62, 68	60,61, 62 68	..
,, ,, Java	38, 39,42, 44, 45	60,61, 62, 68	60,61,62, 68	..
,, ,, Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	..	67	67	..
,, ,, Mauritius	38,39, 40, 41	62, 66	60, 66	..
,, ,, New Zealand	40	69	69	..
,, ,, Norway	39	65	65	..
Trade with Persia	38,39,42, 45, 46	60, 61,62, 96	60,61,62, 96	..
,, ,, Portuguese East Africa	..	66	66	..
,, ,, Reunion	..	66	66	..
,, ,, Roumania	..	65	65	..
,, ,, Russia	38, 39, 42	60,61, 62, 65	60,61, 62, 65	..
,, ,, Hawaii	..	..	69	..
,, ,, Siam	45	68, 96	68, 96	..
,, ,, Spain	38, 39	65	65	..
,, ,, Straits Settlements	38, 39,40, 41	68	68	..
,, ,, Sumatra	14	69	69	..
,, ,, Sweden	39, 42	..	..	..
,, ,, Switzerland	38, 42	..	..	..
,, ,, Turkey in Asia (Mesopotamia)	42	60, 61, 69	60, 61, 69	..
,, ,, Turkey in Europe	..	..	65	..
,, ,, Union of South Africa	42	66	66	..
,, ,, United Kingdom	38—41	60, 61,62, 63	60,61,62, 63	..
,, ,, United Kingdom, other British and Foreign countries	38—45	60, 61, 62	60, 61, 62	.
,, ,, United States of America	38,39,42, 43	60, 61,62, 66	60,61, 62, 66	...
,, ,, West Indies	..	..	66	..
Treasure, Imports and exports of	48, 49	76	77	...
,, net imports of	48	77	..	..
Tubes and fittings wrought	10	53	..	70
Turkey in Asia (Mesopotamia)	42	60, 61, 69	60,61, 69	...
,, ,, Europe	..	..	65	..
Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*)	36	..	58	..
Twist and yarn (cotton)	3, 4, 22, 23	52, 70	53,57,59, 74	79
Typewriters	11	54	..	..
Umbrellas and fittings	..	56	..	..
United Kingdom	38—41	60,61,62, 63	60,61,62, 63	..
United States	38,39,42, 43	60, 61,62, 66	60, 61,62, 66	..
Vessels, nationality of	..	..	..	95
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,, sandal	..	..	58	..
,, teak	36	..	58	..
,, sleepers for railways	12	54	..	..
Wool, manufactures	6, 33, 37	54, 70	57, 59	88, 89
,, raw	33, 46	55, 56, 97	53, 57, 59	79, 88, 89
,, Tibetan	46	97	..	..
Woollen carpets and rugs	33	55	56	..
,, hosiery	..	55	..	..
,, piece-goods	6	55	..	..
,, shawls	..	55	..	..
,, yarn and knitting wool	..	55	..	..
Yarns (cotton)	3, 4, 22, 23	52, 70	53,57, 59, 74	79
,, (silk)	7	54	..	..
Yarns and textile fabrics cotton	3, 4, 22, 23	52	53	..
,, ,, ,, jute	25	..	53	..
,, ,, ,, silk	7	52	53	..
,, ,, ,, wool	..	55, 70	57, 59	88, 89
,, ,, ,, others	..	52	53	..
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Zinc	11	54, 71	..	..

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Fifty-second Issue]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1925-26

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1926

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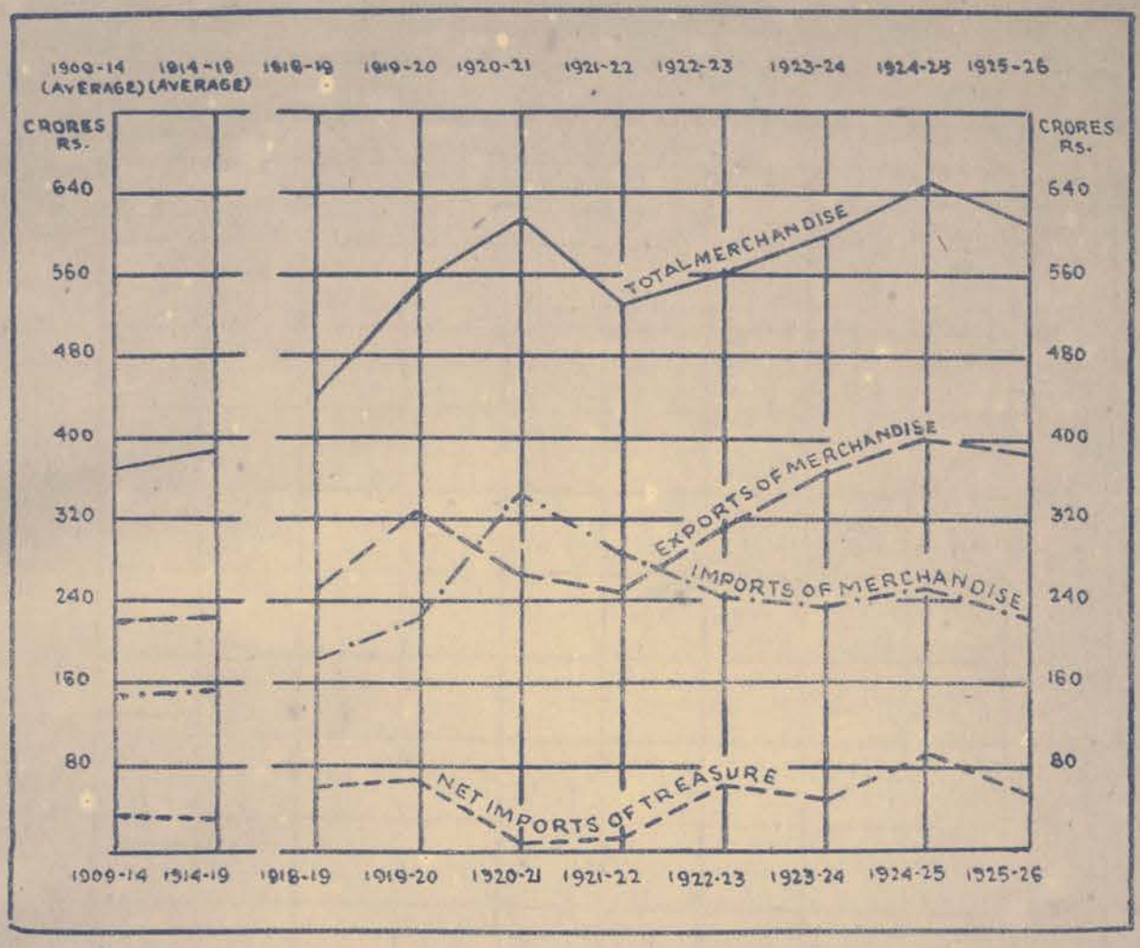
CHART 1.

I. THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(a) DURING THE LAST EIGHT YEARS AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGES OF THE PRE-WAR AND WAR PERIODS.

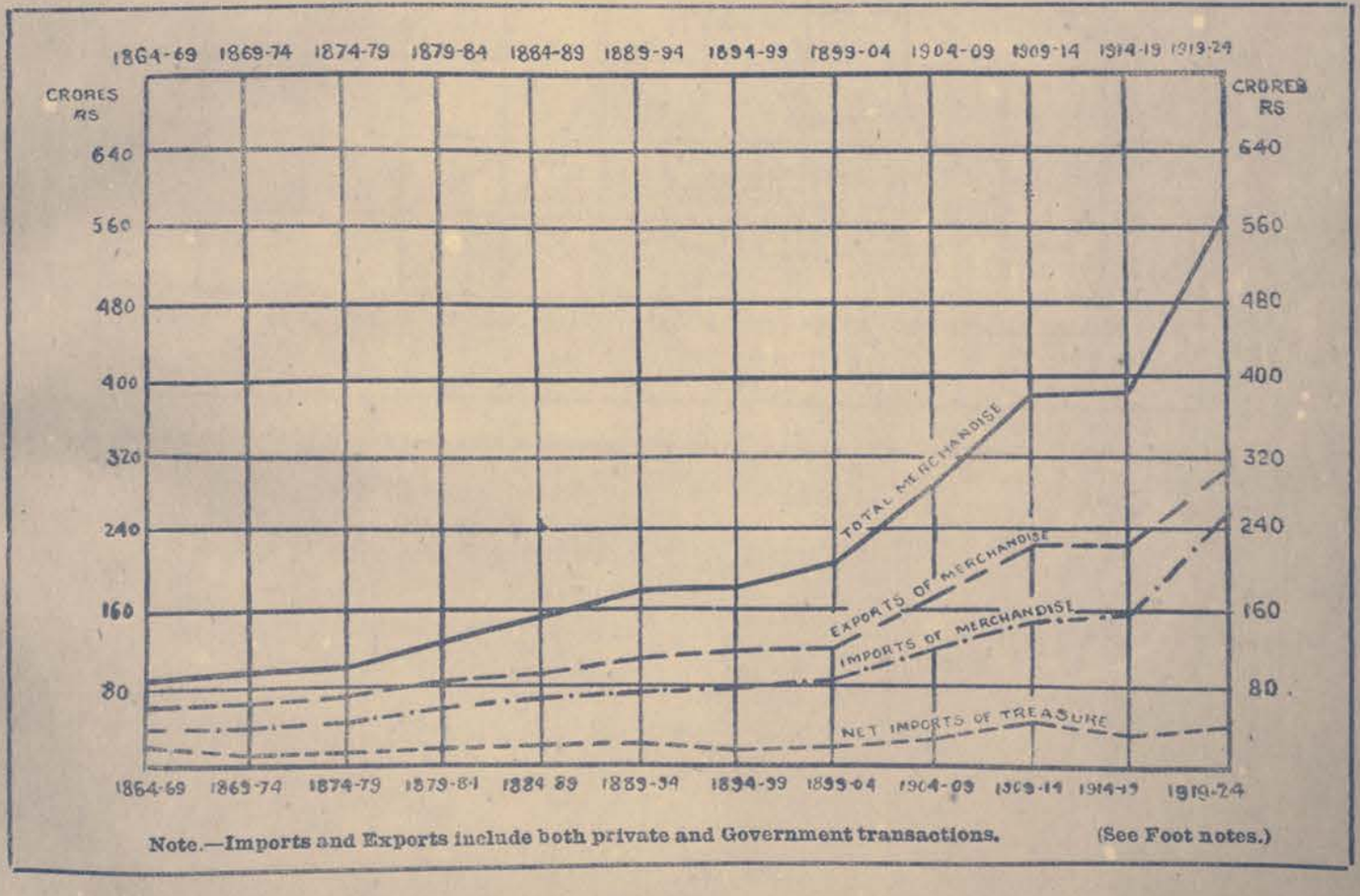
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.)



(b) DURING THE 60 YEARS (1864-69 TO 1919-24).

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.)

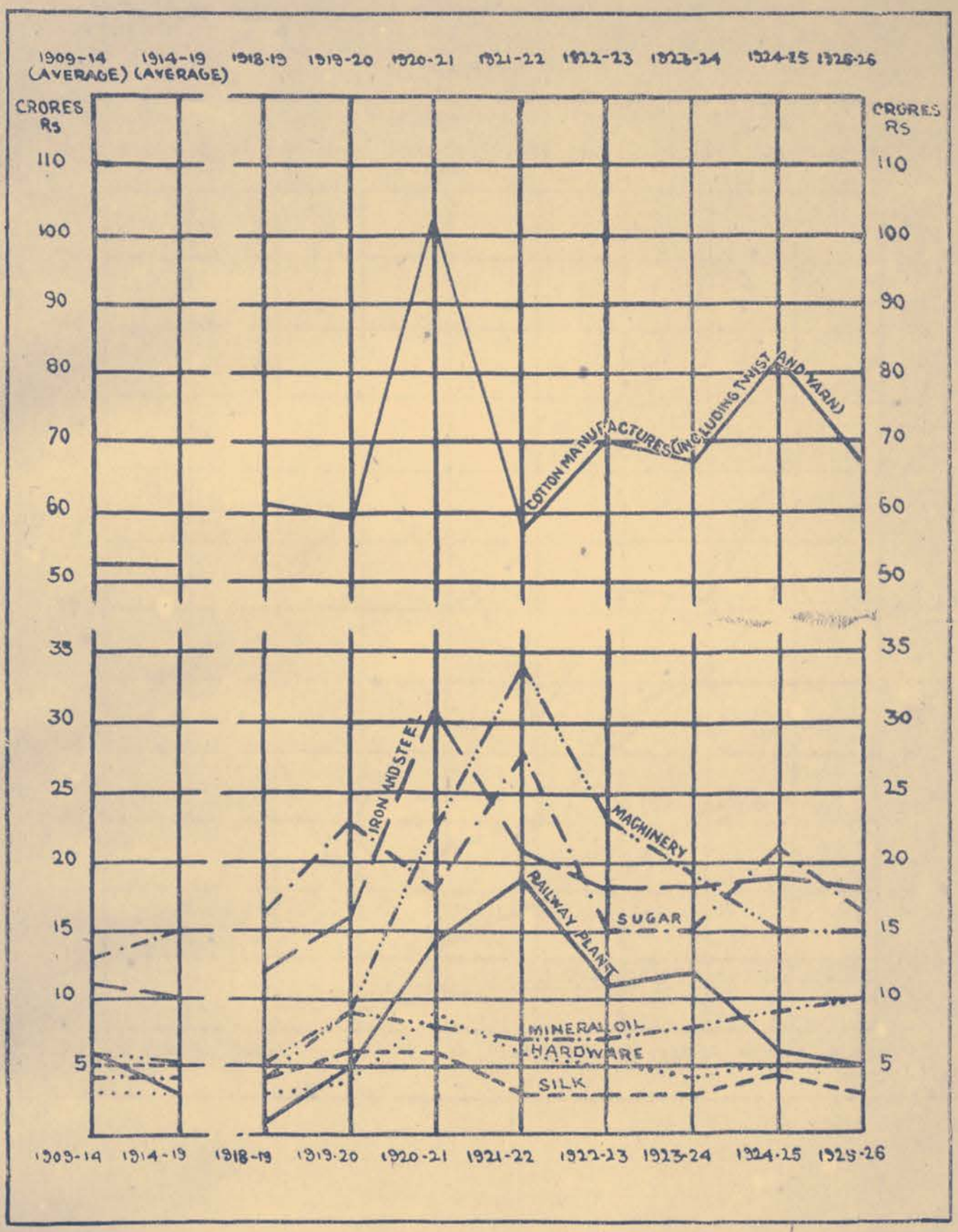


Note.—Imports and Exports include both private and Government transactions. (See Foot notes.)

Note.—1. In chart 1 (b) the graphs are based on averages of 5 years.
2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government Stores.
4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government Stores.
5. Net Imports of Treasure are the Imports *minus* the exports of Gold and Silver, both private and Government, and also of currency notes from 1922-23. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.
6. Years are taken as beginning on 1st April and ending on 31st March.

CHART 2(*a*).

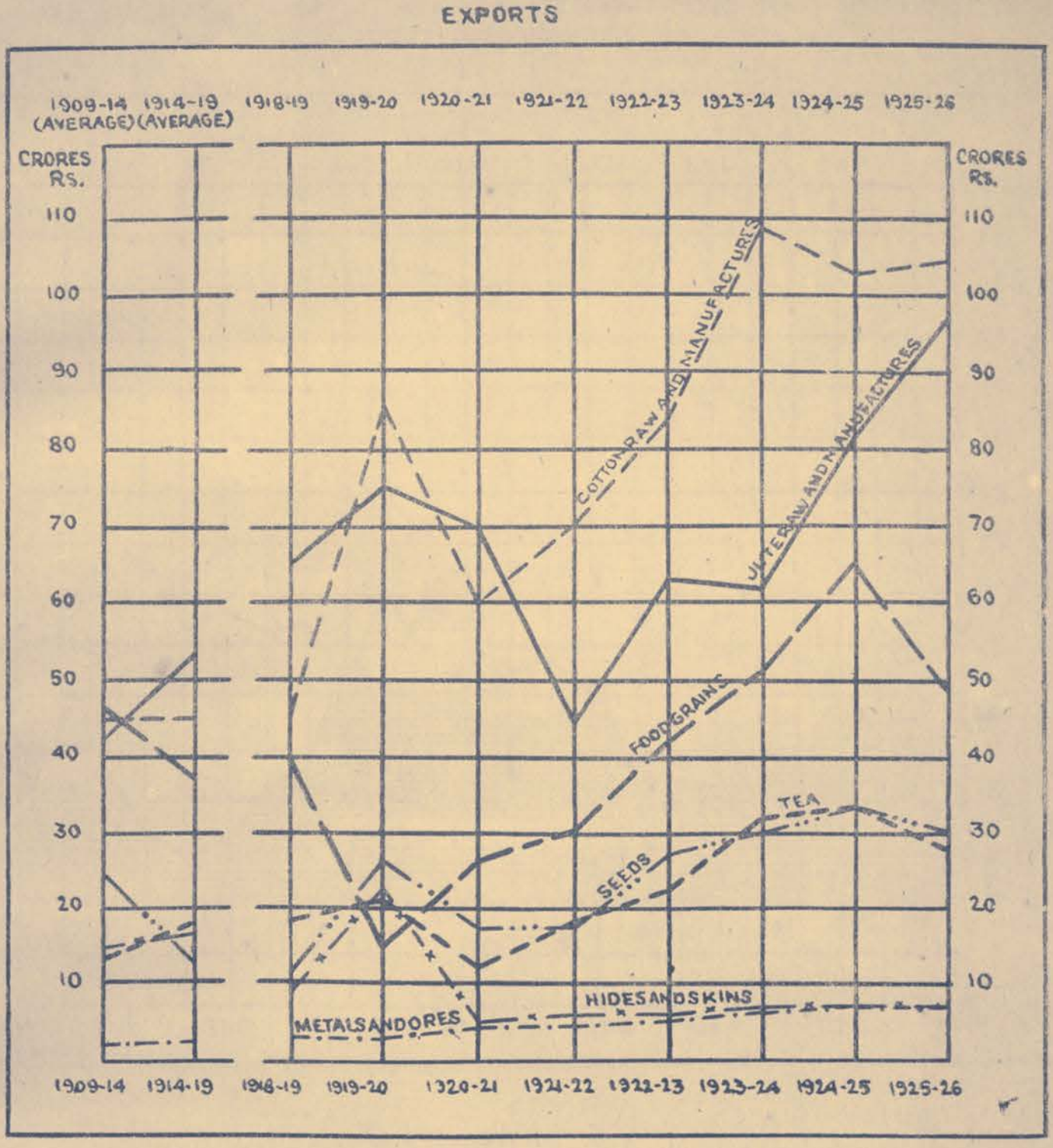
2(*a*). Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last eight years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.



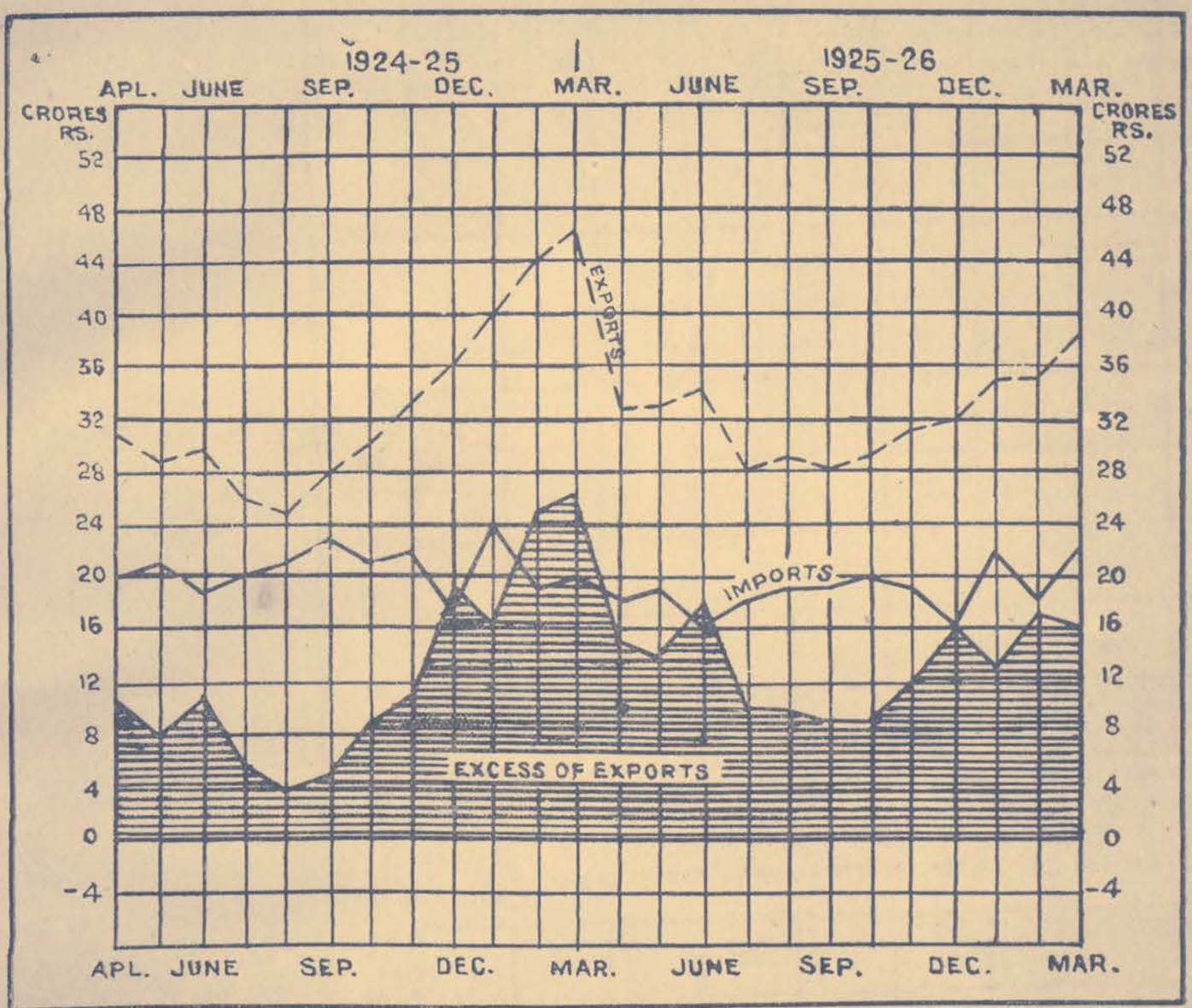
Note.—Two different scales have been used in drawing this chart, the scale for cotton manufactures, being only half the scale for other items.

CHART 2(*b*).

2 (*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last eight years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.



3. IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY) AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

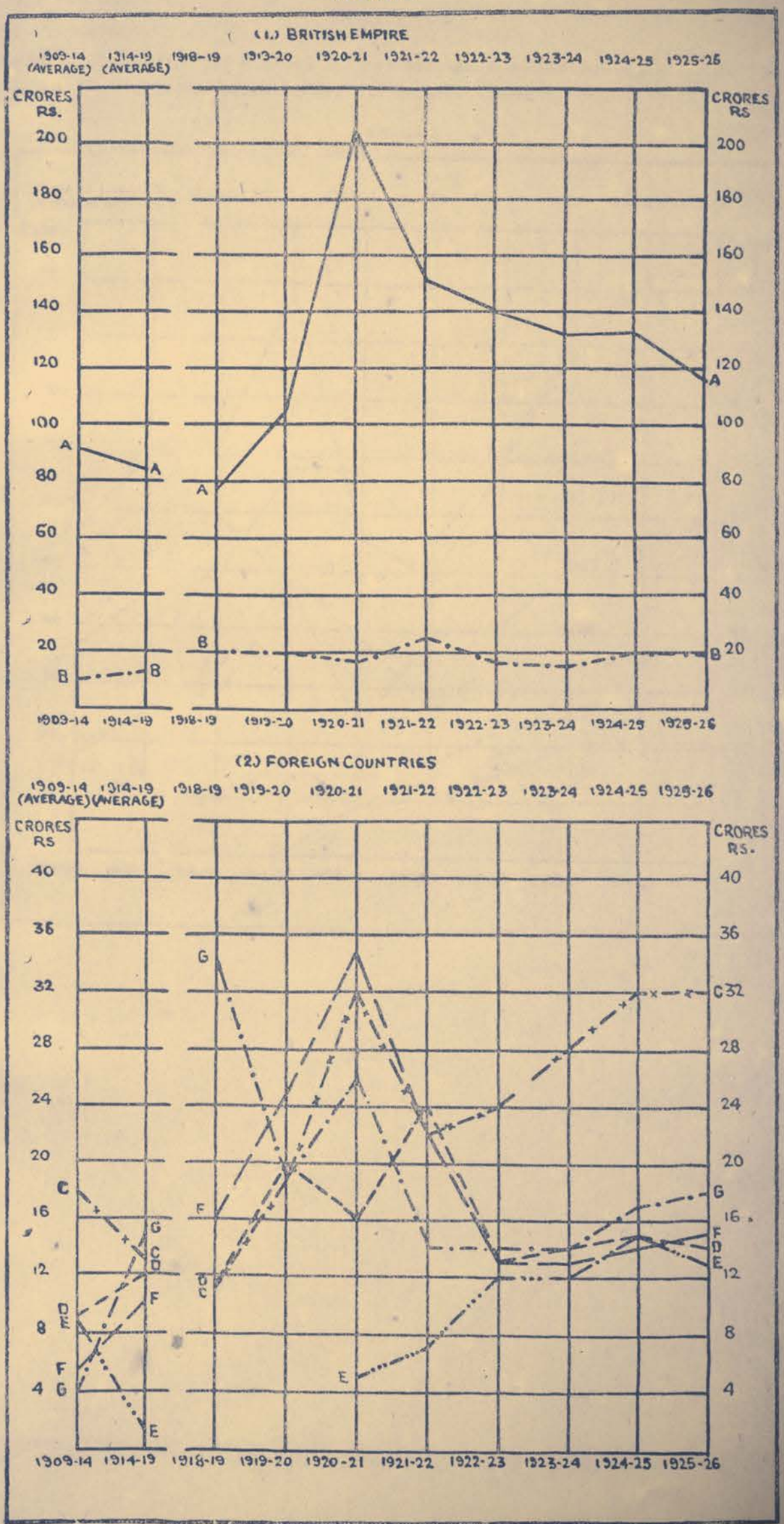


—EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

CHART 4(*a*).

4. Variations in the Trade of British India with Principal countries during the last eight years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS



REFERENCES OF IMPORTS.

A. United Kingdom.

B. Other Parts of the British Empire.

C. Other Foreign Countries.

D. Java.

E. Germany.

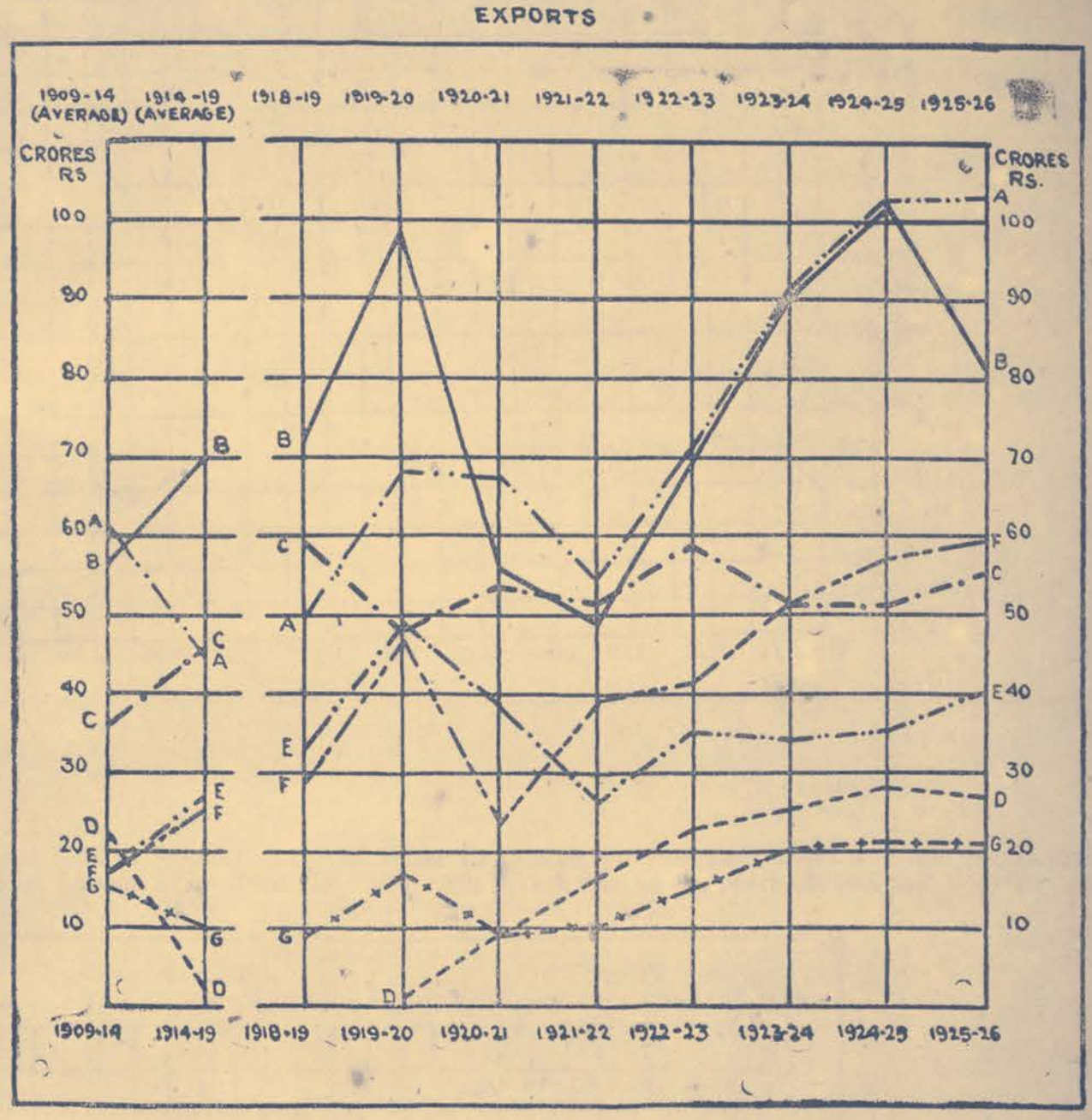
F. United States of America.

G. Japan.

N.B.—For the sake of clearness these two Charts have been drawn to different scales.

CHART 4(*b*).

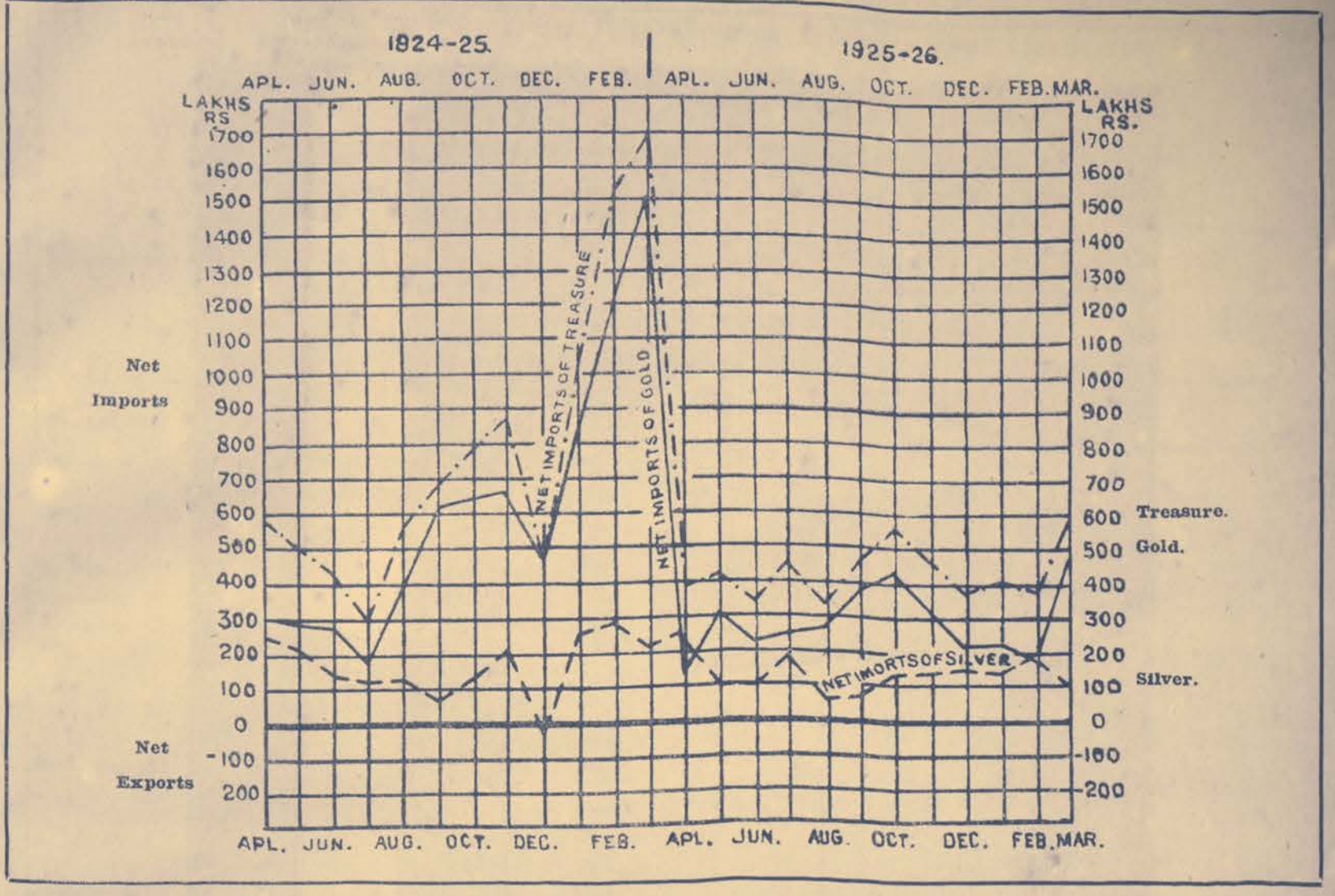
4. Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last eight years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.



REFERENCES OF EXPORTS

A. Other Foreign Countries.
B. United Kingdom.
C. Other Parts of the British Empire.
D. Germany.
E. United States of America.
F. Japan.
G. France.

5. Monthly fluctuations in the net Imports or net Exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1924-25 and 1925-26.



6. Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1924-25 and 1925-26.

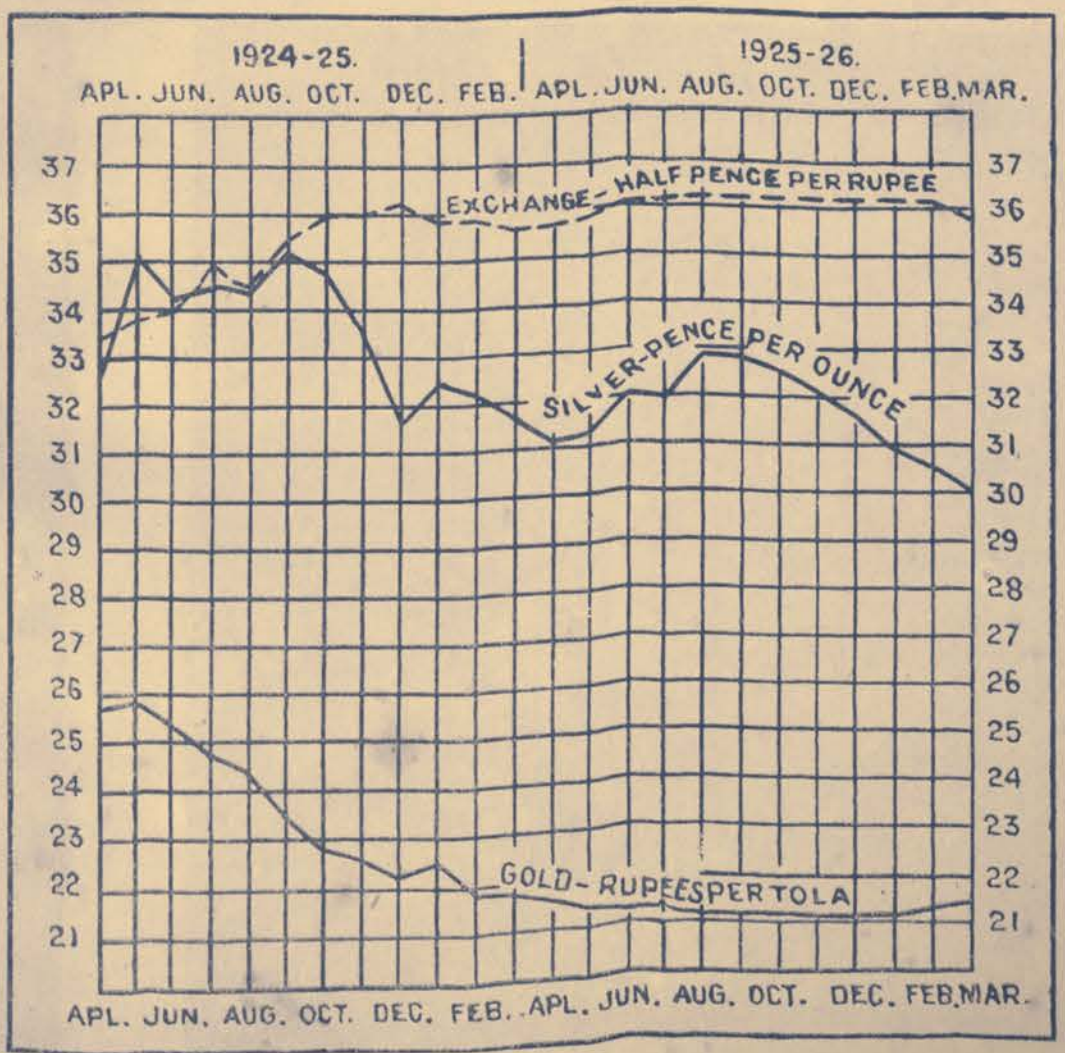
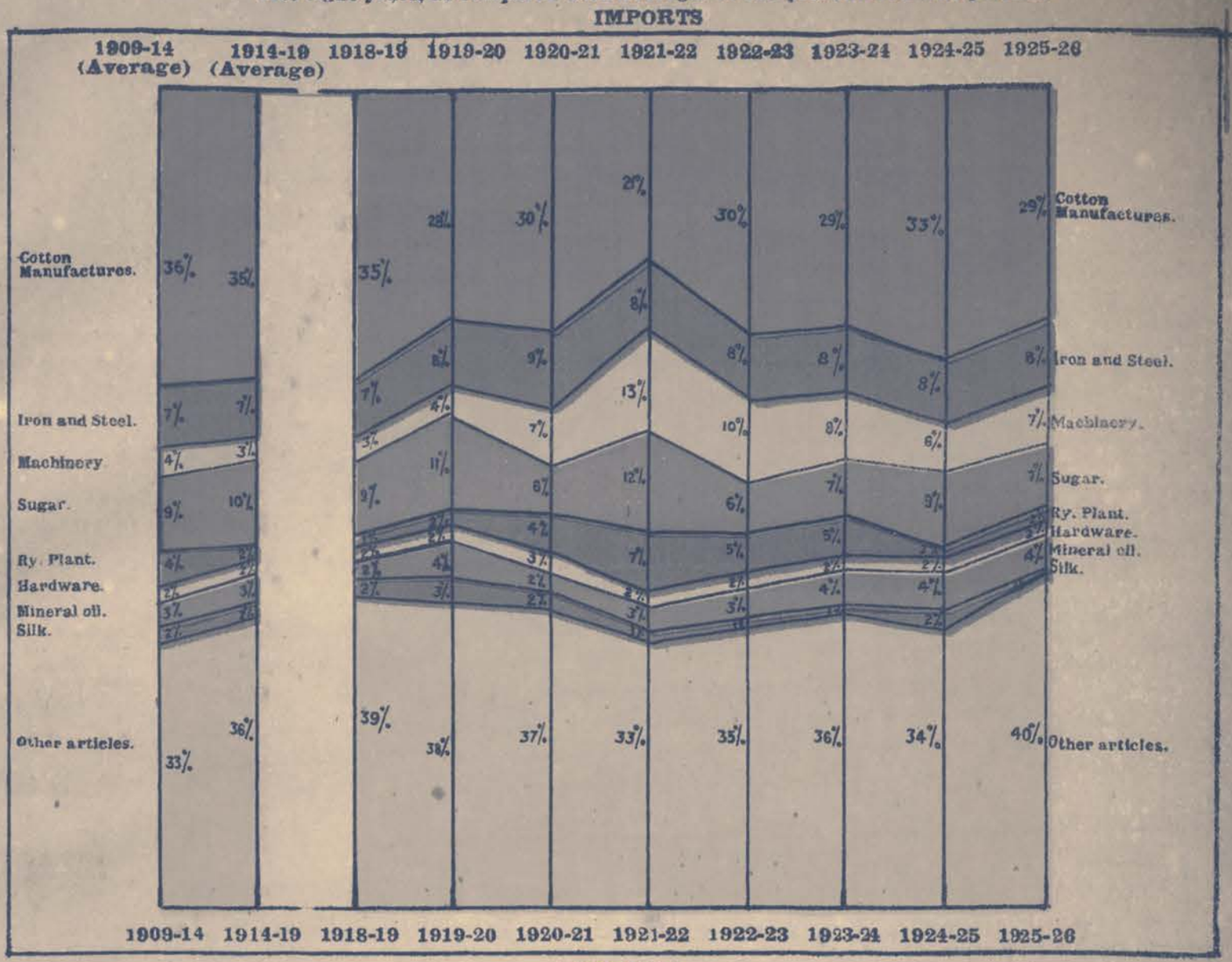

1924-25.
1925-26.
APL. JUN. AUG. OCT. DEC. FEB.
APL. JUN. AUG. OCT. DEC. FEB. MAR.
EXCHANGE - HALF PENCE PER RUPEE
SILVER - PENCE PER OUNCE
GOLD - RUPEES PER TOLA

CHART 7.

7. Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last eight years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.



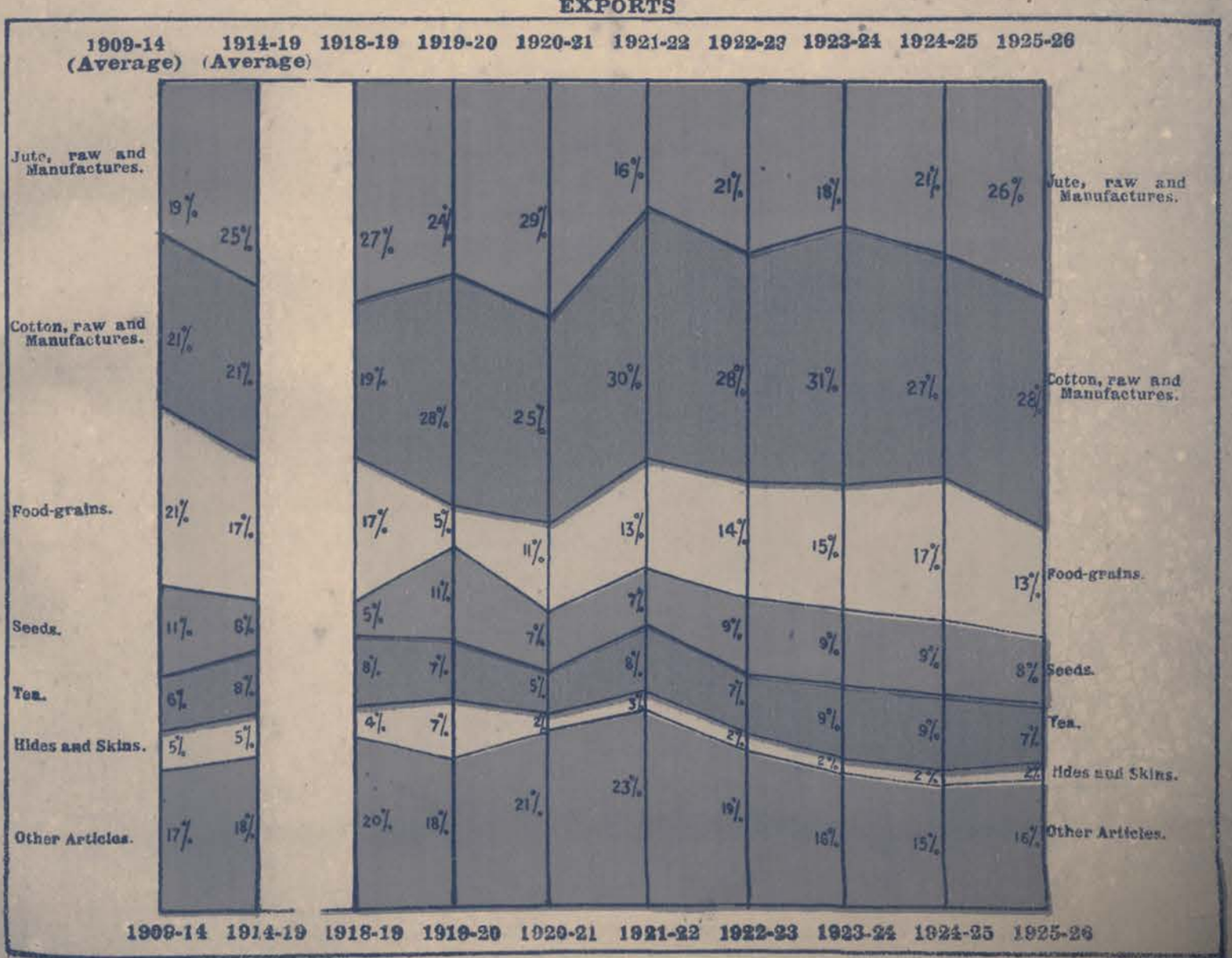
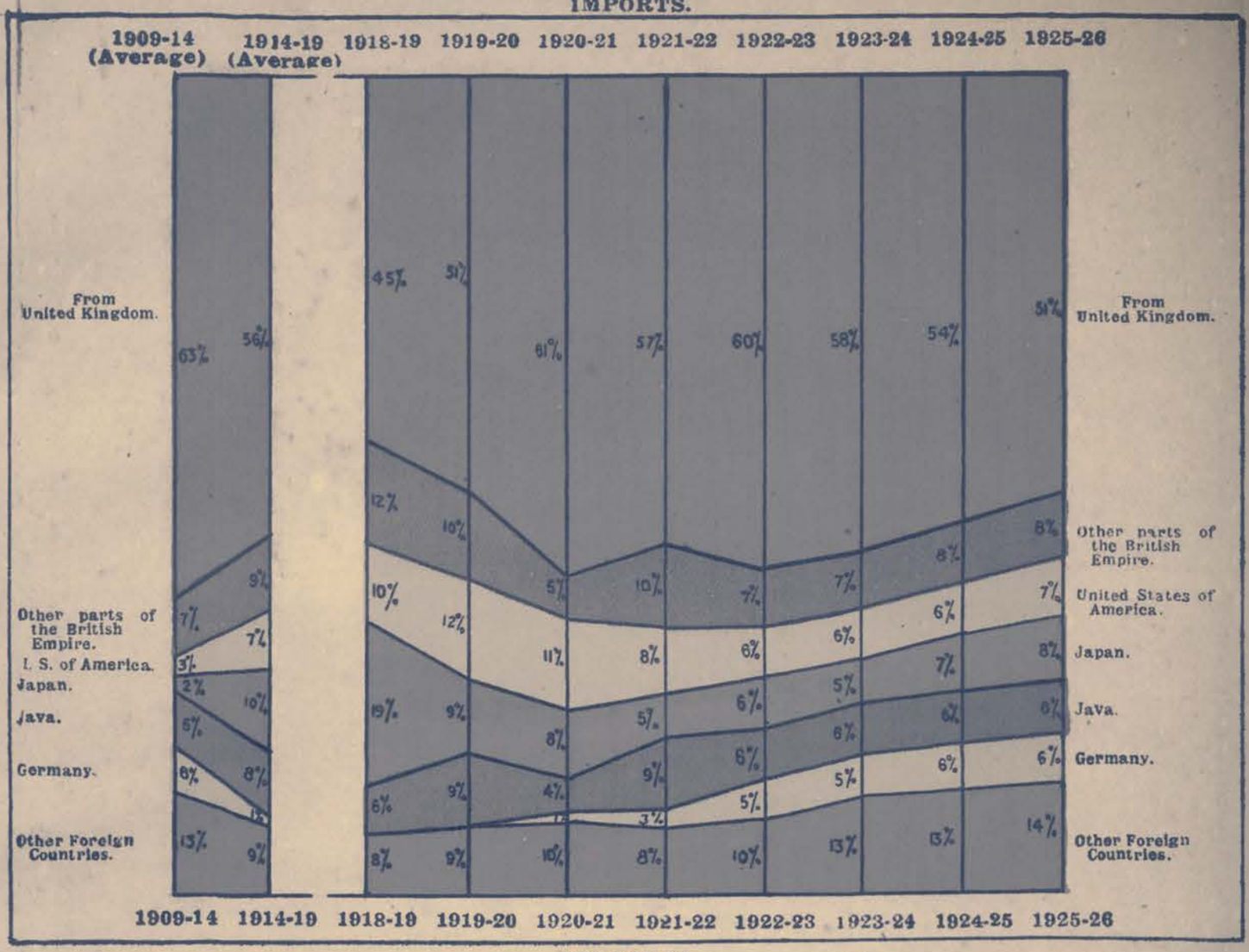


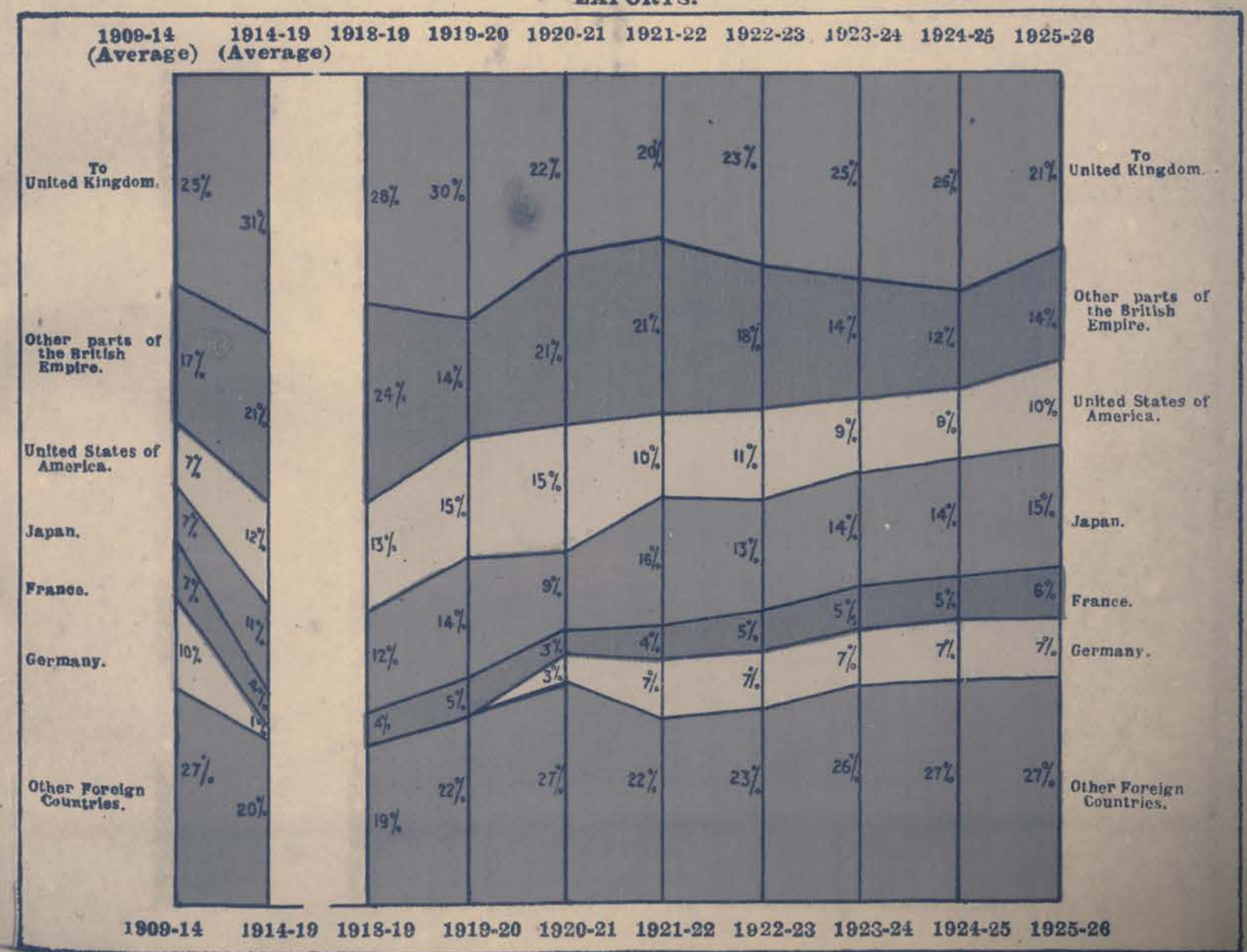
CHART 8.

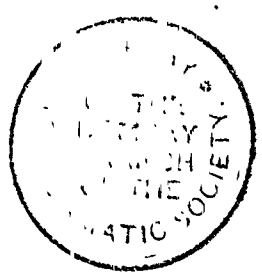
8. Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last eight years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.

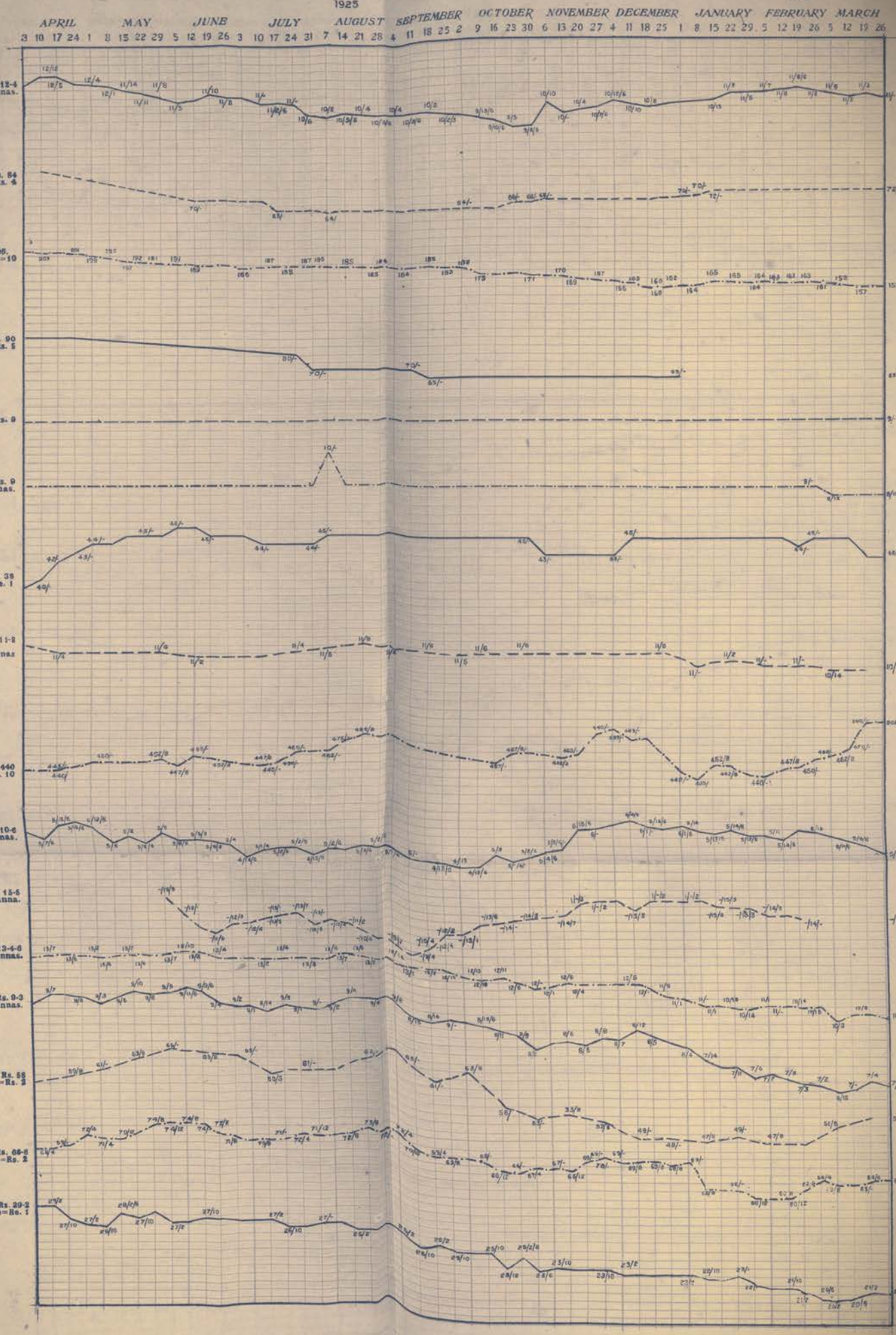


EXPORTS.

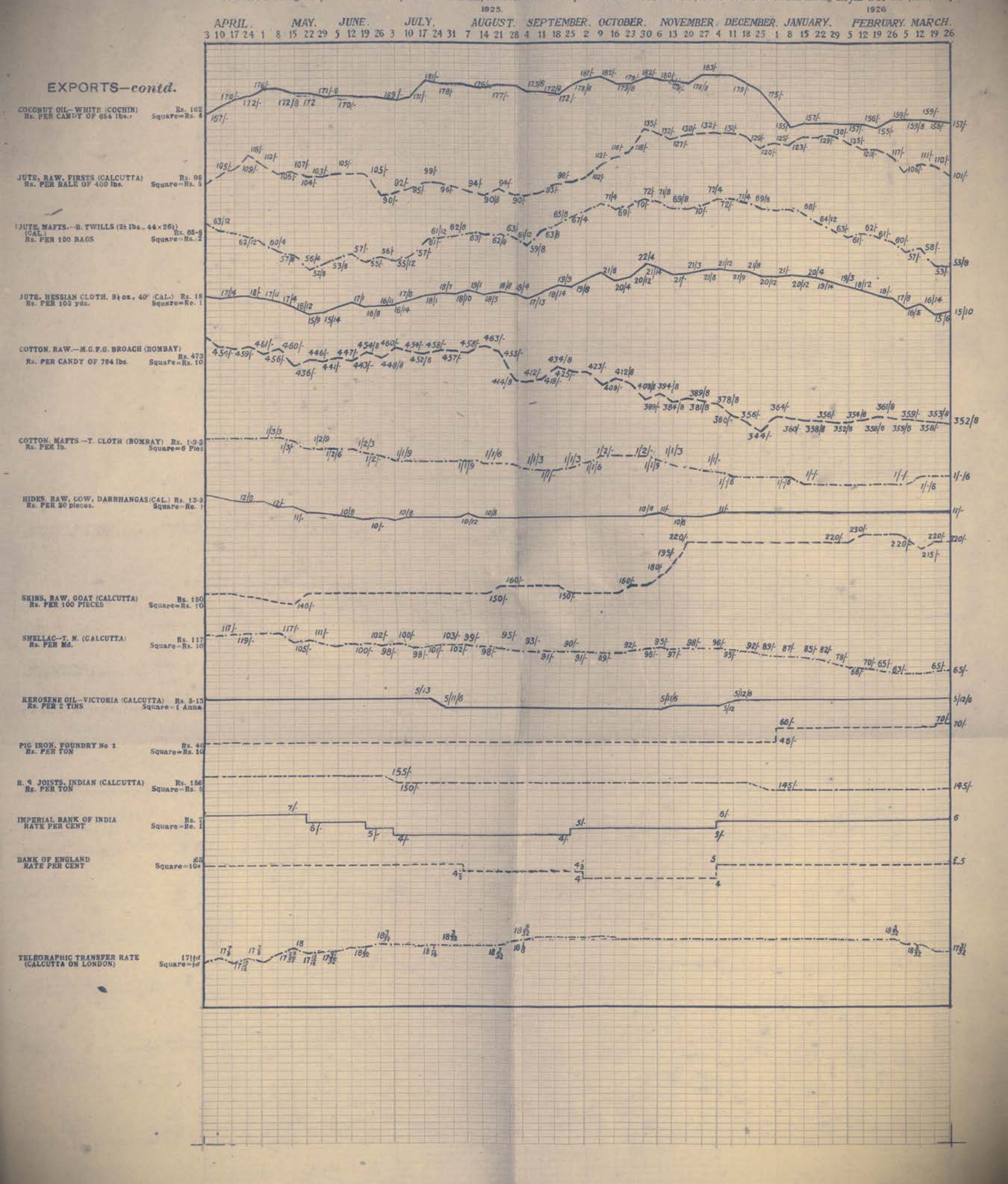




9. Chart showing the prices of certain staple articles in India, the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester and Bank and T. T. rates during the year 1925-26.


1925
1926
APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH
3 10 17 24 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 5 12 19 26
IMPORTS.
SUGAR—JAVA T. M. O. WHITE, (CALCUTTA) Rs. 12-4 Rs. PER B. Md. Square=8 Annas.
SALT—LIVERPOOL (CALCUTTA) Rs. 84 Rs. PER 100 Mds. (ex-GOLAH) Square=Rs. 4
CLOTH INDEX Nos. (MANCHESTER) PRICES IN JULY, 1914=100. No. 205. Square=10
PIG IRON—MIDDLESBORO No. 3 (CAL.) Rs. 90 Rs. PER TON. Square=Rs. 5
R. S. JOISTS (BASIS) BRITISH STANDARD (CALCUTTA) Rs. 9 Rs. PER CWT.
MILD STEEL TEES—BRITISH STANDARD (CAL) Rs. 9 Rs. PER CWT Square=4 Annas.
BAR IRON—BELGIAN No. 2 (BOMBAY) Rs. 38 Rs. PER CANDY OF 7401-lb. Square=Re. 1
PORTLAND CEMENT (GILLINGHAM) Rs. 11-8 Rs. PER CASK Square=4 Annas HAND BRAND MADRAS
EXPORTS.
RICE—BIG MILLS, SPECIAL (RANGOON) Rs. 440 Rs PER 100 BASKETS OF 75 lbs. EACH Square=Rs. 10
WHEAT—WHITE, PUNJAB (LYALLPORE) Rs. 5-10-6 Rs. PER Md. Square=4 Annas.
TEA—SALE, AVERAGE (CALCUTTA) As. 13-5 As. PER lb. Square=1 Anna.
LINSEED—BOLD (BOMBAY) Rs. 13-6-6 Rs. PER CWT. Square=8 Annas.
LINSEED—SMALL TO MEDIUM (CALCUTTA) Rs. 9-3 Rs. PER 8. Md. Square=4 Annas.
GROUNDNUTS—ORDINARY (MADRAS) Rs. 58 Rs. PER CANDY OF 529 lbs. Square=Rs. 2
RAPESEED—TORIA, NEW 9 PER CENT ADMIXTURE (KARACHI) Rs. 68-8 Rs. PER CANDY Square=Rs. 2
CASTOR-OIL No. 1. PALE (CALCUTTA) Rs. 29-2 Rs. PER Md. Square=Re. 1

9. Chart showing the prices of certain staple articles in India, the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester, and Bank and T. T. rates during the year 1925-26. *(continued)*


1925
1926
APRIL. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER. NOVEMBER. DECEMBER. JANUARY. FEBRUARY. MARCH.
3 10 17 24 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 5 12 19 26
EXPORTS—contd.
COCONUT OIL—WHITE (COCHIN) Rs. PER CANDY OF 684 lbs. Rs. 162 Square=Rs. 4
JUTE, RAW, FIRSTS (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER BALE OF 400 lbs. Rs. 98 Square=Rs. 1
JUTE, MAFTS.—B. TWILLS (2¼ lbs., 44×26½) (CAL.) Rs. PER 100 BAGS Rs. 65-8 Square=Rs. 2
JUTE, HESSIAN CLOTH, 8¼ oz., 40" (CAL.) Rs. PER 100 yds. Rs. 18 Square=Re. 1
COTTON, RAW.—H.G.F.G. BROACH (BOMBAY) Rs. PER CANDY OF 784 lbs. Rs. 473 Square=Rs. 10
COTTON, MAFTS.—T. CLOTH (BOMBAY) Rs. PER lb. Rs. 1-3-3 Square=6 Pies
HIDES, RAW, COW, DARBHANGAS (CAL.) Rs. PER 20 pieces. Rs. 13-8 Square=Re. 1
SKINS, RAW, GOAT (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER 100 PIECES Rs. 150 Square=Rs. 10
SHELLAC—T. N. (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER Md. Rs. 117 Square=Rs. 10
KEROSENE OIL—VICTORIA (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER 2 TINS Rs. 5-13 Square=1 Anna
PIG IRON, FOUNDRY No 1 Rs. PER TON Rs. 46 Square=Rs. 10
R. S. JOISTS, INDIAN (CALCUTTA) Rs. PER TON Rs. 156 Square=Rs. 5
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA RATE PER CENT Rs. 7 Square=Re. 1
BANK OF ENGLAND RATE PER CENT £5 Square=10s
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER RATE (CALCUTTA ON LONDON) 17 11/16d Square=1d

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1925-26.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

Currencies.—The foreign trade of a country is difficult to maintain and finally becomes impossible if the finances and currencies of the foreign countries participating with it in the trade are unstable and subject to violent fluctuations, whether these fluctuations tend continuously in one direction or not. Europe and India are closely linked together in international trade, the exports from India to Europe being more than 46 per cent of the total exports and the imports into India originating in Europe forming about 68 per cent of the total imports. (These are the percentages of the year 1925-26.) After the war the stabilisation of the European currencies was therefore a matter of the greatest importance to Indian Foreign trade and a short survey of the measures adopted to effect this stabilisation is necessary to understand the present position of India in International trade.

Inflation.—During the war the expenses of the belligerents could not be met from taxation or even entirely by loans and the expedient of issuing paper money, which had very little or no backing was naturally too tempting to be resisted. At the close of hostilities national budgets contained huge expenditure items in the form of interest on loans. With dislocated industry and trade the revenue side could not be enlarged to cover the expenditure. In many European countries the temptation to inflation was too great and recourse was had to inflation with its continuous demoralisation of currencies in an ever expanding " vicious spiral " and its deadly effect on foreign trade.

Brussels and Genoa Conferences.—Although these results had been foreseen and clearly indicated while the war was in progress, the first big effort toward stabilisation of European currencies was made by the League of Nations in September 1920 when the Brussels Financial Conference was called. The expert opinions expressed in the resolutions of that Conference did not bear fruit immediately—they could hardly be expected to receive the attention which they merited while an inflationary boom in industry was in full swing. With the arrival of the depression, which naturally followed on the heels of the false prosperity of inflation, the problem of stabilisation again assumed its true importance and in April 1922 the Genoa Conference elaborated in detail the resolutions of the Brussels Conference. By the end of 1922 most of the currencies of Europe were well away on the glissade toward utter demoralisation and those of Austria, Hungary, Russia and Germany were completely out of control.

League of Nations and Austria.—The League of Nations was invited to tackle the problem of the restoration of Austria and, through a Commissioner General responsible only to the Council of the League, all inflation was stopped, note issue was transferred to an Independent Central Bank, a reconstruction loan secured by Austrian assets and guaranteed by certain foreign countries was raised and the Austrian Government undertook to balance the budget. These measures met with a considerable degree of success in the restoration of Austria.

Hungary.—Somewhat similar measures were adopted in the case of Hungary except that the external guarantee for the reconstruction loan was not necessary. The League of Nations took over control in May 1924 and the Hungarian crown has been steady in relation to sterling and consequently, since 1925, in relation to gold.

Dawes and McKenna Committees and Germany.—The restoration of Germany to a position wherein normal foreign trade would again be possible had always been a different problem in that the reparations question bulked more largely in all discussions of her difficulties and their solution. The present solution of the German Reparations problem is the result of the work of the Dawes and McKenna Committees which presented their reports on 9th April 1924. The self-effacement of the McKenna Committee and the public feeling at the time of presentation of the Report resulted in the acceptance of the recommendations of the Dawes Committee by the Governments concerned in the London Agreement of the 30th August 1924. The main features of the Dawes Report were aimed at balancing the German Budget and stabilising the German currency, and to this end the Committee recommended a definite programme of reparations payments, the raising of a large loan for Germany, the removal of economic control in occupied territories, the institution of revenue controls, the formation of a central bank of issue, the creation of railway debentures in favour of the Allies on a re-organised railway system and other minor items. The adoption of these recommendations by the Powers concerned has gone far to introduce a new era of confidence and development in Germany and Europe.

European Stabilisation in relation to gold.—So far as India's foreign trade with Europe is concerned the important result up to the present time of all these reconstruction schemes has been the stabilisation of most European currencies in relation to gold. In one group England, Sweden, Holland and Switzerland have been able to return to their pre-war standards. In another group Austria, Hungary and Germany have established gold currencies with new parities, having been assisted to this goal by international loans raised under plans formulated by the League of Nations for Austria and Hungary and by the Dawes Committee for Germany. In a third group which includes Finland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, stability at new parities has been attained without external credit assistance. The fourth group includes those countries which so far have found it impossible to break away from paper currencies unrelated to gold and the currencies of some of these countries are still in a precarious condition. On the other hand there are a few whose currencies are not so far removed from pre-war par gold values as to make the return to those values impossible.

General.

Gold position and International Co-operation.—The resolutions passed at the Genoa Conference in 1922 contemplated a general return to currencies definitely related to gold, but they also indicate that the return to the gold standard will not mean a return to the delicately adjusted balance of pre-war days. Some countries are overstocked with gold reserves, while others have only the smallest of holdings. In the proposals for a return to gold it was clearly understood at Genoa that smooth working and the elimination of violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold could only be attained by close and sympathetic international co-operation among the central financial authorities in the countries involved. So far this effort toward what really amounts to the stabilisation of prices has been viewed with international sympathy and success has been greatest in those instances where international action has been taken.

Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance*.—During 1925-26 the general movement toward the stabilisation of currencies continued. Great Britain returned to the gold standard practically in April 1925 and toward the end of the year the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance began their labours in India. France, Belgium and Italy are still in difficulties with their currencies, but the economic condition of Europe as a whole continues to improve in spite of many difficulties of which tariff regulations and industrial depressions are by no means the smallest.

Locarno Treaties.—The most important historical event of the year outside India bearing on the question of economic peace was the Treaty of Locarno including the Security Pact between Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy, the Arbitration Conventions between Germany and France and Germany and Belgium and the Arbitration Treaties between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Rupee Exchange.—The sterling value of the rupee having risen from 1*s.* 3 $\frac{5}{32}$*d.* in April 1922 to 1*s.* 6 $\frac{9}{32}$*d.* in October 1924 has remained in the neighbourhood of 1*s.* 6*d.* ever since that date and sterling being now related to gold the rate has been about 1*s.* 6*d.* in relation to gold since June 1925. During the year under review the highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London were 1*s.* 6 $\frac{5}{32}$*d.* and 1*s.* 5 $\frac{13}{16}$*d.* From May 1925 to February 1926 the rate had a tendency to rise and, but for the purchases of sterling in India by the Government of India, exchange would have gone to a high figure. These purchases amounted to over forty-six million pounds during the year and were made at rates which average out at 1*s.* 6$\frac{5}{32}$*d.* to the rupee. In effect the rupee was stabilised at 1*s.* 6*d.* in relation to gold practically throughout the whole year.

Index Numbers abroad.—Another good monsoon enabled India to produce an exportable surplus of raw materials and the favourable trade balance was sustained. The wholesale price levels of India's three best individual customers, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States of America were relatively stable, during the year. The "Statist" wholesale price index number in the United Kingdom fell from 137·5 to 126·1, the Bank of Japan from 266·9 to 243·9, in the United States of America the Bradstreet index number from 13·3 to 13·1 and that of the Federal Reserve Board remained practically stationary at 164 till December 1925 when it was discontinued. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta fell from 164 to 151.

Total Exports and Imports.—The total figures of exports of merchandise which reached the record of R400 crores in 1924-25, fell by R13 crores to R387 crores due chiefly to reduced shipments of food grains and tea. The value of the imports of merchandise also fell from R253 crores to R236 crores due mainly to smaller imports of cotton piece goods and also to lower prices of the sugar imported.

World Trade.—On the subject of World Trade a comparison of the figures of 1913 with the latest available indicates an expansion of over 30 per cent measured by the value in sterling, but that this is only an apparent expansion becomes evident when it is remembered that since 1913 there has been a general rise in world prices of about 50 to 60 per cent. The world's trade is in fact less to-day than before the war. This decrease is largely the result of the dislocation brought about by the war, resulting in a diminished purchasing power in many parts of Europe, especially in Central and Eastern Europe and in Western Asia.

Course of India's Foreign Trade.—For India in particular the following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of declared values in 1913-14. From the nature of the compilation the statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to give a fairly reliable measure of the course of India's foreign trade since the end of the War, and to enable a comparison to be made between the volume of that trade in any year since the war and in 1913-14 :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Imports	183	101	142	124	138	120	137	143
Exports	244	198	172	182	214	240	250	246
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	299	314	306	352	360	387	389

It will be seen from the table that during the last three years the volume of export trade has regained its prewar level, while, for import trade, recovery is still very far from being complete. It is naturally true that on falling markets purchasers are inclined to follow a hand-to-mouth policy and import only what is required for present and urgent requirements. A comparison of the values given in the preceding table with the actually recorded values gives the relative figures contained in the statement which follows :—

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Imports	100	206	237	214	169	190	180	158
Exports	100	158	140	127	140	145	154	152

The outstanding features of this table are the gradual and almost continuous fall of the numbers given opposite imports from 237 in 1920-21 to 158 in 1925-26, and the slight upward tendency of the numbers opposite exports during

* Since the above was written the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance has issued its report. The principles laid down by the Brussels and Genoa Conferences, and put into practice with considerable success in the case of the European Countries indicated above, have been recommended for application to India. The principal recommendations are (1) the adoption of a gold bullion standard, (2) the institution of a Central bank of issue and(3)the stabilisation of the rupee at one shilling and six pence, a rate which has been operative for some considerable time, and which is considered by the Commissioners, with one exception, to be the true value as determined by the relative price levels in India and in countries which have adopted a gold standard.

the same period. In 1925-26 the numbers against imports and exports have come close together again being 158 and 152, and roughly it may be stated from this that the comparative values of imports and exports are almost back to their pre-war relationship *i.e.*, the import and export (price) index numbers as obtained by this method of calculations bear roughly the same relation to each in 1925-26 as they did in 1913-14.

Calcutta Price Index Numbers.—The following table shows the index numbers of the wholesale prices of staple commodities at Calcutta :—

(Prices in July, 1914=100)

Period	Foodgrains		Sugar	Tea	Other Food Articles	Oilseeds	Oil, Mustard	Textiles					Hides and Skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Building Materials (Teakwood)	All Commodities
	Cereals	Pulses						Jute, raw	Jute Manufactures	Cotton, raw	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles (Wool and Silk)					
1914, End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915, Annual Average	115	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	99	112
1916 " "	106	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	134	114	118	186	155	80	128
1917 " "	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	203	129	112	266	183	103	145
1918 " "	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	309	298	145	96	301	184	143	178
1919 " "	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	115	175	230	295	149	184	236	192	137	196
1920 " "	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	325	162	147	238	231	138	201
1921 " "	145	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	105	143	280	142	108	237	242	146	178
1922 " "	137	152	221	159	186	147	116	110	144	191	239	162	120	175	235	131	176
1923 " "	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	221	163	135	165	207	120	172
1924 " "	123	114	239	205	217	144	107	102	159	272	229	146	124	162	193	103	173
1925 " "	136	128	179	180	184	146	113	154	177	205	210	132	104	131	165	119	159
1925 April	143	125	185	192	192	145	115	166	168	218	219	144	100	133	170	114	164
May	137	125	182	192	185	144	112	153	156	210	214	140	92	132	164	116	159
June	137	125	180	165	164	147	118	129	161	210	212	129	93	130	161	114	153
July	135	127	174	162	180	147	115	137	179	215	209	141	93	129	161	116	157
August	138	128	172	138	174	148	115	134	177	215	205	135	95	128	159	116	154
September	133	129	172	153	173	144	115	145	188	212	204	138	92	128	159	122	155
October	135	134	170	178	172	139	113	203	202	180	199	136	95	128	160	127	158
November	138	142	174	209	176	143	113	199	194	179	196	123	115	133	160	130	161
December	133	151	173	201	180	141	110	185	194	158	192	123	116	132	154	132	159
1926 January	140	144	178	202	191	135	106	188	178	156	188	111	120	143	149	132	159
February	139	145	167	203	171	131	108	172	170	156	187	116	123	146	142	135	154
March	139	142	166	203	156	133	111	153	156	157	185	126	120	143	143	135	151

NOTE.—The figures for the sugar group and for the cotton manufactures group have been revised from 1925 and 1916 respectively.

Taking the averages for the calendar year 1925, it will be seen that among imports sugar stood at 179, cotton manufactures at 210 and metals at 131. On the export side tea shows 180 and raw cotton 205, but the general level of agricultural produce with the exception of jute raw and manufactures registers a much lower figure, namely, cereals 136, pulses 128, oilseeds 146, and hides and skins 104. Raw jute rose from 102 to 154 and manufactured from 159 to 177.

Imports.—On the import side cotton piecegoods, which increased in 1924-25 by 337 million yards, showed a fall in the year under review of 14 per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in value. The quantity decreased by 259 million yards to 1,564 million yards and the value by R15 crores to R54 crores. Grey goods fell by over R6½ crores, white goods by R4¼ crores, and coloured goods by over R4 crores. The total value of the import trade in other articles (excluding cotton piecegoods) fell by R5½ crores or 3 per cent to R1,71½ crores. The quantity of sugar, including confectionery imported further increased by 9 per cent from 729,000 tons to 805,000 tons, while on acount of lower prices, the value fell by 24 per cent from R21 crores to R16 crores. In iron and steel there was a decrease of one per cent in quantity and of 6 per cent in value and the imports amounted to 884,000 tons, valued at R18 crores, as compared with 894,000 tons, valued at R19¼ crores in the preceding year. The value of machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery imported was almost stationary at nearly R16 crores, while the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock on private account fell from R5¾ crores to R5 crores. Hardware showed a small increase in value from nearly R5 crores to R5¼ crores, and motor cars also improved from R2⅕ crores to nearly R3 crores. Importations of foreign coal were further reduced in the year under review from R1⅓ crores to nearly one crore of rupees. Imported provisions increased in value from nearly R4 crores to R4½ crores. There was a fall in the imports of aniline and alizarine dyes from 18¾ million lbs., valued at R2,56 lakhs, to 10⅓ million lbs, valued at R1,43 lakhs. Mineral oils increased in quantity from 187 million gallons to 200 million gallons, and in value from R9 crores to R10 crores. There were decreases under raw cotton from R4,25 lakhs to R3,64 lakhs, in cotton twist and yarn from R9,66 lakhs to R7,77 lakhs, and in paper and pasteboard from R3,03 lakhs to R2,81 lakhs, while the value of instruments and apparatus improved from R3,02 lakhs to R3,54 lakhs, spices from R2,66 lakhs to R3,28 lakhs and rubber manufactures from R1,55 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs. As in the preceding year, there was a small improvement in liquors of R5 lakhs to R3,33¾ lakhs. The value of glass and glassware imported was R2,59½ lakhs, nearly the same as in the preceding year.

Exports.—On the export side, raw cotton rose by 25 per cent in quantity from 593,800 tons to 745,200 tons and by 4 per cent in value from R91 crores to R95 crores. The total value of raw and manufactured cotton rose from R1,03 crores to R1,05 crores. In raw jute there was a fall of 7 per cent in the quantity exported from 696,000 tons to 647,000 tons, while on account of the very high range of prices the value rose by 30 per cent from R29 crores to R38 crores. The number of jute gunny bags exported was 425 millions, the same as in the preceding year while the value rose from R23 crores to R26¾ crores. The yardage of gunny cloth increased from 1,456 to 1,461 millions and the value from R28 crores to nearly R32 crores. The value of the exports of jute manufactures including twist and yarn increased from R52 crores to R59 crores and the total value of raw and manufactured jute from R81 crores to R97 crores. Grain, pulse, and flour decreased in value by 26 per cent from R65 crores to R48 crores due mainly to reduced shipments of wheat and barley. Husked rice increased from 2·3 million tons, valued at R37 crores to 2·5 million tons, valued at R39½ crores, while wheat decreased from 1,112,000 tons, valued at R17 crores, to 212,000 tons, valued at R3½ crores. Barley also fell from R5 crores to R56 lakhs. Oilseeds fell in value from R33 crores to R29½ crores, and shipments of tea were reduced from 340 million lbs, valued at R33 crores, to 326 million lbs., valued at R27 crores. The quantity of lac exported increased from 427,000 cwts. to 540,000 cwts., while the value fell from R7½ crores to nearly R7 crores. Raw hides and skins improved from R6¾ crores to R7¼ crores while tanned or dressed hides and skins showed a small decrease from R7⅕ crores to nearly R7 crores.

Balance of Trade.—The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India further increased in the year under review over the previous year's record and amounted to R1,61 crores as compared with R1,55 crores in 1924-25 and R78 crores

the pre-war average. The net imports of private treasure amounted to R52 crores as compared with R94 crores in the preceding year. The net imports of gold were R35 crores and the net imports of silver R17 crores as compared with R74 and R20 crores, respectively, in 1924-25 and R29 and R18 crores in 1923-24, and R29 and R7 crores, the pre-war average.

Freight Rates.—Freight rates continued low during the year under review as in the preceding year. Taking the year 1913 as a basis the " Economist " index number of whole cargo charter rates was 90 in March 1926 as compared with 107 in March 1925, 122 in March 1924, 115 in March 1923 and 136 in March 1922. Indian rates are given in table No. 52.

Bank Rate.—At the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 7 per cent. On the 21st May 1925 it was reduced to 6 per cent, to 5 per cent on the 18th June, and 4 per cent on the 2nd July. It rose to 5 per cent on the 24th September and to 6 per cent on the 3rd December at which rate it remained until the close of the year.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures show the price and yield per cent of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past ten years :—

	Price. R	Yield per cent.
1917	68	5·1
1918	66	5·3
1919	70	5·0
1920	59	5·9
1921	56	6·2
1922	55	6·4
1923	61	5·7
1924	67	5·2
1925	68	5·1
1926	74	4·7

The continuous appreciation of this security has been a distinctive feature of recent years and reflects clearly the improvement which has been effected in India's position in international credit.

Tariff Changes.—Among the Tariff changes made in the beginning of the year under review, mention was made in last year's Review of the reduction of the import duty on motor spirit from 8 annas 6 pies to 4 annas per gallon, the imposition of the specific duties on sugar in place of the *ad valorem* rate and the lowering of the duty on silk mixtures from 30 to 20 per cent. Subsequently in September, 1925, a protective specific duty of one anna per lb. was imposed on certain classes of printing and writing paper and towards the end of February, 1926, the protective duty on tin plates and sheets was raised from R60 to R85 per ton and tinblock was exempted by Notification from so much of the import duty leviable thereon (at the rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem*) as is in excess of Rs. 250 a ton. The excise duty on cotton goods was suspended from the 1st December, 1925, and finally abolished in March, 1926. Certain tariff changes were introduced from 1st April, 1926, and mention may be made of the lowering of the duty on saccharine (except in tablets) from Rs. 20 per lb. to Rs. 5 per lb. and of the duty on saccharine tablets from 25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 20 per lb. to 15 per cent *ad valorem* or R5 per lb. and the lowering of the duty on certain textile machinery from 15 per cent to 2½ per cent *ad valorem* and the imposition of specific duties on mineral oils used for batching and also on those used for lubrication. The duty on portland cement was fixed at R9 per ton in place of 15 per cent *ad valorem* and the duty on printer's ink at 5 per cent *ad valorem* in place of 2½ per cent. Stick or Seed lac and hay presses are free of duty with effect from 1st April, 1926.

It is of interest to mention here the preferences accorded by the British Government to Empire produce as the United Kingdom is by far the biggest market for Indian goods. The following statement shows the preferential rates given to articles in which India is interested :—

		Full £ s. d.	Rates of Duty Preferential.
Coffee	the cwt.	0 14 0	Five-sixths of full rate.
Currants	,,	0 2 0	Free.
Raisins and other dutiable fruit	,,	0 7 0	Free.
Lace and embroidery	*ad valorem*	33⅓ per cent.	Two-thirds of full rate.
Silk, raw and manufactured	the lb.	Rates varying from 1*s.* to 7*s.* 9*d.*	Five-sixths of full rate.
Tea	,,	£0 0 4	Five-sixths of full rate.
Tobacco-leaf	,,	Rates varying from 8*s.* 2*d.* to 9*s.* 1*d.*	Three-fourths of full rate.
Cigars	,,	£0 15 7	Three-fourths of full rate.

Graphs.—In the graphs 1 (a), 2, 4, 7 and 8 annual figures have been shown for the last eight years together with the five year averages for the pre-war and war periods. This course has been adopted in order to give a longer view of the variations and developments which have taken place since the end of the war.

CHAPTER II

Imports of Merchandise.

Cotton Manufactures. (R65,67 lakhs.)—The prices of raw cotton in the year under review showed a general downward movement, with short intervals of reaction. At the beginning of the year, the prices of American Middling at New Orleans stood in the neighbourhood of 24½ cents per lb., but towards the end of March 1926, prices approached 18 cents per lb. The decrease in price of the raw material had not, however, the effect of stimulating imports of cotton manufactures. In the first place dealers found it difficult to liquidate the large stocks of high-priced goods which remained in hand at the close of the previous year. Secondly, in view of the uncertainty as to when minimum prices on a falling market in raw cotton would be reached there was a marked disposition towards cautious buying.

Imports.

The situation improved slightly towards the end of the year, but on the whole the year was one of disappointment to dealers and the imports as compared with the previous year registered a large decrease. As against R82 crores in 1924-25, the value of the imports in 1925-26 was only R66 crores. These figures may be compared with R67 crores, which was the value of the imports in 1923-24, R70 crores in 1922-23, and R66 crores in the pre-war year 1913-14. In 1925-26 cotton manufactures represented 29·1 per cent of the total import trade of India, while in 1924-25 the percentage was 33, and in the two preceding years, about 30 each. Piecegoods showed a decrease of R15 crores and twist and yarn of nearly R2 crores on the imports of the previous year. The particulars of the different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the past three years and during the pre-war year 1913-14 are given below, with values :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	7,94	9,66	7,77
Piecegoods—				
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	23,06	28,49	21,89
White (bleached)	14,29	15,44	20,23	15,99
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17,86	17,69	20,02	15,92
Fents of all descriptions	54	65	68	70
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58,14	56,84	69,42	54,50
Hosiery	1,20	94	1,12	1,40
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	23	31	23
Thread	39	71	73	84
Other sorts	1,52	82	1,08	93
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	67,48	82,32	65,67

Cotton twist and yarn. (R7,77 lakhs.)—The imports of cotton twist and yarn fell from 56 million lbs, valued at R9,66 lakhs, in the preceding year to 52 million lbs, valued at R7,77 lakhs. There was thus a decrease of 4 million lbs or 7 per cent in quantity and of R1,89 lakhs or 20 per cent in value in the year 1925-26. This decrease was mainly in the imports from the United Kingdom which were 16 million lbs, valued at R3,14 lakhs, as against 20¾ million lbs, valued at R4,55 lakhs, in the preceding year. Imports from Japan increased by over 1 million lbs to 33½ million lbs, but the value of the imports showed a small decrease from R4,59 lakhs to R4,25 lakhs. The average declared value per lb fell from R1-11-8 in 1924-25 to R1-8-0 in 1925-26. The imports of yarn and the production in Indian mills of yarn are given in the table which follows for the years from 1913-14 to 1925-26 together with the annual averages for four five-year periods beginning with 1904-05 and ending with 1923-24.

—	Imports	Indian mills production	—	Imports	Indian mills production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—					
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776	Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
,, ,, ,, 1913-14 (pre-war)	41,794	646,757	,, 1914-15	42,864	651,985
,, ,, ,, 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227	,, 1915-16	40,427	722,425
,, ,, ,, 1923-24	44,682	662,512	,, 1916-17	29,530	681,107
			,, 1917-18	19,400	660,576
			,, 1918-19	38,095	615,041
			,, 1919-20	15,097	635,760
			,, 1920-21	47,333	660,003
			,, 1921-22	57,125	693,572
			,, 1922-23	59,274	705,894
			,, 1923-24	44,575	617,329
			,, 1924-25	55,907	719,390
			,, 1925-26	51,688	686,427

There was a falling off in Indian mill production which receded from 719 million lbs to 686 million lbs. The following table sets out a comparison by counts of the quantities of imported cotton twist and yarn with the quantities produced in Indian mills :—

—	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	13,070	478,595	6,857	411,910	7,170	469,810	4,772	444,748
,, 21 to 25	896	123,995	801	155,086	473	124,601	477	154,672	543	142,759
,, 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	4,708	53,873	993	57,377	934	69,140	575	71,029
,, 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	26,557	15,931	19,807	19,667	27,687	19,368	26,294	19,738
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	6,222	2,195	7,739	3,261	7,659	5,822	6,685	5,834
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	4,553	—	4,033	—	5,833	—	6,195	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	3,263	214	4,673	513	6,147	578	6,624	2,319
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	59,274	705,894	44,575	617,329	55,907	719,390	51,688	686,427

Imports.

Of the decrease in imports of over 4 million lbs as compared with the preceding year counts 1-20 were responsible for about 2¼ million lbs, this reduction being mostly due to lower importations from Japan, from which country imports under this heading fell from 6 million lbs in 1924-25 to nearly 4 million lbs in 1925-26. Counts 31-40 showed a decrease in quantity of over one million lbs to 26 million lbs of which 20 million lbs came from Japan and 4 million lbs from the United Kingdom. These figures may be compared with 19 million lbs and 6½ million lbs imported from Japan and the United Kingdom, respectively, in the preceding year. In counts above No. 40, there was a net decrease in imports by 974,000 lbs, although the imports from Japan in this class increased from 659,000 to over 1½ million lbs. The production of counts 1-20 in Indian mills showed a noticeable decrease of 25 million lbs and counts 21-25 of 12 million lbs. The production of counts 26-30, 31-40 and above No. 40, however, showed slight increases.

The share of Japan in the total quantity of twist and yarn imported increased from 57 to 65 per cent in the year under review while the share of the United Kingdom fell from 37 to 31 per cent. The relative extent to which the United Kingdom and Japan have participated in this particular branch of the import trade of India, *viz.*, imports of twist and yarn, is indicated by the following figures :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	86	87	91	83	77	25	81	49	70	52	49	37	31
Japan . .	2	2	2	14	22	72	13	42	26	45	46	57	65

As will be evident from the figures set forth in the above paragraph, Japan is concentrating on yarns of higher count *i.e.* above No. 30, in which her chief rival is Lancashire. The average declared values per lb of grey and coloured yarn Nos. 31-40 imported from Japan were Rs. 1-2-6, and Rs. 1-8-6, respectively, while the United Kingdom yarn, grey and coloured, of similar grades were valued at Rs. 1-5-6 and Rs. 1-10-5, respectively. Of other exporting countries, Switzerland reduced her supplies from 1,097,000 lbs to 898,000 lbs, the Netherlands from 561,000 lbs to 473,000 lbs and China and Hongkong from 400,000 lbs to 56,000 lbs while the imports from Italy showed an increase from 215,000 lbs in 1924-25 to nearly 410,000 lbs in the year under review.

The following table shows the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported :—

—	1913-14 pre-war year	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Cotton twist and yarn—	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	48,983	31,256	41,277	37,948
White (bleached)		1,894	2,650	3,427	3,751
Coloured	18,265	7,027	8,645	8,483	7,107
Mercerised	..	1,320	2,019	2,664	2,845

The percentage decreases in grey (unbleached) and coloured yarns were 8 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. White (bleached) and mercerised showed increases of 9 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively.

Cotton piecegoods. (R54,50 lakhs.)—The following table compares the annual imports of the three important classes of piecegoods in millions of yards during the last thirteen years :—

—	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8

In relation to the previous year the imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased by 14 per cent in quantity from 1,823 million yards, to 1,564 million yards, and by 22 per cent in value from R69 to R54 crores. The decline was common to all three major classes of piecegoods and measured as percentages the decreases did not differ widely from each other. Grey goods fell by 136·4 million yards in quantity or 16 per cent, white goods by 83·8 million yards or 15 per cent and coloured goods by 41·2 million yards or 10 per cent. The value of the grey goods imported was R21·9 crores, and of white and coloured goods nearly R16 crores each, as compared with R28½ crores, and R20 crores each, respectively in the preceding year. The total production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills also decreased from 1,970 million yards to 1,954 million yards.

The comparative figures of imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods are shown below :—

—	1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26	
	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs
Total printed goods . .	284·3	16,08	84·7	4,23	128·5	6,25	182·5	8,14	189·0	8,12	166·9	6,55
„ „ dyed „ . .	133·9	11,54	34·9	2,09	77·6	3,98	110·1	6,12	142·2	7,54	106·8	4,88
„ „ woven coloured goods	71·1	6,95	18·7	1,27	37·7	2,37	54·9	3,43	75·8	4,36	92·1	4,49

Imports.

The following table shows the average declared value per yard of grey, white, and coloured goods imported :—

Declared value per yard.

Cotton Piecegoods	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6
Coloured, printed, or dyed	0 3 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11

These figures clearly demonstrate a gradual decline in prices during the last few years and in the year under review the fall has been marked.

The principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below with particulars (in millions of yards) of imports during 1913-14, 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806·1	489·9	430·1	Dhutis, saris and scarves	104·3	68·9	72·6	Dhutis, saris and scarves	115·2	46·0	29·9
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	89·4	57·0	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	194·9	186·8	Cambrics, etc.	113·6	44·5	34·7
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	206·7	171·3	Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	122·7	93·8	Shirtings	152·6	69·3	72·5
Sheetings	·2	39·4	30·4	Nainsooks	204·7	105·4	77·0	Prints and chintz	209·7	59·5	56·1
Drills and jeans	21·3	17·3	19·4	Drills and jeans	5·7	6·4	6·1	Drills and jeans	30·0	25·4	32·4
				Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	11·0	7·0	Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	15·5	10·7
				Twills	8·3	13·3	12·2	Twills	31·4	22·2	20·4
Other sorts	10·8	2·8	·9	Other sorts	31·0	26·3	9·6	Other sorts	159·6	124·6	109·1
TOTAL	1,534·2	845·5	709·1	TOTAL	793·3	548·9	465·1	TOTAL	831·8	407·0	365·8

The imports of all the varieties detailed above, with one or two exceptions, showed decreases and in the case of grey dhutis, jaconets, etc., grey and white longcloth and shirtings and white nainsooks these decreases were considerable. The imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom fell by 23 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value from 727 million yards, valued at R24 crores, to 561 million yards, valued at R17 crores. Japan again increased her shipments, the increase amounting to 30 per cent in quantity equivalent at the reduced prices to 13 per cent in value from 110 million yards, valued at R4 crores, to 143 million yards, valued at over R4$\frac{3}{5}$ crores. The United States supplied 2,460,000 yards as compared with 2,648,000 yards in the preceding year. In white (bleached) piecegoods, the United Kingdom was, as usual, the chief supplier, her shimpents amounting to 96 per cent of the total quantity ; but her imports showed a reduction of 16 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value, and fell from 533 million yards, valued at R19 crores, in the preceding year to 446 million yards, valued at R15 crores. The Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan further increased their supplies in the year under review. In coloured goods shipments from the United Kingdom fell from 338 million yards, valued at R16$\frac{1}{2}$ crores to 267 million yards, valued at nearly R12 crores, while Japan increased her supplies from 41 million yards, valued at R1$\frac{1}{2}$ crores, to 69$\frac{1}{2}$ million yards, valued at over R2 crores. The quantity imported from Italy showed a small increase, but the value showed a reduction. The Netherlands increased her supplies from 6 million yards to 10 million yards. Germany showed a small increase in the quantity imported, while imports from the Straits Settlements were reduced. The following table compares the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of piecegoods in 1913-14 and in each of the past three years :—

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of Cotton Piecegoods.

—	1913-14		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piecegoods grey	98·8	·5	85·2	13·7	86·0	13·0	79·2	20·1
,, ,, white	98·5	...	97·0	·6	97·1	·8	96·0	1·0
,, ,, coloured	92·6	·2	87·4	6·7	83·1	10·0	73·1	19·0

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports showed decreases in all the three classes, the largest decrease being in coloured goods. In the import trade of both grey and coloured goods the growing participation of Japan is very definite.

The distribution of the total import trade in piecegoods among the principal countries concerned is shown below :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of Piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	97·1	85·6	87·6	91·2	88·8	88·5	82·3
Japan	·3	11·3	8·3	6·8	8·2	8·5	13·9
United States	·3	·9	2·1	·5	·5	·5	1·0
Netherlands	·8	·9	1·1	·8	·7	·6	1·1
Other countries	1·5	1·3	·9	·7	1·8	1·9	1·7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

Fents increased to 23½ million yards, valued at R70 lakhs, of which 11½ million yards came from the United Kingdom and nearly 12 million yards from the United States of America, as compared with 15 and 6 million yards, respectively in 1924-25.

Sewing cotton. (**R84 lakhs.**)—The total import of sewing cotton increased from 1,660,000 lbs, valued at R73½ lakhs, to 2,154,000 lbs, valued at R84 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to R74¾ lakhs.

Hosiery. (**R1,40 lakhs.**)—There was an increase in the value of the imports of hosiery, which, from R1,12 lakhs in 1924-25, rose to R1,40 lakhs in 1925-26. Japan increased her supplies from R85½ lakhs to R1,11 lakhs, and her share in the total trade was 79 per cent, as against 77 per cent in 1924-25 and 80 per cent in 1923-24.

Haberdashery and Millinery. (**R1,10 lakhs.**)—The imports fell from R1,15½ lakhs in the preceding year to R1,10 lakhs. The countries from which the principal imports under this heading came are the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and Japan and as is indicated below the trade with the United Kingdom and Switzerland remained stationary and with Germany showed a decrease of 34 per cent while with Japan there was a very definite expansion of almost 46 per cent on the previous year. The imports from the United Kingdom amounted in value to R29½ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Germany reduced her shipments from R32½ to R21½ lakhs while Japanese imports rose from R16 to R23½ lakhs. Imports from Switzerland were valued at R17½ lakhs as compared with nearly R18 lakhs in 1924-25.

Wool, raw and manufactured. (**R4,67 lakhs.**)—There was a noticeable falling off in the imports of raw wool, which compared with the preceding year showed a decrease of 40 per cent in quantity and 45 per cent in value. In the preceding year the imports had been high being in quantity 70 per cent greater than those in 1923-24. The imports in the year under review amounted to nearly 5 million lbs, valued at R43 lakhs, as against 8 million lbs, valued at R79 lakhs, in the preceding year. Australian supplies declined from 3,834,000 lbs to 632,000 lbs and the United Kingdom imports fell by one million lbs to 1·2 million lbs. Imports from Persia however increased from 1·7 million lbs to 2·8 million lbs.

The growth in the import trade of woollen piecegoods was sustained, although not to the same degree, in the year under review, the further expansion being 23 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value. In 1923-24 the imports amounted to 7½ million yards, valued at R1,78 lakhs, in 1924-25 to 12 million yards, valued at R2,61 lakhs, while in 1925-26 the imports were 14½ million yards, valued at R2,92 lakhs. Japan nearly doubled her supplies from 1 million yards to 2 million yards, while Italy, France and Belgium also showed striking increases, *viz*., 70 per cent, 43 per cent, and 145 per cent respectively in quantity, the actual increases in thousands of yards being 1176, 574, and 741. The imports from the United Kingdom fell from 6 to 5 million yards. Although the import trade in carpets and rugs is relatively small this has undergone a definite development during the last few years. The imports under this heading rose from 624,000 lbs in 1924-25 to 1,381,000 lbs in 1925-26, and have increased in value from R10¾ lakhs in 1923-24 to R16½ lakhs in 1924-25 and R29¾ lakhs in 1925-26.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured. (**R3,75 lakhs.**)—The imports of raw silk decreased by 6 per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in value, to 1,325,000 lbs, valued at R94 lakhs, as against 1,414,000 lbs, and R1,19 lakhs in the preceding year. Ninety-four per cent of the total quantity imported came from China and Hongkong whose supplies increased from 1,174,000 lbs to 1,252,000 lbs, but the value showed a reduction of over R9 lakhs. The imports from Siam and Japan showed considerable decreases. There was a noticeable decrease in the imports of silk yarn, noils and warps which from 1,525,000 lbs, valued at R1,02 lakhs, dropped to 591,000 lbs, valued at R35 lakhs. There were smaller imports from all the principal countries, the arrivals from Italy shrinking from 527,000 lbs to 179,000 lbs, and from Japan, from 508,000 lbs to 209,000 lbs. Switzerland, China and the United Kingdom also sent smaller quantities. The quantity of silk piecegoods imported showed a very small increase from 16,128,000 yards to 16,280,000 yards while the value of the imports fell from R2,33 to R2,12 lakhs. Ninety-eight per cent of the total quantity came as usual from the Far East (China, Hongkong and Japan). Imports from China (excluding Hongkong) increased from 5,548,000 yards, valued at R80 lakhs, to 7,326,000 yards, valued at R88 lakhs. Japan reduced her supplies from 9½ million yards, valued at R1,33 lakhs, to 8 million yards, valued at R1,07 lakhs. Imports from Hongkong showed a small decrease from 675,000 yards to 600,000 yards. Goods of silk mixed with other materials decreased from 1,770,000 lbs valued at R29 lakhs, to 1,600,000 lbs valued at R24 lakhs.

Artificial silk. (**R2,19 lakhs.**)—The imports of artificial silk yarn reached a record figure in the year under review. There has been a steady expansion of imports during the last five years, but the last two years witnessed striking increases. The figures are shown in the margin. The imports during 1925-26, as compared with the preceding year showed an increase of 128 per cent in quantity and 76 per cent in value. The rapid increase in the production of artificial silk yarn, the fall in their prices, and their increasing use in hand looms and mills in India explain these figures. A noticeable feature of the imports was the large increase of the supplies from Italy which was the source of nearly one-half of the quantity. Her exports to India in 1924-25 of artificial silk yarn were 393,000 lbs, valued at nearly R13 lakhs while in 1925-26 her share was 1,309,000 lbs, valued at nearly R34 lakhs. The United Kingdom accounted for 28 per cent of the imports, the extent of her participation in this trade increasing from 703,000 lbs to 761,000 lbs but the value of the imports declined from R26 lakhs to R24 lakhs. The shares of the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany were 130,000, 120,000 and 157,000 lbs as against 37,000, 19,000 and 7,000 lbs, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk showed a decline from 17 million yards, valued at R1,76 lakhs to 15 million yards, valued at R1,38 lakhs. Forty-two per cent of the total quantity imported came from the United Kingdom, her supplies amounting to 6½ million yards, as against 8 million yards, in the preceding year. Italy had 32 per cent of the trade and supplied nearly 5 million yards, which was about the same quantity as in the previous year, but owing to lower prices there was reduction in the value. Imports from Switzerland showed a small increase whereas those from Germany and Belgium diminished.

	lbs (000)	R (000)
1921-22	71	4,54
1922-23	225	13,40
1923-24	406	19,55
1924-25	1,171	42,40
1925-26	2,671	74,72

Metals and Manufactures thereof.—(**R25,35 lakhs**).—The imports of metals and metal manufactures as compared with the preceding year showed a decrease in the year under review, the quantity falling from 955,000 tons to 945,000 tons, and the value from R26⅔ crores to R25⅓ crores. Iron and steel represented R18 crores of this total, as compared with R19 crores in 1924-25, but it occupied the second place in order of importance among imports instead of the third place as in the three preceding years. If we include under one heading metals and manufactures, machinery and mill-work, railway plant and rolling stock, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, and vehicles (excluding carriages and carts) the total value would aggregate R60 crores. This figure may be compared

Imports.

with the value of all yarns and textile fabrics imported in the year under review, which amounted to R77 crores. In the preceding year the metals head had the same figure while textiles were valued at R93½ crores.

Iron and Steel.—(R18,07 lakhs).—The year 1925 was one of the worst on record for the iron and steel industry in the United Kingdom. Foreign competition, mostly from Belgium and France, resulted in continuously falling prices and the system of minimum steel prices which had been in operation from the end of 1923 could not stand the strain and became ineffective in the earlier part of 1925. The output of steel ingots and castings in the United Kingdom in 1925 was 7·4 million tons while in previous years the corresponding figures were :—(1924) 8·2, (1923) 8·5, (1922) 5·8, (1921) 3·6, (1913) 7·5 million tons. In every important branch steel prices in the United Kingdom fell considerably during 1925 and with the fall of the Belgian and French franc these countries had a temporary advantage over the United Kingdom. In spite of this advantage however the imports into India of manufactured iron and steel showed an increase from the United Kingdom of over R16 lakhs in value and a decrease from Belgium of R90 lakhs. An explanation of this point is given later on page 10 after the statement showing the percentage share of each country in the import trade of iron and steel.

The monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany during 1925-26 are shown in the following tables :—

Pig Iron.

(In tons)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1925—			
April	230	1	..
May	157	..	..
June	140	..	..
July	490	..	..
August	115	..	..
September	80	20	..
October	209	..	..
November	40	..	..
December	25	..	..
1926—			
January	35	..	..
February	732	..	..
March	210	20	..
TOTAL 1925-26	2,463	41	..
TOTAL 1924-25	2,147	817	27
TOTAL 1923-24	3,284	482	15

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of rupees)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1925—			
April	1,18,88	25,42	4,50
May	1,09,85	21,11	5,38
June	80,51	15,20	4,06
July	68,64	23,26	7,00
August	72,89	25,92	9,01
September	87,07	17,07	7,46
October	93,42	19,63	7,58
November	1,10,26	24,41	10,67
December	89,28	21,36	10,00
1926—			
January	1,36,40	30,84	12,88
February	1,10,96	26,29	16,86
March	1,43,56	31,54	19,20
TOTAL 1925-26	12,21,72	2,82,05	1,14,60
TOTAL 1924-25	12,05,30	3,72,04	1,64,73
TOTAL 1923-24	11,97,42	3,33,68	1,14,79

The total quantity of manufactured iron and steel imported, excluding pig and old iron and steel, decreased from 889,000 tons, valued at R19,24 lakhs to 879,000 tons, valued at R18,03 lakhs. There was however an increase in the imports of galvanised sheets which from 209,000 tons, valued at R6,03 lakhs in the preceding year, rose to 283,000 tons, valued at R7,53 lakhs in 1925-26, an increase of 35 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value. The continued good harvests, the prosperity in the tea industry and the high prices obtained for the jute crop are among the reasons for the increased imports of galvanised sheets. These imports accounted for 42 per cent of the total imports of iron and steel. The supplies came, as usual, chiefly from the United Kingdom, the imports from which country increased from 205,000 tons, valued at R5,91 lakhs in the preceding year to 272,000 tons, valued at R7,15 lakhs. The United States also increased her share in this trade from R7½ lakhs to R30½ lakhs. Tin plates showed a further decrease in the year under review ; the imports fell from 36,500 tons, valued at R1,44 lakhs in the preceding year to 29,700 tons, valued at R1,05 lakhs. The United Kingdom reduced her shipments from 26,000 tons, valued at R1,01 lakhs in the previous year to 18,000 tons, valued at R65 lakhs, but the United States showed a small increase from 10,500 tons to 11,200 tons. Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, fell by 22 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value from 118,000 tons, valued at R1,90½ lakhs to 92,000 tons, valued at R1,35 lakhs. Belgium was the chief supplier, the quantity imported from that country increasing from 38,000 tons to 42,000 tons, though the value of the imports fell from R58 lakhs to R55½ lakhs. The United Kingdom's share in this trade declined considerably in the year under review, her imports falling from 53,000 tons, valued at R91 lakhs to 28,000 tons, valued at R50 lakhs. Imports from Germany fell from 24,000 tons to 12,000 tons. The imports of steel bars, other than cast steel, decreased from 183,000 tons, valued at

Imports.

R2,32 lakhs to 126,000 tons, valued at R1,34 lakhs. Sixty-one per cent of the total quantity imported came from Belgium but her supplies fell from 128,000 tons, valued at R1,55½ lakhs to 77,000 tons, valued at R78 lakhs. The quantity imported from the United Kingdom showed only a small decrease, the figures being 14,600 tons and 14,200 ; the value fell from R24 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Germany reduced her supplies from 24,000 tons, valued at R29½ lakhs to 14,000 tons, valued at R14 lakhs and Luxemberg from 12,000 tons, valued at R14½ lakhs to 8,000 tons, valued at R8 lakhs. France however improved her trade, the value of her imports rising from R5½ lakhs to nearly R10 lakhs. Iron bars and channels showed a further fall from R16 lakhs to R14¾ lakhs, the Belgian supplies falling from R6 lakhs to R3 lakhs. The United Kingdom improved her position slightly, the value of her imports rising from R7½ to R8½ lakhs. The imports of construction materials—beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework increased by 21 per cent from 81,000 tons in the preceding year to 98,000 tons ; the value, on the other hand, fell from R1,23½ lakhs to R1,22 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom increased in quantity from 32,600 tons to 33,900 tons, while the value fell from R68 lakhs to R54⅔ lakhs. The Belgian supplies increased in quantity from 39,000 to 42,000 tons and in value from R44 lakhs to R45 lakhs, France and Germany also increased their supplies. Cast pipes and fittings decreased, from 12,600 tons, valued at R31 lakhs to 11,700 tons, valued at R27 lakhs. The supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at R23 lakhs as compared with R26 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings also fell from 33,800 tons, valued at R1,14 lakhs to 25,300 tons, valued at R84 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports was R49 lakhs and Germany R19 lakhs as compared with R58 lakhs and R25 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports from the Netherlands and Belgium fell from R10½ and R13 lakhs, respectively, to R2 and R11 lakhs. Rails, chairs, and fishplates, including those for railways, decreased from 42,000 tons, valued at R58 lakhs to 34,000 tons, valued at R40½ lakhs. Bolts and nuts showed a small increase in quantity but the value of the imports fell from R29 lakhs to R27¾ lakhs. Hoops and strips also increased in quantity but the value fell from R68 to R67 lakhs. In both these lines the United Kingdom and Germany improved their position. The quantities of bolts and nuts imported from Belgium increased slightly, but those of hoops and strips decreased. In nails, rivets and washers, there was a decrease from R54 to R46 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from R20 lakhs to R16½ lakhs. Continental imports increased in quantity, but the value was generally lower than in 1924-25. Wire nails fell from R35 to R13 lakhs, both Germany and Belgium, the principal sources of supply, reducing their shipments. The imports of wire rope decreased from R21½ to R20 lakhs. The United Kingdom, which is the principal source of supply, reduced her exports from R20 to R19 lakhs. Wire, other than fencing wire, increased in quantity, but the value fell from R17 to R13½ lakhs. A reference is invited to table No. 19 for further details. The imports of pig iron which are relatively small compared to the production in India fell from 3,400 tons, valued at R4,64,000 to 2,900 tons, valued at R3,24,000. Thepre-war average imports were 12,900 tons per annum. The principal sources of supply were, the United Kingdom (2,463 tons), Norway (221 tons) and Italy (110 tons). The output of pig iron in India amounted to 875,000 tons as compared with 884,000 tons in 1924-25 and 716,000 tons in 1923-24. This side of the trade is commented upon more fully in chapter III.

The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £3-17-6 on the 2nd April 1925, as against £4-15 at the beginning of April 1924. It remained at about this level till the second week of May, the price falling to £3-16 on 14th May ; thereafter there was a steady downward movement till on the 5th November it was quoted at £3-6. The price rose slightly in December and at the end of the month the quotation was £3-9. It rose to £3-10 in the third week of January and remained at that level till the end of March. Belgian pig iron was quoted at £3-16-3 to £3-17-3 at the beginning of April. Thereafter, there was a continuous downward movement, the quotations being from £3-2 to £3-3 towards the end of July and £2-17-3 towards the end of December Prices throughout the greater part of January were at £3-1. There was a small upward movement during February, but towards the end of March prices stood near the January level, *i e.*, from £2-18 to £3-0-8. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel, and table No. 20 the principal sources of supply.

The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country in the import trade :—

—	From the United Kingdom		From Germany		From Belgium		From the United States		From Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1913-14	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	22	2·2	14	1·4	1,018
1919-20	269	63·0	1	·2	13	3·1	135	31·6	9	2·1	427
1920-21	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	113	15·9	17	2·3	712
1921-22	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	84	13·7	29	4·7	613
1922-23	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	38	5·1	30	4·0	746
1923-24	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	18	2·4	31	4·2	756
1924-25	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	17	2·0	52	6·0	869
1925-26	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	23	2·6	74	8·4	884

Imports from the United Kingdom increased by 11 per cent, her share of the total imports under the head rising by 5 per cent. Belgian supplies were reduced by 16 per cent while her relative share in the trade fell from 31·4 per cent to 25·9 per cent. Imports from Germany also fell, her share in the total quantity imported falling from 10·1 to 7·8 per cent. The combined share of Belgium and Germany was 33·7 per cent as compared with 41·5 per cent in 1924-25 and 37 per cent in 1913-14. There was a small increase in the share of the United States.

The imports from the United Kingdom increased by 50,000 tons on the previous year but when the increased imports of galvanised sheets *viz.*, 67,000 tons are deducted there is an actual decrease under the other heads of 17,000 tons. The decrease of 44,000 tons in the imports from Belgium is fully covered by the fall in the imports of bars alone from that country, that fall amounting to 50,000 tons. In this connection it has to be remembered that the previous year was an exceptional one for the imports of bars from Belgium, large quantities having been imported and stocked in anticipation of the imposition of import duties. The carry over of stock from the previous year was therefore large and this together with the tendency to restrict purchases on a falling market caused a reduction of imports from both Belgium and Germany.

Other Metals.—(R7,28 lakhs).—There was a small increase, in the year under review, of the imports of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, the quantity rising from 61,000 tons in the preceding year to 62,000 tons. The value of the imports, however, declined from R7,37 lakhs to R7,28 lakhs. The imports of aluminium decreased from 90,600 cwts, valued at R98 lakhs, to 87,000 cwts, valued at R93 lakhs. There were smaller imports of the metal from the United States, 24,200 cwts (29,500 cwts), Germany 20,200 cwts (27,100 cwts), and Switzerland

4,700 cwts (6,600 cwts), but the supplies from the United Kingdom 22,700 cwts (16,900 cwts), and France 6,200 cwts (500 cwts) were greater. The previous year's figures are given in brackets. There was an increase in the world production of aluminium in 1925, but as the demand was fairly strong prices generally remained firm. The United Kingdom was able to export greater quantities of the metal than she did in the previous year as her production increased owing to improvement in plant capacity and the demand was sustained. The bulk of aluminium imports is in the form of circles. Wrought circles accounted for 83 per cent of the total quantity as in the previous year, the imports amounting to 72,000 cwts, valued at R73½ lakhs, as compared with 75,000 cwts, valued at R80⅓ lakhs, in 1924-25. The United States supplied metal valued at R25 lakhs, the United Kingdom R23 lakhs and Germany R22 lakhs.

The imports of brass declined in the year under review by 13 per cent in quantity and 17 per cent in value, from 601,000 cwts, valued at R3,17 lakhs, to 524,000 cwts, valued at R2,63 lakhs. The imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which formed 66 per cent of the total quantity of the imports of brass, fell from 413,000 cwts, valued at R2,23½ lakhs in the previous year to 345,000 cwts, valued at R1,76 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied R1,02½ lakhs and Germany R70 lakhs. Other sorts of brass manufactures (including rods, sheets, tubes and wire), decreased in value from R79 to R78 lakhs, while the quantity increased from 148,000 cwts to 153,000 cwts. The imports of unwrougnt brass fell from R13¾ lakhs to R9 lakhs.

The imports of copper further increased in the year under review from 273,000 cwts, valued at R1,60 lakhs in 1924-25 to 335,000 cwts, valued at R1,83 lakhs. The value of unwrought copper imported, which consists mainly of tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs, increased from R22 to R32 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied to the extent of R15 lakhs as against R11 lakhs in the previous year. The imports from Germany increased from R2¾ to R12 lakhs. There was a fall in the imports from Australia and Belgium, but the United States and the Netherlands improved their position. Wrought copper imports increased in value from R1,37 to R1,50 lakhs, Germany, as in the previous year, being the principal source of supply, though the value of her shipments fell from R92 to R85 lakhs. There was an improvement in the share of the United Kingdom which rose from R21 to R25 lakhs. The United States also increased her supplies from R16 to R17½ lakhs. Copper sheets, the most important item under wrought copper, increased from R1,22 to R1,25½ lakhs, of which German supplies amounted to the value of R76¾ lakhs.

The imports of lead increased in quantity, from 48,300 cwts to 50,700 cwts, though the value of the imports remained at about the same level as in the previous year, *viz.*, R15½ lakhs. Wrought sheets, pipes and tubes showed increases both in quantity and in value, but sheets for lining tea-chests decreased from 24,200 cwts, valued at R8⅔ lakhs to 21,600 cwts, valued at R7½ lakhs. There were smaller imports of the latter from the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

The quantity of tin imported increased from 53,200 cwts, valued at R87 lakhs to 56,000 cwts, valued at R98 lakhs. Ninety-seven per cent of the total quantity consisted of unwrought tin (blocks, ingots, bars and slabs), the value of the imports of which increased from R86 lakhs in the previous year to R95 lakhs. The Straits Settlements supplied to the value of R92 lakhs and the United Kingdom R2⅔ lakhs, as compared with R80 and R5 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year.

The imports of zinc or spelter increased from 5,300 tons, valued at R26½ lakhs to 6,900 tons, valued at R37 lakhs. The quantity of unwrought zinc decreased from R9 to R8 lakhs, while wrought or manufactured zinc increased from R17⅔ to nearly R29 lakhs.

The imports of German silver, including nickel silver, increased from 12,200 cwts, valued at R14½ lakhs, to 21,300 cwts, valued at R21¾ lakhs. Germany supplied to the extent of nearly R9 lakhs, Italy and Austria to about R4 lakhs each and the United Kingdom R2⅔ lakhs. The imports of quicksilver increased from 197,000 lbs, valued at R4,33,000 to 250,000 lbs, valued at R5,79,000. Of these imports Italian supplies amounted to 215,000 lbs, valued at R4,95,000 and those from the United Kingdom to 20,700 lbs, valued at R52,000.

Machinery and Mill-work. (**R15,87 lakhs**).—In 1924-25 machinery and mill-work had fallen to the fourth place in order of importance in India's import trade as compared with second place it held in the three previous years. In the year under review the value of the imports was about th e same as in 1924-25, but the total imports held the third place in order of importance, almost on the same level with sugar. The total value of machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery and printing presses, during the year 1925-26 was R15,87 lakhs as compared with R15,89 lakhs in the preceding year and R20 crores in 1923-24. The values in the principal classes imported are noted below :—

——	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1,90	2,02	1,86	2,12
Electrical	2,60	2,23	2,02	2,22
Boilers	1,24	99	72	98
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	58	52	37	44
Mining	40	1,08	1,26	1,25
Oil crushing and refining	11	38	31	21
Paper mill	14	6	7	3
Refrigerating	8	9	7	8
Rice and flour mill	43	21	28	24
Saw mill	10	10	14	8
Sewing and Knitting	51	54	69	80
Sugar machinery	17	13	17	16
Tea Do	26	39	46	39
Cotton Do	8,49	5,60	2,68	2,35
Jute Do	1,79	1,37	93	82
Wool Do	28	11	6	2
Typewriters	12	16	15	18
Printing and lithographing presses	12	21	20	16
Belting for machinery	83	88	94	82

It will be noticed that the important heads that have shown increases are prime movers, electrical machinery and boilers. Cotton and jute mill machinery again showed decreases.

The value of all textile machinery imported fell from R3,81 lakhs to R3,29 lakhs, of which R3,16 lakhs or 96 per cent came from the United Kingdom, as compared with R3,61 lakhs or 95 per cent in the preceding year.

Imports.

Machinery for cotton spinning fell from R1,51 lakhs to R1,21 lakhs and for weaving, from R69 lakhs to R64 lakhs. Jute manufacturing machinery decreased from R93 to R82 lakhs. Wool manufacturing machinery reached the low level of R2 lakhs from R6 lakhs in 1924-25 and R11 lakhs in 1923-24. Imports of electrical machinery almost reached the level of 1923-24, the value rising from R2,02 lakhs in 1924-25 to R2,22 lakhs in 1925-26. Of this, the United Kingdom's share amounted to R1,84 lakhs, an increase of R7 lakhs over the value of the previous year's supplies, while the imports from the United States of America came to R20 lakhs, an increase of R5 lakhs. Prime movers, (other than electrical) rose from R1,86 to R2,12 lakhs, oil engines increasing from R1,10 to R1,14½ lakhs and steam engines from R68 to R84 lakhs. The total value of boilers also increased by the same amount as prime movers, from R72 to R98 lakhs. Metal working machinery increased from R37 to R44 lakhs. Mining machinery (other than coal) decreased from R1,19 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs, while coal mining machinery increased from R7 to R8 lakhs. The value of sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof increased from R69 to R80 lakhs and typewriters and parts from R15 to R18 lakhs. The number of sewing and knitting machines imported increased from 61,229 to 70,835 of which 54,342 came from the United Kingdom and 14,848 from Germany. The number of typewriters imported increased from 7,445 to 10,947 of which 9,990 came from the United States of America.

The imports of belting for machinery decreased in value from R94 to R82 lakhs. Cotton belting fell from R17 to R16 lakhs, of which R15 lakhs came from the United Kingdom; leather belting fell from R42 to R34 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying R24 lakhs and the United States R7 lakhs, while belting of other materials fell from R36 to R32 lakhs, of which R24 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the imports.

Imports of Machinery and Mill-work including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	7,41	90	17,12	84·6	13,33	83·9	12,60	79·4
United States . . .	27	3	2,11	10·4	1,51	9·5	1,53	9·6
Germany	46	6	9	2·4	59	3·7	96	6·0
Japan	2	..	4	·2	4	·3	4	·3
Other countries . . .	10	1	47	2·4	42	2·6	74	4·7
TOTAL .	8,26	100	20,23	100	15,89	100	15,87	100

It will be seen that the share of the United Kingdom in the trade fell by 4·5 per cent as compared with the previous year, while Germany improved her position.

Railway plant and rolling-stock. (R8,14 lakhs).—The value of the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock on private and Government accounts combined (exclusive of rails, chairs and fish-plates for railways, which are included under "Iron and Steel," with effect from 1st April 1925), increased by 16 per cent from R7,00 lakhs (R5,71 lakhs private and R1,29 lakhs Government) in 1924-25, to R8,14 lakhs (R4,99 lakhs private and R3,15 lakhs Government) in 1925-26. The following statement shows the details of the imports during the last 3 years.

Imports of Railway plant and rolling-stock (on private and Government account).

	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1925-26 as compared with 1924-25 R (lakhs)
Carriages and parts	,,31	4,35	7,31	+63
Wagons and parts			3,07	
Locomotive engines and tenders	3,62	1,39	1,65	+26
Bridge-work	50	24	3	—21
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron	50	44	76	+32
Sleepers of wood	38	2	24	+22
Other kinds	59	56	48	— 8
TOTAL .	12,90	7,00	8,14	+1,14

It will be observed that the imports of all descriptions specified increased, except bridge-work, the most noticeable increases being under carriages and wagons. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock are shown in the following table.

	1922-23 Per cent	1923-24 Per cent	1924-25 Per cent	1925-26 Per cent
United Kingdom	93	94·6	87·0	79·9
Australia	0·6	1·3	..	2·2
Belgium	2·9	1·9	4·1	9·2
United States	1·1	1·2	2·6	2·0
Germany	·7	·4	2·5	4·3

The growing interest taken by certain countries in this trade with India is clearly shown by these percentage figures and is most marked in the case of Belgium and Germany. The United Kingdom's share has again fallen by 7 per cent reducing her percentage share of the business from 94·6 in 1923-24 to 79·9 in 1925-26.

Imports.

Hardware. (R5,20 lakhs).—Under this comprehensive heading are included, among others, the following principal groups :—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural Implements	23	21	19	16
Other Implements and tools (except machine tools)	79	68	65	71
Builders' hardware	35	24	31	31
Domestic hardware	9	9	10	10
Enamelled ironware	24	31	30	41
Metal lamps	57	60	84	91
Metal lamps, parts	12	9	8	6
Stoves	6	7	9	11
Safes, etc.	3	4	4	3
Gas mantles	6	5	6	7
Other sorts	2,61	2,04	2,33	2,33

The total value of this trade, as compared with the preceding year, showed an increase of R21 lakhs or 4 per cent. Imports during 1924-25 were valued at R4,99 lakhs ; those of 1925-26 at R5,20 lakhs. The chief increases were in enamelled ironware, metal lamps and implements and tools, other than agricultural implements and machine tools. Enamelled ironware showed an increase of R11 lakhs, the value of the imports in the previous year and in the year under review being R30 and R41 lakhs, respectively. Japan provided the major share of the imports (R25 lakhs) and after her came Germany (R7 lakhs) and then the United Kingdom (R4 lakhs). The number of metal lamps imported increased by 18 per cent, from 5,601,400 to 6,634,500 and the value by 8 per cent, from R84 to R91 lakhs. Parts of metal lamps showed a decrease. Germany and the United States of America were the chief suppliers of metal lamps and next came Austria and Czechoslovakia. The imports from Germany in 1925-26 numbered 3,651,000 (2,883,000), from the United States of America, 2,267,000 (1,926,000), from Austria, 510,000 (620,000), from Czechoslovakia, 87,000 (53,000), and from the United Kingdom, 59,000 (48,000). Figures for the previous year, *viz.*, 1924-25, are shown in brackets against each country. Imports of agricultural implements still further fell in the year under review, from R19 to R16 lakhs. The United Kingdom furnished the bulk of the supplies, her share amounting to R14 lakhs. The imports of implements, other than agricultural implements, rose by R6 lakhs from R65 to R71 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share in the trade being valued at R44 lakhs. The value of gas mantles imported increased from R6,17,000 to R7,09,000. The value of the imports of safes and strong boxes of metal showed a small decrease from R3,64,000 to R3,50,000. The number of stoves imported rose from 192,000, valued at R9,45,000 to 252,000, valued at R10,71,000.

The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the United Kingdom fell from R2,00 to R1,98 lakhs while Germany increased her supplies from R1,34 to R1,43 lakhs and the United States of America from R78 to R81 lakhs. The imports from Japan rose from R27 to R37 lakhs. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of hardware are given below :—

Imports of Hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	50	47	40	38
Germany	18	22	21	27	27
United States	10	15	16	16	16
Japan	1	6	6	5	7
Other countries	14	7	10	12	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Cutlery. (R33 lakhs).—The value of the imports of cutlery fell from R40 lakhs in the preceding year to R33 lakhs. The imports under this category from Germany fell from R27 to R22 lakhs, and from the United Kingdom from R10½ to R9 lakhs. The percentage shares of Germany and the United Kingdom were 67 and 27, respectively.

The value of **electroplated ware** increased from R4,87,000 to R5,35,000. As in the past, the imports were chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Motor Vehicles (R4,49 lakhs).—The year under review saw a further expansion of the imports of motor vehicles which had been steadily growing during the previous three years. Various causes have been in operation in bringing about the expansion of imports but the increase may be attributed largely to the general lowering of prices and to the extension of motor transport. The number of motor cars imported during 1925-26 was 12,757 which was the highest recorded since 1920-21, and represented an increase of 36 per cent over the previous year's figure of 9,380. With the lower prices, the value of the imports however increased only by 28 per cent, from R2,20 lakhs in 1924-25, to R2,82 lakhs in 1925-26. The average declared value of cars imported from Canada was R1,518 (R1,657) as compared with R2,185 (R2,365) for each car from the United States and R3,239 (R3,620) for each British car. The values per unit in the preceding year are shown in brackets. Of the total imports Canada supplied 37 per cent, the United States 32 per cent, the United Kingdom 19 per cent and Italy 7 per cent, as compared with 42, 33, 18 and 3 per cent,

respectively in the preceding year. Bengal had 30 per cent of the trade, Bombay 29 per cent, Sind and Madras 15 per cent each and Burma 11 per cent. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during the past 13 years :—

Number of Motor Cars imported.

——	From the United Kingdom	From the United States (a)	From Canada	From France	From Italy	From other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
" 1914-15	1,350	510	..	54	19	72	2,005
" 1915-16	787	2,136	..	126	57	15	3,121
" 1916-17	489	4,169	..	62	44	14	4,778
" 1917-18	39	1,222	..	1	18	2	1,282
" 1918-19	21	368	..	..	1	10	400
" 1919-20	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
" 1920-21	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
" 1921-22	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
" 1922-23	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
" 1923-24	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
" 1924-25	1,682	3,106	3,956	160	235	241	9,380
" 1925-26	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

During the last few years there has been a steady increase in the imports from the United Kingdom as will be seen from the table. In 1923-24 she supplied 1,005 cars, valued at R45 lakhs, in 1924-25, 1,682 cars, valued at R61 lakhs, while in 1925-26 the supplies amounted to 2,399 cars, valued at R77⅔ lakhs. The cheaper makes of British cars are beginning to hold their own against American and Canadian built models. It may be interesting to compare with the figures given above, the production of motor cars in the United Kingdom which in 1923 was 67,000, in 1924, 107,000, while the output in 1925 was 133,500. The imports of Canadian cars increased in the year under review from 3,956, valued at R65½ lakhs, to 4,775, valued at R72½ lakhs. The number imported from America rose from 3,106, valued at R73½ lakhs, to 4,143, valued at R90½ lakhs. Italy, whose supplies had fallen in the previous year to 235 cars, more than regained her position and supplied 860 cars. The number of cars imported from France increased from 160 to 367.

The imports of motor cycles increased by 12 per cent in number, from 1,456 in 1924-25 to 1,629 in 1925-26. The value of the imports however advanced only by 2 per cent, from R9,66,000 in the preceding year to R9,86,000 in 1925-26. The United Kingdom's share in the imports was even larger than in the previous year, the number supplied by her rising from 1,201, which represented 82 per cent of the total number imported in 1924-25, to 1,458, which represented 89 per cent of the imports in 1925-26. The United States reduced her share to 113 (7 per cent) from 180 (12 per cent) in the previous year, while France supplied 18 and Germany 6. In 1924-25 there were no imports from France while Germany had supplied 9 cycles.

In the heavier section the increase in imports was striking, the number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported rising by 124 per cent, from 2,162 to 4,840, and the value of the imports by 128 per cent, from R39 to R88 lakhs. Canada and the United States of America, the two principal sources of supply, sent 2,378 and 2,014 respectively, as compared with 1,225 and 782 in the preceding year. Though the number imported from Canada was larger, the value of the supplies was less than the value of those from the United States, the figures being R30 and R41 lakhs, respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 338 vehicles, valued at R14 lakhs, as compared with 100 vehicles, valued at R5½ lakhs in the preceding year. The increased use of motor vehicles for passenger and goods traffic, both in the cities and in the mofussil, explains the large increase in the imports.

The following statement shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March 1926 :—

Number of Motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March, 1926.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters, auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	17,084	3,231	1,808	22,123
Bombay City	11,842	1,158	996	13,996
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind)	6,371	1,011	166	7,548
Madras City	7,177	2,067	593	9,837
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	3,772	1,406	1,401	6,579
United Provinces	5,002	1,846	1,151	7,999
Punjab	6,440	3,069	265	9,774
Burma	8,046	2,478	1,379	11,903
Bihar and Orissa	3,766	788	558	5,112
Central Provinces(a)	3,530	770	410	4,710
Sind	1,600	758	120	2,478
Delhi	2,441	756	397	3,594
North-West Frontier Province	1,512	1,042	431	2,985
Ajmer-Merwara	153	66	19	238
Assam(b)	1,218	242	328	1,788
TOTAL	79,954	20,688	10,022	110,664

(a) Approximate figures
(b) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the year ended 31st December 1925.

Imports.

The following statement shows the number and value of motor covers and tubes imported during 1924-25 and 1925-26 under the revised classification introduced from 1st April 1924 :—

	1924-25		1925-26	
	Number	₹(lakhs)	Number	₹ (lakhs)
Pneumatic motor covers	174,623	77	261,082	1,23
„ „ cycle covers	8,679	2	9,561	2
„ cycle covers	313,094	12	506,659	15
„ motor tubes	225,294	18	303,814	27
„ „ cycle tubes	9,662	1	11,177	1
„ cycle tubes	435,116	7	577,581	8
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	15,015	13	13,865	13

It will be observed from the above table that all the classes showed increases in the year under review, with the exception of solid rubber tyres, which showed a small decrease in number. Pneumatic motor covers increased by 49 per cent in number and 61 per cent in value. They came mostly from the United Kingdom (R45½ lakhs), the United States (R23 lakhs), France (R17 lakhs), and Canada (R11½ lakhs). The supplies from these countries in the previous year were to the value of R29, R10, R25 and R5½ lakhs, respectively. The United Kingdom accounted for 81 per cent of the total value of motor cycle covers, her imports amounting to R1,43,000. The principal sources of supply of pneumatic cycle covers were the United Kingdom (R8,67,000 or 59 per cent), France (R3,35,000 or 23 per cent), and Germany (R1,66,000 or 11 per cent). Pneumatic motor tubes were imported mainly from the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America, the supplies amounting in value to R13, R6, and R4 lakhs, respectively, as against R7⅓, R6⅔ and R1½ lakhs, respectively in the preceding year. Pneumatic cycle tubes came chiefly from the United Kingdom, her supplies amounting in value to R5,73,000. The principal sources of supply of solid rubber tyres were the United Kingdom and the United States, the value of the imports amounting to R5½ and R4 lakhs, respectively, as against R7 and R3 lakhs in the preceding year. The average variation in quantity of motor, motor cycle and cycle covers and tubes from the preceding year 1924-25 showed an increase of 43 per cent while the corresponding average change in value was 50 per cent.

Sugar (**R15,83 lakhs**)*.—The year 1924-25 was a year of record in the production of sugar, the world's total production (including India) being 23,615,000 tons as against 20,116,000 tons in the previous year. The unusually large outturn of the Cuban crop, 5,125,970 tons against 4,066,642 tons in 1923-24, the rapid recovery of the beet sugar industry in Europe (production in 1924-25 being 7,071,000 tons against 5,058,000 tons in 1923-24) and the large yield of the Java crop (1,977,490 tons being the output in the season 1924 against 1,772,000 tons in the season 1923) resulted in an excess of supply over requirements. There was a carry over in the principal countries of the world, of stocks amounting to 2,890,000 tons at the end of the year 1924-25 as compared with 1,825,000 tons at the end of the year 1923-24 and roughly 760,000 tons on an average that used to be carried forward in pre-war years. The production in the year 1925-26 was estimated to be even larger than that of 1924-25 by about three quarters of a million tons. Of this increase, beet sugar in Europe and North America was responsible for nearly 235,000 tons. The output of Java in the season 1925 was expected to be three hundred thousand tons more, while the first estimates for the 1925-26 crop in Cuba were nearly two hundred thousand tons more than the previous season. There has been over production of sugar for the time being and already a good many factories in Cuba have found that it does not pay to manufacture sugar at the existing level of prices. A curtailment of the 1925-26 crop of Cuba to 4,877,500 tons has therefore been effected by legislation.

The above mentioned factors affecting the sugar situation are reflected in the import trade figures. India's takings during the year were the largest recorded since 1921-22, the quantity of sugar of all kinds, excluding molasses and confectionery, imported amounted to 732,600 tons as against 671,000 tons in 1924-25, 717,600 tons in 1921-22 and 803,000 tons in 1913-14. In the preceding year sugar had ranked second in importance in value, coming next to cotton manufactures, in the list of imports. Owing to the decline in prices, sugar ranked only third in importance in the year under review, almost on the same level with " machinery and mill-work." The total value of imports of all kinds of sugar, including molasses and confectionery, fell by 24 per cent from R21 crores to R16 crores. The imports of sugar, refined and unrefined, excluding molasses and confectionery, showed a decrease of 25 per cent in value from R20 crores to R15 crores in spite of an increase of 9 per cent in quantity. The average declared value of sugar 16 D. S. (Dutch Standard) and above, including beet sugar fell from R15-3 in 1924-25 to R10-6 in 1925-26. There was a remarkable increase in the imports from Java, whose share was 90 per cent of the total quantity as compared with 72 per cent in the preceding year. As there was less demand from Europe for Java sugars and as conditions in China were unsettled, more Java sugar was available for the Indian and Japanese markets. The imports into India from that country in 1924-25 (including consignments from the Straits Settlements sent on from there by the forwarding agents for Java sugar) were 483,100 tons, while in 1925-26 they amounted to 659,100 tons, or an increase in quantity of 36 per cent. Imports of sugar into India from Mauritius decreased from 133,000 tons to 19,100 tons, due to the restoration of the original rate of preference given to Empire sugar in the United Kingdom.

The distribution of the imports of Java sugar among the different maritime provinces was as follows :—Bengal 309,800 tons (230,200 tons) or 47 per cent, Bombay 139,800 tons (63,400 tons) or 21 per cent, Karachi 151,800 tons (137,600 tons) or 23 per cent, Madras 24,300 tons (27,900 tons) or 4 per cent and Burma 33,500 tons (24,000 tons) or 5 per cent. Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

Imports.

Mauritius sugar was mainly imported into Bombay which took 16,600 tons or nearly 87 per cent. Bengal took 1,800 tons and Madras 700 tons. The principal sources, of supply to India of foreign sugar are shown in the appended table :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	1,400	1,900	100	200	6,300
Ceylon	100	1,300	700	500	1,100	1,300
Java	583,000	623,300	371,100	368,300	480,200	656,900
Mauritius	139,600	61,600	31,400	1,300	133,000	19,100
Straits Settlements	2,900	5,100	2,600	2,900	2,900	2,200
China and Hongkong	1,500	4,400	4,400	5,800	2,600	2,200
Egypt	100	200	1,000	700	200	300
Japan	100	600	100	..	..	—
Germany	700	100	9,000	5,100	21,700	1,500
Austria	74,000	..	..	6,300	1,500	2,000
Hungary				11,500	12,000	19,100
Netherlands	..	2,000	2,900	300	100	800
Belgium	..	12,800	4,900	2,100	6,500	6,800
Czechoslovakia	..	100	..	5,300	5,100	10,300
Italy	..	..	..	500	900	1,200
United States	..	2,800	10,300	300	600	2,100
Other countries	100	1,900	2,100	500	2,400	500
TOTAL (all countries)	803,000	717,600	442,400	411,500	671,000	732,600
VALUE ₹(lakhs)	14,29	26,78	14,85	14,78	20,37	15,20

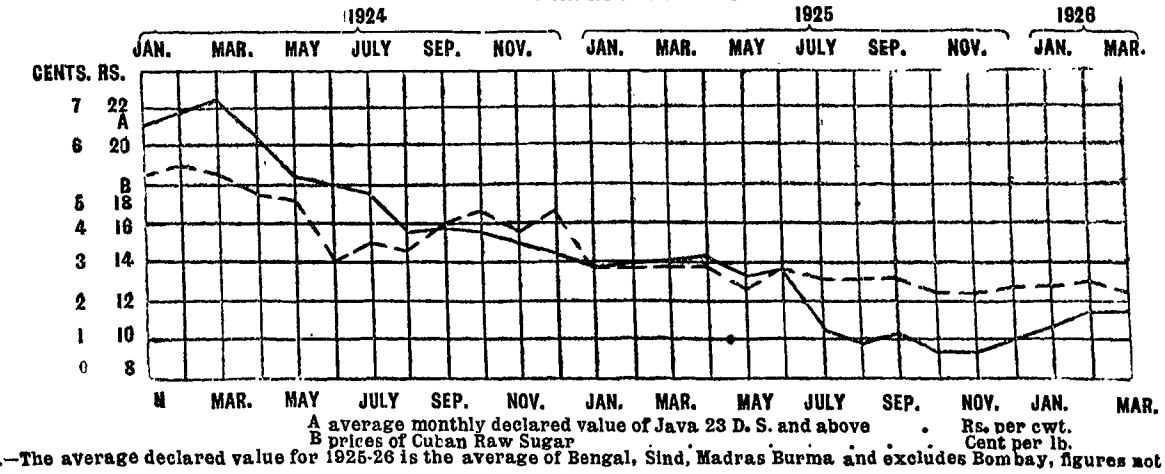
There was a small decrease in the imports of beet sugar which fell from 45,900 tons to 43,400 tons. The principal sources of supply were, Hungary 19,000 tons (12,000 tons), Czechoslovakia 10,100 tons (5,000 tons), Belgium 5,400 tons (3,000 tons), the United Kingdom 4,000 tons (19 tons) and Austria 1,900 tons (1,500 tons). The previous year's figures are given in brackets. Germany considerably reduced her supplies in the year under review from 21,700 tons to 1,400 tons.

The price in the Calcutta market of Java T. M. O. white per maund was R12-5 at the beginning of April, 1925, and rose to R12-12-9 in the same month, the highest price recorded during the year. Towards the end of the month a downward movement set in and by the end of July the price fell to R10-4-9, and towards the end of August it stood at R10-3. In September, when the harvest of the European beet crop began, another decline set in, which carried the price of Java T. M. O. sugar down to R10-1 on 30th September and to R9-4-9 on the 21st October, which was the lowest level reached during the year. There was a recovery in November, the quotation on the 28th November being R10-14. The highest quotation in December was R10-12-9 on 5th December, but the year 1925 closed at about R10-8-6. There was an upward movement from January, the highest price recorded in that month being R11-9-3 at the end of the month. The highest price reached in two months February and March was R11-11 on 11th February 1926 ; thereafter there was a decline and the quotation for 26th March, 1926, stood at R11 per maund.

In the Bombay market, the highest price realised for Java T. M. O. white per cwt., in April 1925 was R18-6 (R13-8 per maund). Thereafter prices gradually declined and fell to R15 (R11-0-4 per maund) on the 26th June. July saw a slight rise, but in August the prices were again at or about R15 per cwt. September and October saw a further weakening, prices falling to R13-15 (R10-3-10 per maund). There was a rise in November and December, the quotation at the end of December being R16-2- per cwt. (R11-13-7 per maund). The highest price in the last quarter of the year was R18 (R13-3-7 per maund) and the lowest was R15-8 (R11-6-2 per maund) which was witnessed at the end of March 1926.

The imports of Mauritius sugar were small and quotations are not available for them for the greater part of the year. The course of prices in India is affected by the New York market prices of Cuban raw sugar. Prices of Cuban raw sugar were 3·06 cents per lb. c. and f. New York on 7th March 1925 and fell to 1·94 cents per lb. c. and f. New York on 26th October, 1925. Thereafter they recovered and rose to 2½ cents on 30th November but during the following four months, December to March, prices fluctuated between 2½ cents and 2¼ cents per lb. The following chart compares the monthly prices from January 1924 to March 1926 of Cuban raw sugar in New York and the monthly average net declared values of Java 23 D. S. and above imported into India :—

CHART SHOWING THE MONTHLY PRICES OF CUBAN RAW SUGAR AT NEW YORK AND OF MONTHLY AVERAGE NET DECLARED VALUE OF JAVA 23 D. S. AND ABOVE IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1924 TO MARCH 1926.


1924
1925
1926
JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR.
CENTS. RS.
7 22
6 20
5 18
4 16
3 14
2 12
1 10
0 8
A
B
JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR. MAY JULY SEP. NOV. JAN. MAR.
A average monthly declared value of Java 23 D. S. and above . Rs. per cwt.
B prices of Cuban Raw Sugar . . . . . Cent per lb.

Note.—The average declared value for 1925-26 is the average of Bengal, Sind, Madras Burma and excludes Bombay, figures not being available

The imports of molasses, which were almost wholly from Java, increased from 57,000 tons, valued at R30 lakhs in 1924-25 to 70,800 tons, valued at R38 lakhs during 1925-26.

Imports.

The re-exports of sugar further decreased in the year under review from 22,000 tons, valued at R91½ lakhs to 16,400 tons, valued at R50 lakhs. Persia took 3,900 tons (5,300 tons), Mesopotamia 2,200 tons (3,600 tons), Arabia 2,300 tons (5,400 tons), Bahrein Islands 1,200 tons (2,300 tons), Kenya Colony and Zanzibar 1,600 tons (3,100 tons). The previous year's figures are given in brackets. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 50 tons to 2,000 tons, and to Ceylon from 900 tons to 1,500 tons.

The area in India under sugarcane increased from 2,532,000 acres in 1924-25 to 2,648,000 acres in 1925-26 and the production of raw sugar (*gur*) from 2,548,000 tons to 2,923,000 tons. The prices of both eating and refining *gur* in the *gur* season showed a considerable decline in 1926 as compared with prices in 1925.

The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1924-25 amounted to 66,300 tons as against 94,700 tons in the season 1923-24. Exports of Indian sugar fell in the year under review from 1,100 tons to 600 tons, of which 300 tons consisted of unrefined sugar. Exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) were also considerably reduced and fell from 20,000 tons, valued at R47 lakhs to 1,900 tons, valued at R5 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom were insignificant, being only 49 tons as compared with 17,600 tons in 1924-25. Ceylon took 1,600 tons, the major portion of the exports. Shipments from Madras amounted to 1,800 tons or 95 cent of the total.

Mineral Oils (R10,05 lakhs).—The imports of mineral oils from foreign countries further increased in the year under review from 187 million gallons, valued at R9,35 lakhs in 1924-25 to 200 million gallons, valued at R10,05 lakhs. This represents a rise of 7 per cent both in quantity and value. India imports little petrol from abroad, the petrol used being an Indian product and the chief items under the head mineral oils are kerosene oil, fuel oil and lubricating oils. Over 39 per cent of the total quantity imported consisted of kerosene oil, 47 per cent of fuel oil and 11 per cent of lubricating oil. The imports of kerosene oil increased by 10 per cent in quantity, from 72 million gallons (bulk oil 68 million and case oil 4 million gallons) in 1924-25, to 79 million gallons (bulk oil 73 million and case oil 6 million gallons) in 1925-26 and the value of the imports increased by 8 per cent, from R4,77 lakhs to R5,17 lakhs. The average declared value per gallon showed a small decrease in the year under review—it fell from 10 as. 7 pies to 10 as. 5 pies. The table in the margin shows the sources of the imports of kerosene oil during the past 3 years and the pre-war year 1913-14. Fifty-six million gallons or 71 per cent of the total quantity imported came from the United States, as compared with 54 million gallons or 75 per cent of the total imports of kerosene in 1924-25. Of this, case oil amounted to 5 million gallons and bulk oil 51 million gallons. Imports from Borneo showed a small increase from 11 million to 11½ million gallons. The Straits Settlements and Sumatra supplied nearly 6½ million gallons. In the previous year there were practically no imports from these countries. Russia, which reappeared in the market, supplied over 1 million gallons, while supplies from Georgia fell from 5 million gallons to 3 million gallons. The coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into India proper amounted to 128 million gallons, as compared with 124 million gallons, in 1924-25, and 126 million gallons in 1923-24. These imports of course are not treated as coming within the Foreign Trade of India and the figures are given here in order to indicate the magnitude of the indigenous production of kerosene oil.

Imports of Kerosene Oil.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	46,515	54,224	56,249
Borneo (British and Dutch)	20,815	10,267	11,041	11,457
Persia	2,303	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,340	1,807	1	4,719
Russia	1,079	2,004	..	1,135
Georgia	..	6,013	5,328	3,176
Egypt	..	..	1,385	809
Sumatra	..	1,679	..	1,673
Other countries	2	670	1	4
Total	68,850	68,955	71,980	79,222

The steady increase witnessed in previous years of the importation of fuel oil was continued in the year under review, the imports rising from 90 million gallons, valued at R1,84½ lakhs in 1924-25, to 93½ million gallons, valued at R2,11½ lakhs. Imports of fuel oils in 1919-20 were 34 million gallons, in 1922-23 62½ million gallons and in 1923-24 80½ million gallons. Persia sent 77 per cent of the total quantity imported in the year under review, her supplies amounting to 72 million gallons, as compared with 77⅔ million gallons, or 86 per cent of the imports, in the preceding year. Imports from Borneo increased from 11 million to 19 million gallons, her share in the imports being 20 per cent. The Straits Settlements increased her shipments from 1 million to 2 million gallons.

Imports of lubricating and batching oils increased in quantity from 20,705,000 gallons to 21,363,000 gallons. With the lower prices prevailing however the value of the imports fell from R2,17 to R2,08 lakhs. The United States reduced her shipments from over 16 million to nearly 15 million gallons, while Dutch Borneo supplied over 4 million gallons as compared with 3 million gallons in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to about 1 million gallons.

Importations of foreign motor spirit into India were 5,600 gallons as compared with 3,500 gallons in 1924-25 and are really relatively insignificant. Coastwise imports from Burma into India proper of petrol and other motor spirit showed a remarkable rise and amounted to 33¾ million gallons as compared with 14 million gallons in 1924-25 and 14¾ million gallons in 1923-24. The statement which follows sets out the imports by sea from abroad of the different descriptions of mineral oils into British India :—

Imports of Mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	62,547	80,460	90,174	93,605
Kerosene—					
In bulk	52,976	45,679	61,693	68,172	73,158
In tins	15,874	4,642	7,262	3,808	6,064
Total Kerosene	68,850	50,312	68,955	71,980	79,222
Lubricating oils	14,953	18,060	16,147	20,705	21,363
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	1	2	3	6
Paints, solutions and compositions	1	3	1	2	24
Other kinds	3,416	1,980	3,337	4,413	6,189
Total Mineral Oils	95,023	132,903	168,902	187,277	200,409

Provisions—(R4,51 lakhs).—The chief items comprised under this head in order of importance according to value of the imports are canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuits and

cakes, bacon and hams, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, cocoa and chocolate, isinglass, butter, ghi, lard and vinegar. The total value of the imports as compared with the previous year increased by 15 per cent from R3,92 to R4,51 lakhs. The imports in 1923-24 were valued at R2,80 lakhs, so that the increase under this heading has been very marked during the last two years.

The imports of canned and bottled provisions which in the previous year had more than doubled in quantity to 224,000 cwts as compared with 107,000 cwts in 1923-24, further increased in the year under review by 60 per cent to 358,000 cwts while the value of the imports rose by 41 per cent to R1,94 lakhs, as compared with R1,37 lakhs in 1924-25. The imports from the Netherlands showed the largest growth, the value rising from R18 to R74 lakhs, as a result mainly of larger imports of vegetable oil product, while Belgian supplies fell from R41 to R27 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom were valued at nearly R44 lakhs and those from the United States at R25½ lakhs, as compared with R40½ lakhs and R18 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year.

Imports of farinaceous and patent foods increased in quantity in the year under review, the rise occurring chiefly in the case of farinaceous foods in bulk, and amounted to 352,000 cwts as against 334,000 cwts in the previous year. The value of the imports however fell from R93 to R88 lakhs, of which farinaceous foods in bulk accounted for R49 lakhs the same figure as in the preceding year. Imports from the Straits Settlements (chiefly sago and sago flour) amounted to R37½ lakhs. Milk foods for infants and invalids fell from R26 to R22½ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom's supplies accounted for R21 lakhs.

There was a large expansion in the imports of condensed milk which amounted to 136,000 cwts, valued at R62 lakhs as against 99,000 cwts, valued at R57 lakhs in the preceding year. The 21 per cent fall in average price is noticeable. The Netherlands was the largest supplier, the imports from that country having amounted to 68,300 cwts (38,700 cwts). The United Kingdom's supplies were 30,200 cwts (14,100 cwts), of Australia 21,400 cwts (16,000 cwts) and of Denmark, 5,300 cwts (1,800 cwts). The supplies from Norway and Switzerland fell, while Italy showed a small increase. The previous year's figures are given in brackets.

The imports of biscuits and cakes still further increased in quantity and value, the figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 being 34,800 cwts at R36 lakhs and 40,100 cwts at R42 lakhs, respectively. There was thus an increase of 15 per cent in quantity and 17 per cent in value. Eighty seven per cent of the total quantity imported came from the United Kingdom which supplied 35,000 cwts, as compared with 28,800 cwts, in the preceding year. Australia, Germany and Japan supplied smaller quantities than in 1924-25. Bacon and hams showed a small increase in quantity from 15,171 cwts to 15,207 cwts, while the value rose from R15½ to nearly R19 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 14,700 cwts, or 96 per cent of the imports as against 14,600 cwts in the preceding year. Cheese increased slightly from 9,700 cwts, valued at R11,46,000 to 10,000 cwts, valued at R11,69,000. The Netherlands supplied 6,800 cwts and the United Kingdom 2,500 cwts. Imports of jams and jellies fell from R9½ to R8 lakhs. The quantity shipped from the United Kingdom decreased while Australian supplies were nearly stationary. Imports of cocoa and chocolate increased, while pickles and sauces, etc., increased in quantity but decreased in value. Imports of ghi, lard and vinegar increased.

The total value of the imports of all sorts of provisions from the United Kingdom increased from R1,54 to R1,71 lakhs although her share in the trade fell from 39 to 38 per cent. Imports from the Netherlands showed a large increase from R52 to R1,00 lakhs, and her share in the trade was almost doubled rising from 13 to 24 per cent. The Straits Settlements and Belgium reduced their supplies from R51 and R42 lakhs respectively, to R46 and R27 lakhs, while Australia increased her trade from R19 to R22 lakhs and the United States from R28 to R34 lakhs.

Chemicals (R2,02½ lakhs)—There was a fall of nearly R6½ lakhs under the head 'chemicals' during 1925-26 the imports dropping from R2,09 to R2,02½ lakhs. Soda compounds were imported to the value of R88 lakhs which represented nearly 44 per cent of the total value of all chemicals imported; the previous year's supplies were valued at R1,00 lakhs and represented 48 per cent of the total imports. The bulk of the imports of soda compounds came from the United Kingdom and amounted in value to R76½ lakhs. Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals) decreased from 857,000 cwts, valued at R56 lakhs, to 811,000 cwts valued at R47 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 731,000 cwts, valued at R42½ lakhs. Sodium bicarbonate fell from R10 to R8 lakhs, while imports of caustic soda increased from 109,000 cwts, valued at R15 lakhs to 139,000 cwts, valued at R15¾ lakhs. Imports of sodium bichromate and sodium sulphide decreased, while imports of borax including boracic acid improved. Acids showed a small increase from 10,243 cwts, valued at R5,39,000 to 10,624 cwts, valued at R5,67,000. Imports of alum again decreased in the year under review, the value falling from R5 to R3⅓ lakhs. Sulphates of aluminium fell from R3 to R2 lakhs. Ammonia and ammonium salts increased in quantity from 23,000 cwts to 24,000 cwts, but the value of the imports fell from R9,32,000 to R8,25,000. The value of bleaching materials imported increased from R6,02,000 to R6,35,000. The quantity of carbide of calcium imported increased from 33,500 cwts to 39,000 cwts, but the value fell from R5,61,000 to R5,48,000. Imports of naphthalene declined, while disinfectants other than naphthalene showed a small increase in quantity but a fall in value from R7,27,000 to R6,45,000. Imports of glycerine improved from R2,84,000 to R2,91,000, lead compounds from R2,27,000 to R2,29,000 and potassium compounds from R6,47,000 to R10,34,000 while magnesium compounds fell from R6,04,000 to R3,98,000. Copper sulphates increased from R1,64,000 to R2,48,000 and the imports of copperas further fell in the year under review. Sulphur increased from 12,800 tons, valued at R12 lakhs to 15,200 tons, valued at R14 lakhs, German supplies increasing from 2,200 tons or 17 per cent of the imports to 10,300 tons or 68 per cent. Italy's share fell from 10,400 tons or 81 per cent in 1924-25, to 4,000 tons or 26 per cent. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of Chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war)	1914-19 (war average).	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	70·4	75·8	75·6	71·4	68·6	65·8	62·7	61·2
Germany	12·4	·7	..	2·8	11·9	14·7	17·1	18·7	20·6
United States	·3	5·5	6·6	8·2	5·6	3·8	2·9	1·9	2·9
Italy	5·2	2·8	2·0	3·8	2·2	3·8	5·8	5·0	3·1
Kenya Colony	..	·3	..	·7	3·0	2·4	1·5	1·4	1·4
Norway	·5	·5	·6	1·0	·8	2·0	1·5	1·9	1·8
Japan	1·5	16·7	11·9	5·1	1·5	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·3
Other countries	5·4	3·1	3·1	2·8	3·6	3·7	4·4	7·4	7·7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

The figures in the table clearly indicate the return of Germany to this field mainly at the expense of the United Kingdom.

Drugs and Medicines (R1, 83½ lakhs).—Drugs and medicines to the value of R1,83½ lakhs were imported in the year under review. There has been very little variation in the import trade under this heading as the imports in the two preceding years 1924-25 and 1923-24 were to the value of R1,81 lakhs, each. The quantity of camphor imported increased from 907,000 lbs to 993,000 lbs, though the value of the imports fell from R23 to R21 lakhs. Japanese supplies increased from 698,000 lbs to 723,000 lbs, imports from China and Hongkong together from 100,000 lbs to 111,000 lbs and from Germany from 104,000 lbs to 140,000 lbs. Imports of quinine salts on private account increased from 107,500 lbs to 130,400 lbs, and those on Government account from 1,500 lbs to 1,600 lbs. Cinchona bark imported on Government account increased from 207,000 lbs to 355,000 lbs. Cassia lignea decreased from 55,600 cwts, valued at R11¾ lakhs, to 50,600 cwts, valued at R10½ lakhs. Asafœtida fell from R3¾ lakhs to nearly R2 lakhs. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines showed a fall of R1 lakh, the total imports amounting to R24 lakhs. Of this the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R12 lakhs and Germany and the United States to the value of nearly R3 lakhs each. The amount of cocaine imported increased from 747 ounces to 1,334 ounces, of which 762 ounces came from the United Kingdom and 491 ounces from Germany. Imports of morphia increased from 640 ounces to 687 ounces, of which the United Kingdom supplied 529 ozs and Germany 107 ozs and preparations of opium and morphia increased from R36,000 to R49,000 in value.

Liquors (R3,34 lakhs).—The imports of liquors which rose from 4,738,000 gallons, valued at R3,14½ lakhs in 1923-24, to 5,321,000 gallons, valued at R3,28 lakhs in 1924-25, still further increased both in quantity and value in the year under review, to 5,695,000 gallons, valued at R3,34 lakhs. This represents a rise of 7 per cent in quantity and 2 per cent in value, over the previous year. Ale, beer and porter, liqueurs, whisky, spirit in drugs, perfumed spirit and denatured spirit increased both in quantity and in value, while brandy and gin showed an increase in quantity accompanied by a decrease in value. Imports of rum and wines fell both in quantity and in value. Bengal took the largest quantity of liquors imported in 1925-26, closely followed by Bombay thus reversing last year's order. Her imports rose to 1,641,000 gallons, valued at R97 lakhs, as compared with 1,519,000 gallons, valued at R95 lakhs in 1924-25. The imports into Bombay also increased and amounted to 1,637,000 gallons as against 1,562,000 gallons imported in the previous year, but the value fell from R1,04 to R96 lakhs. The imports into the other maritime provinces also showed increases, Sind taking to the value of R65 lakhs as against R58 lakhs in the previous year while Madras and Burma imported to the value of R26 and R50 lakhs, respectively, as against imports amounting to R24 and R18 lakhs in the previous year. Of the total quantity of liquors imported 61 per cent consisted of ale, beer and porter, 34 per cent of spirits and 5 per cent of wines. The general increase of imports is probably due, at least in part, to the fall in prices and to the general continued prosperity.

The imports of ale, beer and porter increased in quantity by 5 per cent from 3,338,000 gallons in the previous year, to 3,498,000 gallons, and in value by 1 per cent, from R84 to R85 lakhs. Ale and beer accounted for 3,320,000 gallons as against 3,173,000 gallons in the previous year, but the value of the imports remained at the previous year's level. The imports from the United Kingdom increased from 1,831,000 gallons (58 per cent of the total imports of ale and beer) to 1,965,000 gallons (59 per cent) as a result of the reduction in price of British beers, the value however fell from R45 to R44 lakhs. German supplies showed a slight falling-off from 1,121,000 gallons, valued at R27¾ lakhs to 1,059,000 gallons, valued at R27⅓ lakhs; but the percentage of her share in the trade was 32 as against 35 in the previous year. The arrivals from the Netherlands increased from 73,000 gallons to 162,000 gallons while Japan reduced her supplies from 131,000 gallons to 100,000 gallons. The imports of bottled beer increased from 1,971,000 gallons to 2,070,000 gallons, of which Germany supplied 1,050,000 gallons or 51 per cent of the imports as against 1,111,000 gallons or 56 per cent in the previous year. The United Kingdom's supplies rose from 644,000 gallons (33 per cent) to 731,000 gallons (35 per cent). The Netherlands supplied 158,000 gallons as against 71,000 gallons in the previous year. Japan sent less than in the preceding year. Imports of beer in bulk of which 99 per cent came from the United Kingdom increased from 1,202,000 gallons to 1,250,000 gallons. Stout and porter, also mostly from the United Kingdom, increased from 165,000 gallons in 1924-25 to 178,000 gallons in 1925-26.

The imports of spirits showed an increase of 15 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value over the previous year. The quantity imported in 1925-26 was 1,910,000 gallons, valued at R2,19 lakhs as against 1,659,000 gallons, valued at R2,10 lakhs in 1924-25. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 737,000 gallons, valued at R1,35 lakhs as against 673,000 gallons, valued at R1,31 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from France also increased from 340,000 gallons, valued at R47 lakhs, to 394,000 gallons, valued at R51 lakhs. Imports from Java increased from 463,000 gallons to 603,000 gallons—the supplies consisting mainly of denatured spirit and rum. This greatly enlarged import from Java would appear to result from the growing popularity of Java spirit in the shellac industry. The Netherlands increased her shipments from 13,500 gallons to 14,900 gallons and the United States of America from 40,100 gallons to 49,200 gallons; German supplies fell from 94,000 gallons to 80,700 gallons. Whisky accounted for 74 per cent of the imports from the United Kingdom, brandy for 89 per cent of the imports from France, and rum and denatured spirit for 95 per cent of the imports from Java. The imports of whisky increased from 528,000 gallons, valued at R93 lakhs, to 568,000 gallons, valued at R95¾ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 549,000 gallons as compared with 503,000 gallons in 1924-25. Imports from Germany decreased from 18,600 gallons to 8,700 gallons, while France improved her position by increasing her supplies from 350 gallons to 6,100 gallons. Imports of brandy increased in quantity from 394,100 to 418,600 gallons, but the value of the imports fell from R46⅓ to R44¾ lakhs. The arrivals from France advanced from 316,700 gallons to 349,000 gallons, while those from Germany decreased from 51,500 gallons to 47,600 gallons. Imports of gin increased from 91,000 to 95,000 gallons, of which 81,000 gallons came from the United Kingdom and 11,000 gallons from the Netherlands. There was a decrease in the imports of rum which fell from 125,000 gallons to 111,000 gallons of which Java supplied 91,000 gallons and Germany 13,000 gallons, as compared with 105,000 and 14,000 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports of denatured spirit, as usual almost wholly from Java, increased from 330,000 gallons to 483,000 gallons.

Wines decreased from 310,000 gallons, valued at R34 lakhs to 274,000 gallons, valued at R29 lakhs. Imports of port and other wines including vermouth and ginger wine decreased, while the imports of still white wines other than port, sherry, madeira and marsala increased.

Paper and Pasteboard (R2,81 lakhs).—The imports under this head increased by 3 per cent to 87,400 tons as against the previous year's figure, *viz.*, 84,900 tons; the value of the imports however fell by 7 per cent from R3,03 to R2,81 lakhs. All the principal descriptions showed increases except printing paper and writing paper. A protective specific duty of one anna per lb. was imposed with effect from September 1925 on certain classes of printing paper and

Imports.

writing paper. In the case of writing paper the specific duty exercised a protective effect more on the cheaper brands than on the expensive varieties on which the incidence is lighter than that of the *ad valorem* duty which previously ruled.

Printing paper which is the most important item under this heading showed a decrease of 15 per cent in quantity and 20 per cent in value, the imports in 1924-25 and 1925-26 being 29,500 tons, valued at R1,14 lakhs and 25,000 tons, valued at R90½ lakhs. Newsprinting paper amounted to 13,700 tons as compared with 17,800 tons in the preceding year. The largest supplier of printing paper was the United Kingdom which sent 6,500 tons, valued at nearly R30 lakhs, as compared with 5,300 tons, valued at R29½ lakhs in the previous year. Germany which took the lead in 1924-25 supplied only 3,700 tons, valued at R12½ lakhs as compared with 10,000 tons, valued at R35 lakhs imported in the previous year. Imports from Norway also decreased from 6,300 tons, valued at R22½ lakhs to 6,100 tons, valued at R19 lakhs. Austria, on the other hand, increased her shipments from 2,500 tons to 3,000 tons, and Sweden from 1,100 to nearly 1,500 tons, while the Netherlands sent 1,900 tons as compared with 2,200 tons in 1924-25. There were larger imports from Italy also.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes slightly decreased from 8,300 tons, valued at R55 lakhs, to 7,800 tons, valued at R52 lakhs, of which 6,900 tons consisted of writing paper. The United Kingdom's supplies fell from 4,400 tons, valued at R32 lakhs to 4,100 tons, valued at R31 lakhs. She had 53 per cent of the trade as compared with 54 per cent in 1924-25. Imports from Germany fell from 1,700 tons to 1,100 tons. The Netherlands sent over 600 tons or about the same quantity as in 1924-25. There were smaller shipments from Sweden and the United States, while the imports from Austria and Norway improved.

Packing paper increased from 7,000 tons, valued at R28 lakhs to 8,800 tons, valued at R35 lakhs. As in the preceding year, Germany took the lead in the trade though her supplies fell from 3,000 tons to 2,500 tons, while Sweden more than doubled her consignments from nearly 1,200 tons to over 2,400 tons. The Netherlands, Norway and Austria increased their supplies but there were smaller imports from Finland.

Old newspapers in bales and bags increased from 25,700 tons to 28,300 tons but the value of the supplies fell from R37 to R35 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom fell from 22,700 tons which represented 88 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1924-25, to 19,700 tons or 69 per cent. Imports from the United States of America increased from 2,800 tons to 8,300 tons or 29 per cent.

Imports of paper manufactures fell from R20½ to R17½ lakhs of which nearly R9½ lakhs came from the United Kingdom whose share in 1924-25 was R14 lakhs. Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard increased from 10,900 tons, valued at R27 lakhs, to 13,700 tons, valued at R29 lakhs. Of these strawboards accounted for R15 lakhs. In 1925 there were nine paper mills in India, *viz.*, three in Bombay, four in Bengal, and one each in the United Provinces and Travancore, and their aggregate production amounted to 28,596 tons as compared with 25,670 tons in 1924 and 25,970 tons in 1923. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of Paper and Pasteboard.

——	1913-14 (pre-war)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56·2	48·0	49·2	42·9	41·5
Norway	5·1	15·1	9·3	9·0	9·0
United States	·8	4·0	1·7	3·1	4·7
Sweden	3·2	6·9	4·9	4·4	7·2
Netherlands	2·5	6·4	7·5	7·4	9·0
Japan	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·6
Germany	17·3	11·0	18·0	21·2	12·1
Austria	8·3	1·1	2·8	4·0	6·3
Hungary		..	..	·1	..
Other countries	5·6	6·6	5·6	6·9	8·6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed that imports from Germany, which had been showing a steady increase during the last few years fell considerably in the year under review, while the United States, Sweden, the Netherlands and Austria improved their positions. The share of the United Kingdom fell slightly and is now nearly 15 per cent lower than it was in 1913-14.

Imports of wood pulp increased from 10,000 tons, valued at R22 lakhs to nearly 12,000 tons, valued at R26 lakhs. Norway supplied 6,400 tons or 55 per cent of the total imports as compared with 5,400 tons or 54 per cent in 1924-25. Germany also increased her shipments from 1,300 tons or 13 per cent of the trade, to 3,100 tons or 26 per cent. Imports from Sweden decreased from 3,300 tons or 33 per cent, to 2,000 tons or 17 per cent. Imports of rags and other materials for making paper were negligible, amounting to 9 tons only.

Salt (R1,04 lakhs).—The total quantity of foreign salt imported fell by 9 per cent, from 616,000 tons to 560,000 tons and the value of the imports by 27 per cent, from R1,43 lakhs to R1,04 lakhs. Bengal imports as in the preceding year, accounted for 86 per cent of the total quantity though the amount was only 481,000 tons as against 527,000 tons in 1924-25. Burma took 78,000 tons as against 88,000 tons in the previous year. German, Spanish and East African salts were received in larger quantities in the year under review while imports from Aden, Egypt and the United Kingdom fell. Aden however supplied, as in the previous year, the largest quantity, *viz.*, 184,500 tons or 32·9 per cent as compared with 204,000 tons in 1924-25. Egypt's share was 118,500 tons or 21 per cent, as compared with 166,800 tons in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom fell from 107,000 tons to 104,000 tons, though her relative share in the trade rose from 17·4 to 18·5 per cent. Imports from Germany, Spain and Italian East Africa increased to 40,000 tons, 48,000 tons and 51,000 tons, respectively, from 34,000 tons, 29,000 tons and 48,000 tons,

respectively, in the preceding year. There were no imports from Tunis while supplies from French Somaliland also were smaller. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of origin :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	31·8	39·5	33·1	32·9
Egypt	13·9	18·1	16·9	27·1	21·2
United Kingdom	22·5	16·0	19·3	17·4	18·5
Spain	15·0	12·1	3·0	4·7	8·6
Germany	8·8	10·4	5·2	5·6	7·2
Italian East Africa	8·1	11·6	16·1	7·7	9·1
Turkey, Asiatic	12·6	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	...	...	4·4	2·5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	542,100	474,600	615,700	560,100

The production of Indian salt in 1925 amounted to 2,265,000 tons as compared with 1,023,000 tons in 1924. The imports of salt from Bombay into Calcutta fell to 12,400 tons from 36,100 tons in the preceding year. The following statement shows the prices per 100 maunds in Calcutta, month by month, of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt :—

—	IMPORTED.		INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish (ex-ship)	Deshi, Bombay Kurkutch (ex-duty)
	R	R	R
April 1925	84	70	82
May „	70	63	67
June „	70	63	65
July „	65	..	..
August „	64	62†	..
September „	64	64†	57
October „	66	63	59
November „	68	56	..
December „	70	56	..
January 1926	72	61	..
February „	72	..	59
March „	72	59	..

† Ex-golah.

Other Articles.—Of other imports the following are those to which special attention is drawn :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	5,81	5,15	3,15	3,26	3,02	3,54
Spices	1,73	1,91	1,93	2,45	2,59	2,66	3,28
Glass and glassware	1,95	3,38	2,22	2,60	2,46	2,60	2,59
Tobacco	75	2,96	1,65	2,26	2,26	1,98	2,13
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	3,74	3,21	2,79	2,94	2,91	1,82
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	66	69	2,26	1,80	1,20	1,24
Coal and coke	11	30	5,85	3,22	1,76	1,32	98
Matches	90	1,67	2,04	1,62	1,46	89	93
Cement	66	1,39	1,39	1,06	75	69	65

Instruments and apparatus (R3,54 lakhs).—The value of instruments and apparatus imported increased, from R3,02 to R3,54 lakhs. Electrical instruments and apparatus, including telegraph and telephone apparatus but omitting electrical machinery which comes under the heading " Machinery and millwork," accounted for R2,25 lakhs or nearly 64 per cent of the total value of instruments imported, as compared with R1,97 lakhs or 65 per cent of the imports in 1924-25. The United Kingdom's share amounted to R1,52 lakhs or an increase of R11 lakhs over the previous year, while imports from the United States rose from R16 to R23 lakhs. Imports from Germany amounted to R22,31,000, which was very nearly the value of her supplies in 1924-25. The following statement shows the value of the different classes of electrical instruments and apparatus imported during the last three years :—

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	29	26	28
„ wires and cables	70	67	77
Telegraph and telephone instruments	32	9	8
Electric lamps and parts thereof	21	17	28
Batteries	6	7	9
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	8	12	12
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches	9	14	16
Meters	5	6	6
Electro-Medical Apparatus including X-Ray apparatus	1	1	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	7	4	3
Unenumerated	42	33	34
TOTAL	2,26	1,97	2,25

Imports.

The increases under "Electrical wires and cables," "Electric lamps and parts thereof" and "Electro-medical apparatus including X-Ray apparatus" are noticeable.

Of the other items classed under this head the figures of imports of cinematograph films and wireless apparatus are noteworthy. Fourteen million feet of cinematograph films, valued at R21 lakhs were imported in the year under review as compared with 9½ million feet, valued at R15 lakhs imported in 1924-25. Imports of wireless apparatus, which have been recorded separately from 1st April 1925, amounted in value to R6 lakhs, of which R4⅔ lakhs came from the United Kingdom.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of all sorts of instruments and apparatus imported was R2,22 lakhs or 63 per cent, of the United States R45 lakhs or nearly 13 per cent, of Germany R47 lakhs or over 13 per cent, of the Netherlands and Italy about R8½ lakhs each and of Japan R5 lakhs.

Spices (R3,28 lakhs).—The imports of spices increased from 1,280,000 cwts, valued at R2,66 lakhs, to 1,412,000 cwts, valued at R3,28 lakhs. This was due to the larger imports of betelnuts, mostly from the Straits Settlements, which amounted to 1,272,000 cwts, valued at R2,53 lakhs as compared with 1,147,000 cwts, valued at R1,91 lakhs in the previous year. Cloves, mostly from Zanzibar and Kenya Colony, increased in quantity from 100,000 cwts to 106,000 cwts, but owing to slightly lower prices the value of the imports was about the same as in 1924-25, *viz.*, R60 lakhs.

Glass and Glassware (R2,59½ lakhs).—The imports of glass and glassware showed a small decrease in value of R56,000 the value of the imports in the previous year and in the year under review being R2,60 and R2,59½ lakhs, respectively. Czechoslovakia maintained the lead taken in the previous year, with R82¾ lakhs, as compared with R75½ lakhs which was the value of her supplies in 1924-25. Japan again ranked second, the value of her imports being R67½ lakhs as compared with R65¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Germany came next with R40 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium fell from R29 and R27 lakhs, respectively, to R26 and R22¾ lakhs. Bangles showed a small increase from R1,00 to R1,01 lakhs, Czechoslovakia supplying to the value of R68 lakhs as against supplies amounting in value to R62 lakhs in the previous year, while imports from Japan declined from R26 to R24 lakhs. Beads and false pearls showed a drop in value from R37¾ lakhs to R36½ lakhs, although the quantity imported showed a small increase. In this trade also Czechoslovakia increased her shipments, while the supplies from Japan declined. Imports of bottles and phials increased from R34½ to R37⅔ lakhs, Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan supplying to the value of R14, R11 and R10½ lakhs, respectively. Funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps, imported chiefly from Germany and Japan, declined from R16½ to R15⅓ lakhs. Twenty-two million sq. ft. of sheet and plate glass, valued at R28 lakhs were imported in the year under review, as against 24 million sq. ft., valued at R34 lakhs in the previous year, Belgium, as usual, being the largest supplier. Imports of tableware (including decanters, tumblers, etc.) and scientific glassware showed small increases.

Tobacco (R2,13 lakhs).—Imports of unmanufactured tobacco which had amounted to 1¼ million lbs. in 1922-23, 4½ million lbs. in 1923-24 and 7 million lbs. in 1924-25, fell in the year under review to nearly 5 million lbs., valued at R33¾ lakhs. The value of the imports in the previous year was R55¾ lakhs. The United States supplied 4,765,000 lbs. or 97 per cent of the total quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported as compared with 6,653,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Imports of cigarettes however rose to 3,412,000 lbs., valued at R1,59 lakhs from 2,748,000 lbs., valued at R1,22 lakhs in the preceding year. From the beginning of 1925-26 the 75 per cent *ad valorem* duty on cigarettes was changed to a specific duty of R7 per thousand on cigarettes not exceeding R10-8 per thousand in value and R10-8 per thousand on cigarettes of higher value. This was followed by an immediate reduction in the prices of popular brand cigarettes. Nearly 99 per cent of the total imports of cigarettes came from the United Kingdom as in the previous year, figures being 2,714,000 lbs. in 1924-25, and 3,377,000 lbs., in 1925-26. Imports of Egyptian cigarettes showed a small increase, but supplies of American cigarettes showed a further fall in the year under review. Cigars increased from 33,000 lbs., valued at R1,76,000 to 39,700 lbs., valued at R2,05,000. There was a reduction in the imports of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes, the figures under this heading falling from 282,000 lbs., valued at R17,22,000 to 276,000 lbs., valued at R17,03,000.

Dyeing and Tanning substances. (R1,82 lakhs).—The imports of synthetic dyes (alizarine and aniline) fell considerably in the year under review. There was a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 45 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value, the imports during the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 being 18¾ million lbs., valued at R2,56 lakhs and 10⅓ million lbs., valued at R1,43 lakhs, respectively. Alizarine dyes showed the largest decrease—they accounted for only 18 per cent of the total quantity of synthetic dyes imported as compared with 42 per cent in 1924-25; there was a decrease of 76 per cent in quantity and 74 per cent in value, the imports falling from 7,852,000 lbs., valued at R54 lakhs in 1924-25 to 1,854,000 lbs., valued at R14 lakhs, in 1925-26. Imports of aniline dyes fell by 22 per cent in quantity from 10,859,000 lbs. to 8,455,000 lbs., the value falling by 36 per cent from R2,02 to R1,29 lakhs. The principal reason for the fall in the imports during the year under review is that the market was overstocked in the previous year. In 1924 fears were felt in the Indian market that owing to the occupation of the Ruhr by the French, the supplies of continental dyes would probably stop. Stocks of German dyes (controlled by the French Government) being available through agents in France, there was a strong sentiment in the market in favour of buying in excess of requirements. In the year under review there was a stricter control over supply and distribution. Branches of several German dye-firms in India were amalgamated into one concern, and supplies were so controlled as not to enlarge stocks before disposing off those already in hand. Imports of British dyes however showed some improvement during the year, though Britain's share in the trade is comparatively small. This improvement may be assigned to the fact that British manufacturers, through the opening of a branch in Bombay are now in closer touch with the Indian market.

The imports of Alizarine dyes from Germany were 650,000 lbs. during the year as compared with 5,326,000 lbs. in 1924-25. Imports from Belgium and the Netherlands fell from 995,000 lbs. and 1,074,000 lbs. to 239,000 lbs. and 329,000 lbs. respectively. The supplies from the United Kingdom showed a small increase from 438,000 lbs. to 585,000 lbs. Of aniline dyes, Germany supplied only 4,862,000 lbs. as compared with 8,256,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The imports from America however increased from 643,000 lbs. to 1,571,000 lbs. and those from the United Kingdom from 239,000 lbs. to 470,000 lbs. Imports from Belgium and the Netherlands diminished while Switzerland increased her supplies. The average declared value per lb. of alizarine dyes showed a small increase from R0-11-0 to R0-11-10

whereas the value of aniline dyes fell from R1-13-10 to R1-8-6. The following statement shows the details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes during the past four years :—

—	Quantity in thousands of lbs.				Value in lakhs of Rupees			
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	878	2,431	438	585	8	20	3	4
„ Germany	3,127	2,607	5,326	650	24	21	36	5
„ United States	25	14	2	..	..	..	..	..
„ Belgium	470	94	995	239	3	1	8	2
„ Netherlands	680	599	1,074	329	6	5	7	3
„ Switzerland	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
„ Other Countries	106	64	17	23	2	..	..	..
Total	5,286	5,809	7,852	1,854	43	47	54	14
Imports of Aniline Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	443	297	239	470	12	7	5	7
„ Germany	6,726	8,531	8,256	4,862	1,59	1,58	1,55	77
„ United States	692	819	643	1,571	9	11	9	16
„ Belgium	533	174	500	232	12	4	8	4
„ Netherlands	244	665	822	497	8	14	15	9
„ Switzerland	53	250	258	578	2	7	6	11
„ Other Countries	51	73	141	245	..	2	4	5
Total	8,742	10,809	10,859	8,455	2,02	2,03	2,02	1,29

Precious stones and pearls, unset (R1,24 lakhs).—The value of precious stones imported increased from R60 lakhs in the previous year to R80½ lakhs of which diamonds accounted for R 74 lakhs, as compared with R55¾ lakhs in 1924-25. Imports from Belgium increased in value, from R38½ lakhs to R47 lakhs, those from the United Kingdom from R16 to R17 lakhs and from the Netherlands from R28,000 to over R6 lakhs. Imports of pearls further declined in the year under review from R59¼ to R43½ lakhs, of which supplies from the Bahrein Islands and Maskat amounted to R23 and R15¾ lakhs as compared with R31 and R23 lakhs, respectively, in 1924-25.

Coal (R88 lakhs).—The imports of foreign coal showed a further decrease in the year under review. There was a fall of 17 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value, the figures being 448,000 tons, valued at R1,20 lakhs in 1924-25, and 372,000 tons, valued at R88 lakhs in 1925-26. Portuguese East Africa contributed the largest share and sent 126,000 tons as against 118,000 tons in the previous year. Japan increased her supplies from 3,000 to 14,000 tons. Imports of South African coal fell from 202,000 tons to 115,000 tons, while the imports from the United Kingdom and Australia amounted to 97,000 tons and 12,000 tons respectively, as against 108,000 tons and 14,000 tons in the previous year. The following table shows the imports from the chief sources of supply during the past three years—

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	79,000	108,000	97,000
Natal	274,000	202,000	114,000
Japan	1,000	3,000	14,000
Portuguese East Africa	169,000	118,000	126,000
Australia	61,000	14,000	12,000

The tables below show the monthly prices per ton during 1925-26, and the average prices since 1910, of Bengal, Welsh and South African coal at Bombay.

Prices at Bombay in the first week of each month.

1925-26	Bengal Ex-scales	Cardiff Ex-scales	Natal Ex-scales
	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.
April	..	29 8 0	21 12 0
May	..	29 8 0	22 8 0
June	19 8 0	27 8 0	22 4 0
July	20 0 0	26 12 0	22 8 0
August	20 0 0	28 8 0	22 0 0
September	20 0 0	28 8 0	22 4 0
October	19 0 0	28 0 0	21 12 0
November	18 12 0	28 0 0	....
December	18 8 0	28 0 0	19 8 0
January	18 12 0	28 0 0	19 12 0
February	19 4 0	....	....
March	21 12 0	....	....

Imports.

Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.

	Bengal	Cardiff	Natal
	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.
1910	13 3 0	18 14 0	15 10 0
1911	13 7 8	20 1 8	15 4 0
1912	17 6 4	23 2 2	19 0 0
1913	18 5 8	24 5 0	20 5 0
1914	16 5 8	23 14 0	19 4 0
1915	17 3 6	39 2 8	23 14 0
1916	25 0 0	43 0 0	41 5 0
1917	27 0 0	No quotation	45 0 0
1918	33 4 0	Ditto	No quotation
1919	22 4 7	Ditto	Ditto
1920	32 3 8	Ditto	Ditto
1921	33 4 0	39 4 0	46 0 0
1922	33 8 0	39 5 10	30 10 0
1923	30 8 8*	36 11 4	27 3 0
1924	28 15 2*	34 2 0	26 8 0
1925	19 6 3(*a*)	29 3 0(*a*)	21 15 3(*a*)
1926 (six months)	19 6 8(*a*)	24 6 1(*b*)	19 8 7(*b*)

(*a*) Ex-scales
(*b*) c.i.f. Sterling Quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.
* Bengal first class, *vide* delivery.

Matches (R93½ lakhs).—Imports of matches showed a small increase from 7¼ million gross, valued at R89 lakhs, to nearly 8 million gross valued at R93½ lakhs. Safety matches increased from 5¼ million gross, valued at R66½ lakhs to nearly 6 million gross, valued at R72 lakhs. The share of Sweden in the trade increased from 34 per cent in 1924-25 to 54 per cent in the year under review, while Japan's share decreased from 56 to 33 per cent. Other sorts of matches showed a small increase in quantity, the imports in 1924-25 and 1925-26 being 2,022,000 gross and 2,080,000 gross respectively; the value of the imports however fell from R22¼ to R21½ lakhs. Eighty per cent of these imports came from Sweden as against 61 per cent in the previous year. Sweden's share in the total trade in safety and other matches was 61 per cent and Japan's 29 per cent as compared with 42 and 48 per cent respectively, in 1924-25. The share of Czechoslovakia increased from 3·5 per cent to 6·3 per cent. Undipped splints and veneers for match boxes and empty boxes which have been recorded separately from April 1924, showed a large reduction. Undipped splints imported amounted to 25,500 lbs., valued at R5,000 as compared with 967,300 lbs., valued at R2 lakhs in 1924-25, while veneers and empty boxes decreased to 1,129,000 lbs., valued at R4 lakhs from 2,780,000 lbs., valued at R10 lakhs in the previous year. A high specific duty has been imposed on these articles with effect from 1st March, 1924.

Cement (R65 lakhs).—Imports of cement decreased slightly from 114,000 tons, valued at R69 lakhs, to 110,000 tons, valued at R65 lakhs. The United Kingdom's supplies fell from 99,000 tons, or 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in the previous year, to 94,600 tons, which was nearly 86 per cent of the total imports in 1925-26. Imports from Germany decreased, while supplies from Belgium, Italy and Japan showed increases. The following table shows the imports of cement during the past 3 years :—

	Quantity			Value		
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	95,739	99,009	94,584	64	60	57
Hongkong	668	..	26	1	..	..
Sweden	483	336	..	..	..	..
Norway	2,198	903	310	1	1	..
Germany	7,781	5,452	3,398	5	3	2
Belgium	1,977	895	1,766	1	..	1
Italy	1,917	1,596	2,028	1	1	1
Japan	87	3,556	5,720	..	2	2
Other Countries	2,287	2,595	2,546	2	2	2
Total	113,137	114,342	110,378	75	69	65

CHAPTER III.

Exports of merchandise.

Cotton (R94,99 lakhs).—The Indian cotton crop in 1925-26 was estimated at 6,038,000 bales (400 lbs. each) as compared with 6,088,000 bales in 1924-25 and 5,161,000 bales in 1923-24. The American crop of 1925 was a record one and amounted to 20,130,000 bales, (400 lbs. each) exceeding even the surprisingly big outturn of 1924 by 3,095,000 bales. The Egyptian crop of 1925 was estimated at 1,947,000 bales as compared with 1,754,000 bales in 1924 and 1,447,000 bales in 1923.

With abundant supplies to be realised, prices fell considerably as the year progressed. The decline, however, did not induce as great a volume of business as could have been expected, for the trade held off, waiting for the price of cotton to reach bottom, while the unsettling nature of the earlier American crop reports retarded the movement towards stability in prices. The quotation for Middling American at Liverpool stood at 13·72*d.* per lb. on the 3rd April 1925, after having touched 14·41*d.* in the previous month. Towards the middle of May the price came down to 12·11*d.* but it mounted up again and reached 13·93*d.* on the 30th June and 14·13*d.* on the 27th July. By the end of August a bearish tendency had developed and prices fell to 12·25*d.* on the 31st, but the September report of the Washington Bureau forced the price to 13·63*d.* on the 17th September; the rise, however, collapsed before the end

Exports.

of the month, and the succeeding official estimates, with one exception, produced further weakness in the market. November opened with the quotation under 10*d.*, but the price rose to 10·88*d.* before the month closed. December showed the lowest point of the year, prices having fallen to 9·71*d.*, but an improvement to 10·27*d.*, on the 31st December was afterwards experienced. The rise was maintained in January and through the greater part of February, prices generally fluctuating within narrow limits. The quotation for the 15th January was 10·84*d.* and on 5th February 10·80*d.* After a fall to 9·95*d.* on 5th March, the price finally stood at 10·16*d.* on the 26th March.

The general trend of Indian prices followed, as usual, the course of American prices. The quotation for Broach (M. G. Fully Good) at Bombay for April-May delivery stood at R473 per candy (784 lbs each) on the 3rd April and with fluctuations fell to R461 on the 24th of the month. In May quotations for deliveries during the month fell to R436 on the 15th, only to be lifted again in the following week to R446. July-August deliveries were quoted at R447 on the 5th June, and with fluctuations reached R460 on the 2nd July, but Indian prices did not follow the advance in New York to the full extent. After this date prices fluctuated within a narrower margin till towards the closing week of August, when the market moved in sympathy with American prices, the new crop for April-May delivery being quoted at R414½ on the 28th August. Thereafter, the downward movement was more pronounced, the quotation for April-May deliveries falling to R344 on the 23rd December. There was a rally towards the close of December and prices ranged between R360 and R352½ during January and R354½ and R361½ in February. Towards the end of March prices stood at R352½. The variations in price throughout the year are displayed in chart No. 9.

The quantity of raw cotton exported from India showed an increase of 25 per cent from 3,326,000 bales to 4,173,000 bales, but with the lower prices ruling, the value rose only by 4 per cent from R91 to R95 crores. The value of the exported cotton represented 25 per cent of the grand total value of all Indian merchandise exported during the year, as compared with 24 per cent in 1924-25, and 28 per cent in 1923-24. Japan was the best customer as in the previous year, and took 2,084,000 bales, valued at R47½ crores as compared with 1,671,000 bales, valued at R46 crores, which represented her purchases last year. During the cotton season September 1925 to August 1926 Japanese takings from Bombay amounted to nearly 1½ million bales, as compared with 2 million bales in the previous season. China was the next best customer and took in the official year 1925-26, 538,000 bales, valued at R12,13 lakhs, while in the previous year her takings had amounted to only 284,000 bales, valued at R7,78 lakhs. Exports to the Continent also showed increases and amounted to 1,235,000 bales as compared with 1,139,000 bales in 1924-25, while owing to lower prices the value fell from R31 to R28 crores. Italy, as in the previous year, was the largest European consumer of Indian cotton, though her takings fell from 485,000 bales to 456,000 bales. Indian cotton is largely used in that country for the manufacture of cheap coloured cloth. Shipments to Belgium and France increased from 201,000 bales and 134,000 bales, respectively to 243,000 bales (R5,62 lakhs) and 193,000 bales (R4,25 lakhs). Germany's takings increased from 174,000 bales, valued at R4,49 lakhs to 218,000 bales, valued at R4,97 lakhs. Spain took 73,000 bales, valued at R1,62 lakhs as compared with 96,000 bales, valued at R2,72 lakhs in the previous year, while shipments to the Netherlands rose from 38,000 bales to 47,000 bales. Austria took even less than in the previous year, her imports from India amounting only to about 2,000 bales. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 162,000 bales, valued at R4,53 lakhs to 225,000 bales, valued at R5,42 lakhs. Actual spinners' takings in the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending July 31st, 1926 were 211,000 bales, as compared with 217,000 bales in 1924-25 and 268,000 bales in 1923-24. Table No. 32 on page 77 shows the quantities and destinations of India's exports of raw cotton and the following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last three years and the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

	Pre-war average 1909-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
April	303,600	423,700	348,900	430,100
May	248,800	332,800	283,500	405,900
June	218,900	308,400	253,300	452,400
July	190,100	283,100	138,000	308,400
August	110,300	98,800	109,300	208,400
September	75,300	83,400	113,800	136,000
October	66,800	135,000	62,300	87,400
November	101,400	184,500	63,800	120,200
December	158,200	270,500	266,700	306,100
January	319,800	586,400	459,500	540,300
February	318,300	540,000	594,100	632,500
March	295,800	517,200	633,200	545,700
TOTAL	2,407,300	3,763,800	3,326,400	4,173,400

Bombay accounted for 65 per cent of the total quantity of exports, Karachi 24 per cent and Madras 8 per cent, as compared with 70,20 and 6 per cent, respectively, in 1924-25. As a result of the opening of a steamship service to Japan, large direct shipments of cotton were made to that country from Karachi.

The imports of raw cotton into India from foreign countries showed a fall from 20,183 tons, valued at R4,24½ lakhs to 17,543 tons, valued at R3,64½ lakhs. Bombay received 17,502 tons, very nearly all the imports. Imports from the Kenya Colony showed a small decrease from 16,241 tons, valued at R3,60 lakhs to 15,696 tons, valued at R3,37 lakhs. Shipments from the United Kingdom fell from 1,325 tons to 206 tons, and from Persia from 1,484 tons to 1,132 tons. The re-exports of African cotton from Bombay are shown in the following statement :—

	From Bombay		
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Tons	Tons	Tons
To Japan	3,900	7,800	6,100
„ United Kingdom	2,100	2,700	1,000
„ Other countries	300	800	900
TOTAL	6,300	11,300	8,000

Exports.

Arrivals in Bombay during the cotton season 1925-26 were 3,335,000 bales as compared with 3,668,000 bales in 1924-25 and 3,291,000 bales in 1923-24. Unsold stocks at Bombay on 31st August 1926 were 223,700 bales as compared with 201,800 bales in 1925.

The following table which is based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, shows the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past three fiscal years (April to March) :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(400 lbs bales.)

——	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay Island	783,488	916,238	773,778
Ahmedabad	220,658	261,286	288,878
Bombay Presidency	1,161,512	1,333,058	1,233,323
Madras	143,388	157,075	170,947
United Provinces	154,887	173,761	184,235
Central Provinces and Berar	88,450	104,203	109,290
Bengal	76,744	77,891	77,507
Punjab and Delhi	23,791	26,118	33,038
Rest of British India	11,409	12,525	17,328
Total British India	1,660,181	1,884,631	1,825,668
Total Indian States	137,600(*a*)	165,950(*a*)	181,286(*a*)
Total India	1,797,781	2,050,581	2,006,954

(*a*) Calculated from yarn production.

An event of note during the year was the establishment in the Liverpool market of a new futures contract for Empire and miscellaneous growths of cotton with effect from 1st September 1925. Indian cottons are tenderable against this contract provided that they are not lower in value than Strict Low Middling American Cotton, of fair staple, and not below Strict Low Middling American Universal Standard in grade.

In response to the request of cotton interests and with a view to helping the forecasting of the Indian cotton crop, the Government of India decided to revive the statistics of rail and river borne trade in cotton. The registration of such traffic will be undertaken with effect from 1st October 1926.

The working of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act during the year has proved satisfactory and as a result the cotton trade are in a much stronger position to protect themselves against fraud and to discourage abuses which, in the past, have caused much loss to the country. It is gratifying to note that similar legislation, modelled on the British India Act, has been or is being introduced into many Indian States. The East India Cotton Association have passed a bye-law to the effect that cotton not marked in accordance with the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act or the law in force in any Indian State shall not be tenderable after September 1st, 1926. This should prove of very material assistance in seeing that the objects of the Act and Rules are fulfilled.*

The Cotton Transport Act was in force in certain areas of Bombay and Madras Presidencies throughout the year. The continued improvement in the quality of Surat and Kumpta cottons is attributed to its working by the trade .. Proposals have been submitted for the application of the Act to a new Broach area in Bombay Presidency.*

Cotton manufactures (R**9,65 lakhs**).—An event of outstanding importance in the history of the Indian textile industry during the year was the suspension of the Excise Duty on cotton goods from 1st December 1925 and its subsequent abolition, with a view to alleviate the depressed state of the industry. The abolition of the duty had already been decided upon and only awaited favourable financial conditions to be put into effect. According to the Millowners of Bombay this remission has not, however, been found to be adequate to enable them to regain their position and to withstand foreign competition, and they have applied for special measures of protection. A cotton textile Tariff Board has been appointed by the Government of India and at the present time this Tariff Board is investigating the conditions which pertain in the industry and will in due course report its findings and make its recommendations.

Cotton yarn (R**2,93 lakhs**).—The total production of yarn in Indian mills in the year under review fell to 687 million lbs as compared with 719 million lbs in 1924-25, 617 million lbs in 1923-24, and 683 million lbs in 1913-14. In this connection it may be remembered that the mills in the Bombay Island remained closed for nearly three months owing to a strike of the workers following on a reduction in wages. The details of production, in million lbs were :—

Counts	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Nos. 1—10	131	99	103	85	93	96
„ 11—20	362	372	376	327	377	349
„ 21—30	167	203	209	182	224	214
„ 31—40	20	17	16	20	19	20
Above 40	3	2	2	3	6	6
Wastes	..	..	..	..	..	2

The total production in the year under review showed a decline of 4·4 per cent on the previous year, but an increase of 0·6 per cent as compared with the output in 1913-14. It will be observed that the largest decrease was in counts 11 to 20, while the production of yarns of counts 21 to 30 has also shown reduction. The production of yarns of counts above 30 has been more than maintained at the previous year's level.

Exports of yarn further decreased in the year under review. The average of the exports during the five years ending 1913-14 was 193 million lbs, while the war average was 130 million lbs, and the average of the postwar quinquennium 82 million lbs ; the exports in 1923-24 were 38½ million lbs and in 1924-25 36½ million lbs while in 1925-26

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Central Cotton Committee, for these two paragraphs.

they declined to 32 million lbs. The value of the exports in 1924-25 was R3,70 lakhs and in the year under review R2,93 lakhs. These figures are evidence of the competition which India is experiencing in foreign markets. The demand from China contracted further, the shipments to that country (including Hongkong) falling from 14½ million lbs, valued at R1,39½ lakhs in the previous year to 9⅔ million lbs, valued at R83 lakhs. Exports to Egypt fell from 6·7 to 5·1 million lbs. and to Syria from 2·4 to 1·8 million lbs. Aden reduced her demands from 2·8 to 2·6 million lbs. Siam and the Straits Settlements however increased their takings from 1·4 and ·8 million lbs to 1·7 and 1·1 million lbs, respectively. Persia also increased her demands from 3·2 to 3·6 million lbs. A reference is invited to Tables Nos. 33A and 33B for further details of the exports of Indian yarn.

Piecegoods (R6,16 lakhs).—Measured in yards there was a slight fall of ·8 per cent as compared with the previous year's output in the production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills and the exports of Indian made piecegoods also decreased by 9 per cent. It may be noted that only a small portion of the total production is usually exported, the percentages in 1924-25 and in 1925-26 being 9·2 and 8·4 respectively.

The following table shows the production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the past three years and in 1913-14 :—

—	Production in the Indian mills				—	Exports			
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—					Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth .	292·5	443·8	525·5	521·1	Shirtings	2·2	5·5	6·4	4·3
Chadars	69·9	58·0	61·6	62·1					
Dhutis	284·8	399·2	458·4	516·4	Chadars and dhutis . .	7·6	8·4	12·0	9·1
T cloth, domestics, and sheetings.	128·9	68·1	77·7	74·1	T cloth and domestics .	21·6	12·4	17·7	13·3
Drills and jeans . .	27·8	55·0	77·2	74·1	Drills and jeans . .	·6	2·4	3·1	2·9
Other sorts . . .	68·5	173·6	182·0	166·5	Other sorts . . .	12·2	6·6	6·1	8·7
TOTAL .	872·4	1,197·7	1,382·4	1,414·3	TOTAL .	44·2	35·3	45·3	38·3
Coloured piecegoods . .	291·9	503·9	588·0	540·2	Coloured piecegoods . .	45·0	130·0	136·2	126·5
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	1,701·6	1,970·4	1,954·5	TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	89·2	165·3	181·5	164·8

As will be noticed, the total production fell by 16 million yards to 1,954 million yards as compared with 1,970 million yards in the preceding year, and 1,164 million yards in 1913-14. The production of grey and bleached piecegoods increased by 32 million yards to 1,414 million yards, but coloured piecegoods fell by 48 million yards to 540 million yards. The output of dhutis improved by 58 million yards and chadars by half a million yards. Other descriptions of grey and bleached piecegoods showed decreases.

The export trade figures show a decrease of 9 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value on the previous year. As against 181 million yards, valued at R6,86 lakhs exported in 1924-25, only 165 million yards, valued at R6,16 lakhs were exported in the year under review. The decrease was the largest in the case of coloured piecegoods, which fell by 10 million yards to 126 million yards. Grey and bleached piecegoods decreased by 7 million yards to 38 million yards, as compared with 44 million yards exported in the pre-war year. Mesopotamia, and Persia, the two large markets for Indian piecegoods reduced their demands by 15 and 4 million yards respectively, the quantities exported being 34 and 29 million yards, as compared with 49 and 33 million yards in the preceding year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements, on the other hand, increased from 21 to 26 million yards and to Ceylon from 16 to 18 million yards. East African ports took 28½ million yards as compared with nearly 29 million yards in 1924-25, while Mauritius increased her demands from 1½ to 2⅔ million yards. There was a decrease in the exports to Aden, Arabia and the Bahrein Islands. Bombay accounted for 73 per cent of the export trade and Madras 26 per cent, as compared with 79 and 21 per cent, respectively, in 1924-25.

In the following table an estimate is made of the quantity of cloth which was available for local consumption during the pre-war year 1913-14 and the year 1918-19 and the six years ending 1925-26. It has not been possible, owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands to take account of stocks, while the production figures are also defective in that they represent deliveries from the mills during the year and not the actual output of the year :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production .	1,164·3	1,450·7	1,580·8	1,731·6	1,725·2	1,701·6	1,970·4	1,954·5
Imported goods . .	3,197·1	1,122·0	1,509·7	1,089·8	1,593·3	1,485·8	1,823·2	1,563·7
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS.	4,361·4	2,572·7	3,090·5	2,821·4	3,318·5	3,187·4	3,793·6	3,518.2
Exported, Indian . .	89·2	149·1	146·4	161·0	157·0	165·3	181·5	164·8
„ Foreign .	62·1	114·2	61·0	73·6	74·6	61·1	54·3	35·4
TOTAL EXPORTS .	151·3	263·3	207·4	234·6	231·6	226·4	235·8	200·2
BALANCE AVAILABLE .	4,210·1	2,309·4	2,883·1	2,586·8	3,086·9	2,961·0	3,557·8	3,318·0

It will be observed that in the consumption of piecegoods in India the nearest approach to the pre-war level took place in 1924-25. As could only be expected in a year in which both imports and production declined, the balance available for consumption in 1925-26 fell by nearly 240 million yards as compared with the previous year.

The effect of the succession of good monsoons since 1922-23 is clearly reflected in these rough figures of consumption of piecegoods in India.

As has already been noted in the chapter on "Imports" the average declared values of imported goods decreased in the year under review. In the case of exported goods, grey and white goods showed a fall but the value of coloured goods exported was about the same as in the preceding year.

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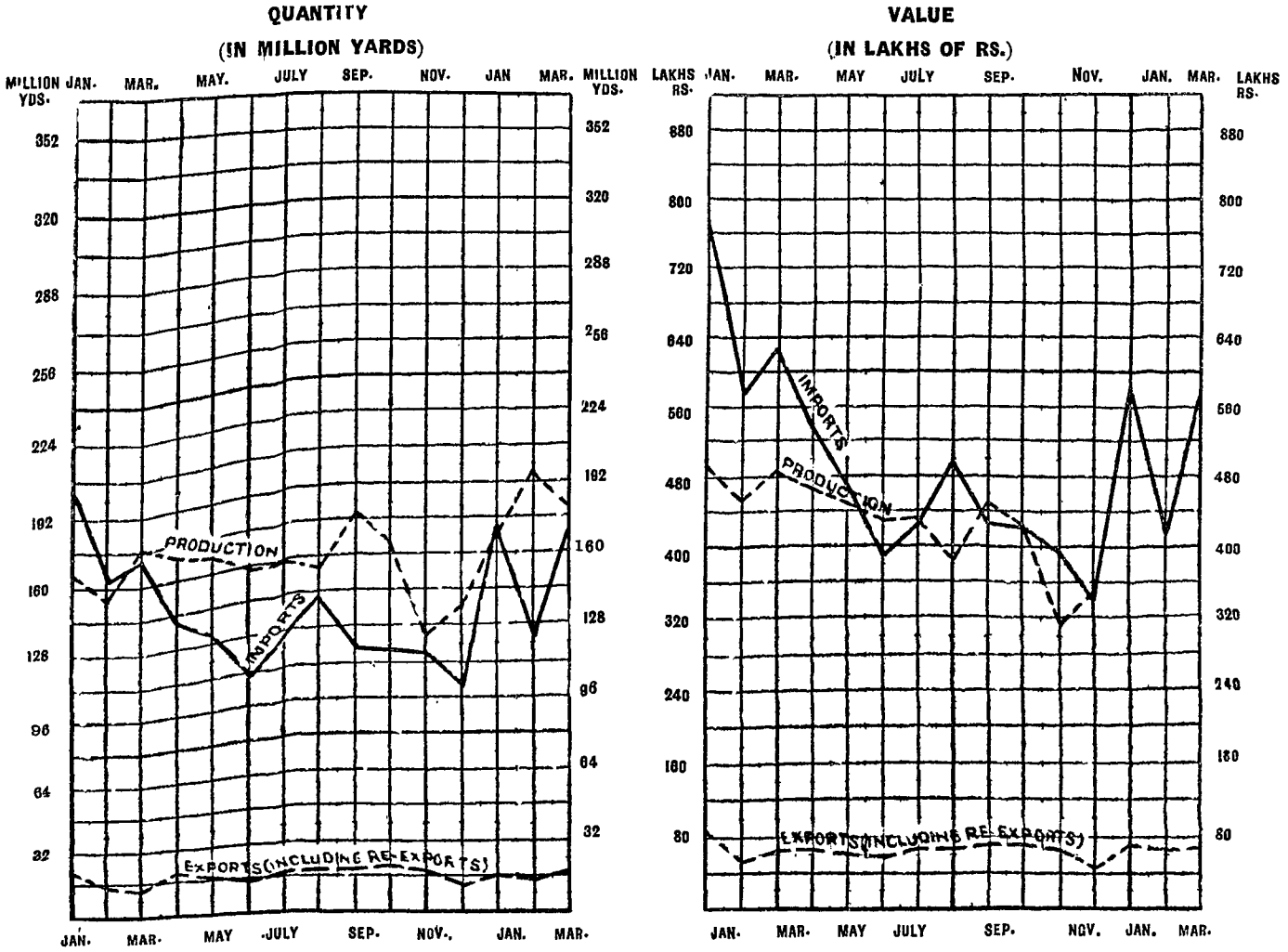
The following table compares the declared values per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past five years with those in 1913-14:—

	Imported						Indian piecegoods exported					
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Grey	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 2 7	0 6 6	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 4 10	0 4 5
White	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 9 1	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 5 11
Coloured	0 3 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 7 6	0 6 8	0 6 5	0 6 5

The continuous fall in values is the outstanding feature of the table.

The diagram below illustrates the monthly fluctuations, both in quantity and value, of the imports, exports and production of cotton piecegoods in India from January 1925 to March 1926.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1925 TO MARCH 1926.



Note.—Complete figures of the value of cotton goods produced in Indian mills are not available for months later than December 1925.

Jute and Jute manufactures. (R96,79 lakhs.)—The final official forecast of the jute crop of 1924 placed the outturn at 80 lakhs of bales. This figure was officially raised to 81 lakhs of bales subsequently, while the trade estimates put the crop at about 89 lakhs of bales. The area sown in 1925 was estimated in the final official forecast for the year at 2,926,000 acres as compared with 2,770,000 acres, the final estimated area of 1924, and the yield was estimated at 78½ lakhs of bales, or 2½ lakhs of bales less than the revised estimate of the 1924 crop. The trade estimate of the crop, based on actual arrivals, excluding arrivals by road, for which there are no statistics was 89·8 lakhs of bales. The arrivals between 1st July 1925 and 31st March 1926 into Calcutta and the neighbouring mill stations amounted to 85·9 lakhs of bales as compared with 82·8 lakhs of bales for the corresponding period of the preceding official year.

The jute market in the year under review was remarkable for the extremely wide fluctuations in prices it witnessed. Towards the end of 1924-25 there was a sharp rise in prices owing to the exhaustion of the 1924 crop, prices in the Calcutta market for "Jute Firsts" reaching R99 per bale in March. In April the price rose to R118 per bale. The favourable prospects of the new crop then began to influence values and prices receded. The preliminary forecast in July 1925 estimated an increase in area of 6½ per cent over the previous year. Though this estimate was not as large as was expected, holders of stocks, anticipating a good crop, placed a considerable amount in the market. The Calcutta mills resold a considerable volume of jute which was replaced with new crop on favourable terms. On the 1st September the quotation for "Firsts" had come down to R90 per bale. But the calculations based on an increased outturn were upset by the final official forecast which issued about the middle of September. The trade, contrary to expectations, found that the estimated production was less than that of the previous year by about 2½ lakhs of bales. The market began to rise by leaps and bounds till by the end of October the price of R135 per bale was reached. This was the high watermark and the tone of the market gradually became more subdued when it was found that hardly any business could be done with prices at such an exaggerated level. It was also found later when stocks continued to come in, that the crop had been under-estimated. Prices came down to R120 on the 22nd December and though

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there was a rise to R130 in January they sagged again. With very poor fibre coming in and buyers retiring in consequence, the market became very dull at the close of the year, the quotation on the 30th March for " Firsts " standing at R101 per bale. For week by week quotations for " Jute Firsts " at Calcutta a reference is invited to Chart No. 9 and the trend of prices during the year, as compared with those in the previous year and in 1913-14, will be found in table No. 51. The explanation of the high prices ruling for jute probably lies in the fact that the total world's supplies were less than adequate to the world's needs.

The London price per ton c.i.f. of " Jute firsts " (Native First Marks) stood at £46-10 at the beginning of the year 1925-26. The subsequent fluctuations generally followed the Calcutta market, the price rising to £54 on the 22nd April and then gradually declining till it reached £42-10 on the 12th August. Thereafter there was an upward tendency, the quotation on the 9th September being £49-15. The highest limit was reached in October when £62-15 was shown, but this was followed by a fall to £59-10 on the 4th November. Prices firmed up in the same month to £61-5 on the 25th, but after the first week of December there was a more or less steady fall, with small fluctuations, till prices stood at £45-5 at the close of the year under review.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported decreased from 1,508,000 tons to 1,458,000 tons, while, owing to the higher prices which ruled, the value of the exports increased from R81to R97 crores. Of this, raw jute accounted for 39 per cent, and jute manufactures 61 per cent, as compared with 36 and 64 per cent, respectively, in 1924-25. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and the past three years.

—	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	660	696	647
Bags (in millions)	369	414	425	425
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,349	1,456	1,461

The quantity of raw jute exported was 7 per cent less than that of the preceding year and 16 per cent less than that of the pre-war year 1913-14. The number of bags shipped was however the same as in the preceding year while the yardage of cloth exported showed a small increase of 5 million yards. The comparative figures of exports and mill consumption of jute in India will be found in Table No. 30 and full details of the exports of raw jute and jute goods will be found in Tables Nos. 29 and 31, A and B.

In the year under review 3,624,000 bales of raw jute were exported as against 3,898,000 bales in the previous year, but the value rose on account of higher prices, by 30 per cent, from R29 to R38 crores. Owing to violent fluctuations in the prices of jute during the year, heavy losses were incurred by many and a considerable portion of the jute was shipped under contracts made at much lower prices than those prevailing at the time of export. The largest customer of jute was the United Kingdom, which took 27 per cent of the total quantity exported, while Germany, which had ranked first in order of importance as purchaser of raw jute in the preceding year reduced her takings to 22 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom were 2 per cent above those of the previous year and rose from 967,000 bales to 977,000 bales while the value realised rose by 46 per cent from R7,23 lakhs to R10,57 lakhs. Germany took 810,000 bales as compared with 1,060,000 bales in the previous year the value improving from R7,98 to R8,16 lakhs. France increased her takings from 453,000 bales to 496,000 bales. The United States took 388,000 bales as compared with 332,000 bales in the previous year, the values being R3,87 and R2,46½ lakhs respectively, in 1925-26 and 1924-25. Italy took 275,000 bales, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year. Belgium, Spain, Japan and China took less, the last country considerably reducing her demands, but the Netherlands, Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Egypt increased their takings. The principal destinations of the exports of raw jute are shown in detail in Table No. 29, but the essentials of this table, read with table No. 30, are summarised in the margin. The figures represent thousands of bales. It will be seen that the takings of the Continent of Europe, excluding Germany, have exceeded the pre-war level while the United Kingdom and America have not yet reached their pre-war standard of consumption. The increase in the takings by the United Kingdom during the year is due to the fact that Dundee spinners and manufacturers secured large orders for yarns as well as for twill sackings from the Continent, the Continental firms finding it frequently more profitable to buy than to spin.

	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	1,691	967	977
Germany	920	1,060	810
Rest of Europe	1,095	1,278	1,210
America	549	440	511
Other countries	26	153	116
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,281	3,898	3,624
Indian mill consumption	4,150	5,676	5,497

As in the four preceding years the Indian mills continued the short-time working of fifty four hours per week. The agreement entered into by mills early in 1924 not to add to their productive machinery so long as the short-time agreement continues still exists.

The total number of gunny bags exported during the year was 425 millions as already shown in the table above. The value of the exports amounted to R26¾ crores as against R23 crores in the previous year. Sacking gunny bags increased in number from 346 millions to 348 millions, but exports of hessian gunny bags fell from 79 to 77 millions. Australia, the largest purchaser, reduced her demands from 73 to nearly 70 millions, though the value of the exports rose from R4½ to R4¾ crores. The United Kingdom and Chile took over 43 millions each as compared with nearly 42 millions each in the preceding year. Shipments to Cuba increased from 35 to 40⅔ millions and to the United States from 25⅔ to 26½ millions. Java also increased her purchases from 25 to 32 millions and the Straits Settlements from 11 to 15½ millions, but shipments to Japan fell from 18½ to 16¾ millions. The Union of South Africa took 18 millions or one million more than in the previous year, while Egypt and Siam reduced their demands from 13½ and 10⅔ millions respectively to 11½ and 9 millions. Indo-China took 9 millions, about the same as in the preceding year. Belgium and China took less, but exports to New Zealand increased.

The yardage of gunny cloth exported showed a small increase from 1,456 to 1,461 million yards and the value of the exports increased by over 12 per cent from R28 to nearly R32 crores. The pre-war average of exports was 970 million yards, while the average of the post-war quinquennium was 1,270 million yards. Nearly 70 per cent of the exports went to the United States which took 1,018 million yards, valued at R21,33 lakhs, as compared with the 992 million yards, valued at R18,69 lakhs, which she took in 1924-25. The Argentine Republic took 220 million yards, valued

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at R4,92 lakhs, as compared with 233 million yards, valued at R4,56 lakhs, in the previous year. Canada also reduced her demands from 65½ to nearly 62 million yards and the United Kingdom from 66¾ to 60 million yards. Australia and New Zealand showed a small increase from 33,317,000 yards to 33,830,000 yards, while Uruguay's demands fell by ½ a million yards to 12 million yards. China, the Philippine Islands and Peru took more than in the preceding year, and Egypt less. Of the Continental countries, Norway and Germany increased their takings, but shipments to Netherlands, Greece and Turkey (European) were smaller. As in the preceding year, there were no exports to Russia during 1925-26.

The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and the two more important grades of hessians :—

Date.	B. Twils				Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.				Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.			
	Near		Forward		Near		Forward		Near		Forward	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1925, April, 7	63	12	60 to 58	8 to 8	17	14	17 to 17	10 to 4	21	14	22 to 21	6 to 6
„ April, 28	60	4	59 to 57	0 to 8	17	11	17 to 17	10 to 4	22	2	22 to 21	10 to 8
„ May, 26	53	8	54 to 53	4 to 8	15	14	16 to 16	4 to 0	21	0	21 to 20	4 to 6
„ June, 30	55	12	56 to 56	12 to 4	16	14	17 to 16	0 to 12	22	6	22 to 21	6 to 8
„ July, 28	62	8	63	0	18	10	18 to 18	12 to 6	24	6	24 to 23	8 to 8
„ August, 25	61	12	62	0	18	4	18 to 18	6 to 4	23	12	23 to 22	0 to 8
„ September, 22	67	4	67	8	19	6	19 to 19	9 to 8	25	0	24 to 24	12 to 4
„ October, 27	72	0	73 to 72	0 to 8	22	4	22 to 22	6 to 0	28	12	27 to 26	0 to 8
„ November, 24	70	0	71 to 71	8 to 4	21	8	21 to 21	14 to 10	27	2	26 to 26	12 to 8
„ December, 22	69	8	71	0	20	12	21	0	26	12	26 to 26	6 to 0
1926, January, 26	63	0	64 to 63	12 to 8	19	14	20	0	26	6	25 to 25	4 to 0
„ February, 23	60	0	61 to 60	0 to 0	17	8	17	12	23	12	23	8
„ March, 30	55	0	56 to 57	8 to 0	16	6	16 to 16	10 to 12	21	10	21 to 22	14 to 4

Foodgrains and Flour. (**R48,03 lakhs.**)—There was a large decrease in the exports of grain, pulse and flour in the year under review. Compared with the average annual shipments in the pre-war quinquennium, the exports registered a decline in quantity of 31 per cent while, as compared with the exports in 1924-25, the quantity fell by 28 per cent and the value by 26 per cent. The total exports during the year amounted to 3,063,000 tons, valued at R48 crores as compared with 4,260,000 tons, valued at R65 crores in the preceding year, and a pre-war average of 4,411,000 tons, valued at R46 crores. The important decreases, as compared with 1924-25, were in wheat, which showed a reduction of 900,000 tons or 81 per cent, barley, which decreased by 407,000 tons or 90 per cent and pulse, which fell by 150,000 tons or 52 per cent. Rice, not in the husk, improved by 276,000 tons or 12 per cent. The following table shows the detailed exports during the past three years as compared with the average figures for the five pre-war years :—

	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,177	2,273	2,549
„ in the husk	42	30	28	36
„ flour	..	..	..	..
Wheat	1,308	638	1,112	212
„ flour	55	57	78	67
Pulse	291	276	289	139
Barley	227	169	449	42
Jowar and bajra	41	14	5	14
Maize	49	67	25	2
Other sorts		1	1	2
Total Tons (000)	4,411	3,429	4,260	3,063
Value R (lakhs)	45,81	50,87	65,06	48,03

Rice accounted for 83 per cent (54 per cent) of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported, wheat and wheat flour 9 per cent (28 per cent), pulse 4 per cent (7 per cent) and barley 1 per cent (10 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets.

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Rice.—(R39,97 lakhs.)—The following statement compares the total production of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during the past five years and the pre-war year :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1921-22	33,143	1,366	39
1922-23	33,703	2,088	37
1923-24	28,198	2,177	30
1924-25	31,100	2,273	28
1925-26	30,400	2,549	36

The exports during any fiscal year are composed partly of the previous year's crop and partly of the crop of that year.

The production of cleaned rice in India and Burma in 1925-26 amounted to 30 million tons on an area of 82 million acres, as compared with 31 million tons on an area of 81 million acres in 1924-25.

The exports of cleaned rice increased from 2,273,000 tons, valued at R37 crores to 2,549,000 tons, valued at R40 crores. Rice is cultivated mostly for home consumption in provinces other than Burma. In the total exports, during the year, the share of Burma was 89 per cent, as against 81 per cent in the previous year. Bengal contributed 6 per cent (14 per cent) and Madras 2 per cent (3 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets. The exports from India including Burma, formed 8 per cent of the total estimated production, as compared with 7 per cent in the preceding year (see table No. 44). Burma exported to foreign countries in the year under review, 2,304,000 tons or 49 per cent of her production as compared with 37 per cent in 1924-25.

The price of boat paddy in Rangoon per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. each was R178 to R180 at the commencement of April. It rose gradually to R195 to R196 on the 26th June. July saw prices at a lower level, but towards the end of the month, an upward tendency set in, as a result of smaller supplies coming into the market, which resulted in the quotation reaching R200 to R204 on the 21st August. Prices however declined as the stringency passed away, and on the 25th September stood at R187 to R192 and remained more or less at this level till towards the end of October, when again there was a spurt which resulted in quotations reaching R195 to R200 on the 11th December. But the free arrivals of the new crop forced prices down and the end of the month saw the quotation at R176 to R177. Till the middle of February prices remained at a comparatively low level, with small fluctuations, but a rise was witnessed afterwards, the price amounting to R200 to R202 on the 26th March.

The table in the margin shows the direction of the export trade in rice. Ceylon was the largest purchaser of rice during the year and Germany ranked second in order of importance. The exports to Ceylon amounted to 432,000 tons in 1925-26 as compared with 403,000 tons in 1924-25, and an average of 325,000 tons during the quinquennium ending 1913-14. Germany's demands fell to 379,000 tons, as compared with 409,000 tons in the preceding year and a pre-war average of 345,000 tons. Shipments to Japan showed a further increase in the year under review and amounted to 285,000 tons as compared with 224,000 tons in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements took 224,000 tons or 15,000 tons more than in the previous year, while China (including Hongkong) increased her demands from 79,000 tons to 182,000 tons. There was less demand from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Portugal, Austria, Cuba, the West Indies and Mauritius, while shipments to the Netherlands, East Africa, Sumatra and Arabia increased. Fuller details will be found in Table No. 37.

	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
Germany and the Netherlands	585	508	481
United Kingdom	159	102	86
Ceylon	325	403	432
Rest of Asia	772	762	1,100
Other countries	557	498	450
TOTAL	2,398	2,273	2,549

Wheat.—(R3,60 lakhs).—As Indian wheat is a cold weather crop the exports in any fiscal year are principally of the previous year's crop. The wheat outturn of 1924-25 was estimated at 8·9 million tons on an area of 32 million acres, as compared with 9·7 million tons on an area of 31 million acres in 1923-24. The production and exports of wheat in the last five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are shown in the table below :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1921-22	9,830	81
1922-23	9,974	220
1923-24	9,660	638
1924-25	8,866	1,112
1925-26	8,704	212

The exports of Indian wheat in 1924-25 were high as a series of successive excellent harvests gave a surplus over local requirements and high prices were obtained for wheat in foreign markets owing to a fear of shortage of supplies. In consequence there was a considerable reduction in stocks and the 1924-25 crop producing a smaller outturn, supplies in India were not large. The Indian prices therefore did not compare favourably with prices outside especially as in other wheat-growing countries the crops gave a good yield. Throughout the year there was no shortage of wheat in the principal consuming countries, though there was some scarcity of supplies in near positions. Little export business was therefore done, and the few shipments made in the first half of the year, consisted mostly of forward business entered into in December 1924 and January 1925. The course of prices of wheat in shillings per 480 lbs. c.i.f. Liverpool and London is given in the table below. Karachi wheat was not quoted in the English market from October onwards till towards the very close of the year. Owing to the large arrivals in Europe prices fell to 57*s.* 9*d.* for No. 1

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Manitoba at the beginning of April 1925 and remained at a comparatively low level during the month. There was an upward movement in May, when shipments were running smaller and the huge floating supplies were dwindling. Further, a marked deterioration of the American winter crop due to drought, forced up the prices, but the improvement could not be maintained as, with the exception of the U. S. A. winter crop, the harvest prospects were realised to be everywhere good. At the close of July the quotations stood at 59*s.* 3*d.* but in August there was an advance as the supplies which came to the market were relatively small. September and October however saw further falls in prices, but November brought an advance and prices remained at the higher level till the end of January, as there was some uncertainty as to the yield in the Argentine. In February and March a lower range of prices was witnessed and the quotation finally stood as 58*s.* 6*d.* on the 26th March :—

Prices of wheat c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

	No. I Manitoba per 480 lbs	Karachi Choice White per 480 lbs
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
April 3	57 9	56 6
May 29	67 0	61 9
July 3	58 6	54 0
August 28	63 3	59 0
September 4	55 6	58 3
October 2	48 3	55 6
December 4	63 9	No quotation.
February 5	61 6	„ „
March 5	54 3	„ „
March 26	58 6	56 0

In the Karachi market the quotations for white wheat per candy of 656 lbs. stood at R48-14-0 on the 1th April. In the third week of the same month price rose to R53 and then gradually fell on the 7th July to R44-6-0 per candy. But in the third week of July there was a rise to R47-6-0 and prices remained at little below this level till the end of September when a downward movement set in and a fall to R44-4 was witnessed in the first fortnight of October. In November another rise commenced and the highest point of the year *viz.* R55-10-0 was reached on the 8th December. In the succeeding months there was a slight weakening and the close of the year saw the price at R49-12-0 per candy.

The total exports during the year under review were only 212,000 tons, valued at R3,60 lakhs as compared with 1,112,000 tons, valued at R17,19 lakhs in 1924-25. These figures may be compared with the average figure of exports for the five years ending 1913-14 which was 1,308,000 tons with an average value of R13,97 lakhs. The year's exports, as compared with the exports in 1924-25 registered a decline of 81 per cent in quantity and 79 per cent in value. The United Kingdom reduced her demands by 86 per cent from 754,000 tons to 104,000 tons. The Continent also took very much less than in the previous year. Belgium took 9,600 tons and France 5,500 tons. There was however an increase in the shipments to Mesopotamia which rose from 7,800 tons in the previous year to 30,000 tons in the year under review. Arabia and Persia also showed increases. There were practically no shipments to the Union of South Africa, which had taken 9,750 tons in 1924-25. The exports during the first half of the year amounted to 186,000 tons while in the second half only 26,000 tons were sent. The trade was mostly shared between Karachi and Bombay, the former accounting for 77 per cent and the latter 20 per cent.

The imports of wheat during the year almost entirely from Australia, amounted to 35,420 tons.

Wheat Flour. (R1,56 lakhs).—Shipments of wheat flour from India in the year under review fell from 78,000 tons, valued at R1,69 lakhs in 1924-25, to 67,000 tons, valued at R1,56 lakhs. Egypt took 14,000 tons as compared with nearly 28,000 tons in 1924-25, but Mesopotamia increased her purchases from 3,300 tons to 7,500 tons and Aden and Persia from 7,200 tons and 2,500 tons to 7,900 tons and 8,300 tons, respectively. Exports to Arabia fell by nearly half to 5,600 tons, while those to Ceylon also decreased.

Other Foodgrains. (R2,89 lakhs).—The quantity of other foodgrains exported declined from 770,000 tons to 199,000 tons. Exports of barley showed a large reduction to 42,000 tons, valued at R56 lakhs as compared with 449,000 tons, valued at R5,19 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom reduced her demands to 20,000 tons, Germany to 12,000 tons and Belgium to 2,000 tons as against 218,000, 122,000 and 52,000 tons, respectively in the preceding year. There were no shipments to France. Exports of gram declined from 142,000 tons, valued at R1,66 lakhs to 31,000 tons valued at R44½ lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and France considerably reduced their purchases. Shipments of beans were further reduced, while lentils showed a small increase.

Oilseeds. (R29,64 lakhs).—The exports of oilseeds in 1925-26, as compared with the previous year, declined by 6 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value. From 1,328,000 tons, valued at R33 crores, there was a drop to 1,250,000 tons, valued at R29½ crores. In spite of this fall oilseeds ranked fourth in order of importance in the export trade whereas in the previous year it had occupied only the fifth place. This was due to the fall in the exports of tea which competes with oil-seeds for precedence next to the three most important items, cotton raw and manufactured, jute raw and manufactured, and food grains. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the principal seeds exported during the past three years.

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	(Thousands of tons)		
Linseed	369	371	308
Rapeseed	337	261	112
Groundnuts	257	376	455
Castor	85	95	110
Cotton	150	161	197
Sesamum	10	31	40
Copra	4	..	..
Others	43	33	28
Total	1,255	1,328	1,250

It will be noticed that the exports of groundnuts have shown marked improvement during the last two years. Castor, cotton seed and sesamum also show improvements. Linseed and rapeseed show decreases. Fuller details of exports will be found in tables Nos. 36A and 36B and of prices in chart No. 9 and table No. 51.

The oilseeds which are exported in large quantities are linseed, rapeseed, groundnuts, castor and cotton seed. These formed 95 per cent of the total quantity of oilseeds exported, groundnuts contributing 36 per cent, linseed 25 per cent, rapeseed 9 per cent, castor 9 per cent and cotton seed 16 per cent.

Linseed.—The Indian linseed crop of 1924-25, which was marketed in the year under review was estimated at 501,000 tons as compared with 463,000 tons in the preceding year, or an increase of 8 per cent. The estimated area

under the crop was 3,695,000 acres and showed a fall of about 1 per cent on the estimated area of 3,724,000 acres in the previous season. In 1925-26 the yield was estimated at 401,000 tons. . There was a decrease of 17 per cent, both in quantity and value of the linseed exported during the year, the figures falling from 371,000 tons and R9,74 lakhs, to 308,000 tons and R8,09 lakhs. A factor in the reduced demand for linseed in Europe is that Germany and other countries are growing more of this seed themselves to meet home demands for oil and cake.

The shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 125,000 tons, valued at R3,29 lakhs to 111,000 tons, valued at R2,90 lakhs. The Continent also bought less, the takings amounting to 172,000 tons as against 217,000 tons in the previous year. Exports to France decreased from 85,000 tons to 62,000 tons, and to Italy from 43,000 tons to 39,000 tons. Belgium and the Netherlands also reduced their demands from 43,000 tons and 20,000 tons, respectively, to 32,000 tons and 17,000 tons. Germany and Spain also took less but Greece showed a small increase. Australia took 20,000 tons, as compared with 16,000 tons in 1924-25. Bengal participated to the extent of 50·3 per cent in the trade and Bombay to 49·7 per cent. The price of linseed (small to medium) at Calcutta rose to R9-7 per maund in April 1925, and till the end of September generally remained at or about this level with small fluctuations. Thereafter prices fell and the closing quotation in March was R7-2-0 per maund. (See chart 9 for course of prices during the year.)

Rapeseed.—The yields of rape and mustard seeds in 1924-25 and in 1925-26 were estimated at 1,219,000 and 909,000 tons, respectively. The quantity exported decreased by 57 per cent, from 261,000 tons to 112,000 tons, and the value of the consignments fell by 56 per cent, from R6,04 to R2,68 lakhs. Italy, the biggest market, took only 49,000 tons, valued at R1,19 lakhs, as against 95,000 tons, valued at R2,17 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 45,000 tons to 26,000 tons. Germany's demand fell from 35,000 tons to 8,000 tons, that of the Netherlands from 33,000 tons to 6,000 tons, of Belgium from 20,000 tons to 6,000 tons and of France from 23,000 tons to 13,000 tons. Only 25 tons were exported to Japan, as compared with 3,000 tons in 1924-25, and 27,000 tons in 1923-24. The share of Karachi in the total exports was 74 per cent, of Bombay 20 per cent and of Bengal 6 per cent, as compared with 76, 16 and 8 per cent, respectively, in 1924-25. Table No. 60 shows India's share in the import trade in rape seed of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France in 1925. It will be seen that with the exception of Belgium, the purchasing countries considerably reduced their demands in 1925. Rapeseed which is largely used in the manufacture of margarine on the Continent, is losing ground in competition with groundnuts. For the course of prices during the year kindly see chart 9 at the beginning of this report.

Sesamum.—The yield of the sesamum (*til* or jinjili) crop in 1925-26 was estimated at 419,000 tons, as compared with 513,000 tons, the final figure of the 1924-25 crop showing a decrease of 18 per cent. Exports increased from 30,500 tons, valued at R94½ lakhs, to 39,900 tons, valued at R1,17⅛ lakhs. Italy reduced her demands from 16,600 tons to 11,700 tons, but there were larger shipments to other European countries. France took 9,800 tons, the Netherlands 6,000 tons and Germany 2,300 tons, as against 6,000 tons, 2,600 tons and 1,200 tons, respectively in the preceding year. Table No. 60 shows the imports of sesamum into France and Italy by calendar years. It will be seen that both countries increased their takings from India in 1925 and that China has lost ground in both markets.

Groundnuts.—The area under groundnuts was 2,885,000 acres in 1924-25 and the yield was estimated at 1,485,000 tons of nuts in shell, an increase by 37 per cent, over the crop of the previous season. Madras contributed 948,000 tons. The crop of 1925-26 was estimated at 1,908,000 tons, a further increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. The exports again increased in the year under review by 21 per cent in quantity and 13 per cent in value. The quantity increased from 376,000 tons to 455,000 tons, while the value rose from R10,67 lakhs to R12,02 lakhs. Groundnuts are gaining rapidly in popularity in the Continent. Shipments to France increased from 198,000 tons or 53 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1924-25, to 204,000 tons or 45 per cent of the exports in 1925-26. The exports to Germany were considerably higher being 91,000 tons or 20 per cent of the total export trade in groundnuts. In the previous year her takings had amounted only to 40,000 tons or 11 per cent of the exports. The Netherlands increased her demands from 39,000 tons to 75,000 tons and Italy from 22,000 tons to 37,000 tons. Shipments to Spain were 23,000 tons, about the same as in the preceding year. Table No. 60 shows India's share in the imports of groundnuts into France. The price in Madras in the beginning of April 1925 was R57 per candy f. o. b. for ordinary seed and rose to R66 at the end of May, but gradually declined to R45 by the end of December. Thereafter prices began to improve, the closing price for the year being R53-8. (Chart 9 contains a graph of the prices throughout the year.)

Cotton seed.—Shipments of cotton seed increased from 161,000 tons, valued at R1,91 lakhs, to 197,000 tons, valued at R2,18 lakhs. Nearly 98 per cent of the total quantity shipped went to the United Kingdom.

Castor seed.—The quantity of castor seed exported increased by 15 per cent, from 95,000 tons to 110,000 tons, while owing to lower prices the value fell by 8 per cent from R2,89 to R2,68 lakhs. The United States was, as usual, the principal buyer and took 44,000 tons, valued at R1,09 lakhs, as against 32,000 tons, valued at R1,01 lakhs, in the previous year. The lower prices were an inducement to buy. The shipments to the United Kingdom also increased in quantity from 25,000 tons to 30,000 tons, though the value fell from R74 to R71 lakhs. France improved her takings from 16,000 to 18,000 tons, but Italy reduced her demands from 12,000 to 8,000 tons. Over 76 per cent of the total quantity was shipped from Bombay, 19 per cent from Madras, 3 per cent from Bengal and nearly 2 per cent from Karachi.

Tea.—(R27,12 lakhs).—The Indian tea industry enjoyed another prosperous year during 1925-26, but not to the same extent as in 1923-24 or 1924-25. The climatic conditions were very favourable to the crop at the start and free plucking was indulged in during the earlier months of the season. This resulted in much inferior tea being placed on the market. Production by the end of July stood at 22 million lbs ahead of the previous year. Prices naturally slumped, there was a general depression, and producers therefore decided on limitation of outturn to prevent a repetition of the disaster of 1920. The effect of this decision was immediate; confidence was re-established, the quality of teas improved and prices recovered. But an exceptionally early cold weather and shortage of labour soon rendered any artificial restriction unnecessary and forced many estates to leave considerable areas out of the plucking round. The balance between production and consumption was restored and a very weak position was converted into an exceptionally strong one. The average quality of tea produced in the season must be considered as below the standard of the last five years. Stalk was too much in evidence in early invoices and some of the mid-rains teas were of exceedingly poor quality; but later invoices particularly from Cachar and Sylhet, showed a very high standard of manufacture. Throughout the year well-made teas had a good market.

There were 35 auction sales in Calcutta in 1925-26 or one fewer than in the previous year, and altogether 722,966 packages were sold as compared with 778,541 packages in 1924-25. The average price per lb. for the season was 13 as. 5 pies as compared with 15 as. 11 pies in the previous season. There was a good demand for dust, the number of chests sold increasing from 110,653 packages to 152,003 packages, though the average price declined from 11 as. 10 pies

Exports.

to 10 as. 7 pies per lb. In accordance with the decision arrived at in 1924, no forward sales were made in respect of the 1925 crop—sellers deem it advisable to dispose of the produce in the open market by public auction. The decision holds good in the case of the coming season also.

The following table shows in millions of lbs the exports from the principal producing countries during the past three years :—

(In millions of lbs)

	1923	1924	1925
Northern India	288	307	293
Southern „	37	38	43
Ceylon	182	205	210
Java	90	105	95
Sumatra	16	18	17
China	107	102	111
Japan	27	24	28
Formosa	22	21	21
TOTAL	769	820	816

The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. show monthly returns of outturn in millions of lbs for Northern India for the past five years, and monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with 1924.

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in 1925 over 1924.
	Million lbs	Million lbs	Million lbs	Million lbs	Million lbs	
April-May	37¼	29¼	33½	29	23¾	+27
June	42½	35¾	35½	34½	27¾	+19
July	56¾	50	52¾	44¾	41¼	+13
August	58½	59¼	60¼	53¼	47½	—2
September	47	56¼	56¾	45¼	46¾	—23
October	42½	51½	49½	42¼	37	—17
November	21¼	32¾	29	23½	17¼	—35
December	7	12	10	8½	6½	—42
TOTAL	312¾	326¾	327	280¾	247¾	

It will be seen that while the production up to July was in excess of the previous year's standard, and that in August very nearly approached that of the previous year, there was a rapid decline in the latter part of the season.

The total production of tea in India was estimated at 364 million lbs in 1925, as compared with 375 million lbs in 1924 and 1923. Assam contributed 62 per cent, Northern India (excluding Assam) 25 per cent and Southern India 13 per cent, as compared with 63, 24 and 13 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The total area under tea during 1925 was 729,000 acres as compared with 715,000 acres in 1924. The statement below shows the development of the industry during the past 20 years :—

	1905	1915	1920	1922	1923	1924	1925
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	420,200	412,100	411,900	413,300	416.500
Rest of Northern India	153,500	181,300	193,800	203,200	203,500	204, 00	211,100
Southern India	33,800	68,000	88,400	92,900	95,800	97,000	10 ,200
TOTAL	526,500	632,100	702,400	708,200	711,200	714,703	728 800
Production	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,0 0)
Assam	151,905	245,752	234,314	199,965	237,601	237,153	225,185
Rest of Northern India	57,478	94,695	75,237	75,126	92,076	91,351	89,017
Southern India	11,910	31,611	35,655	36,548	45,679	46,752	49,305
TOTAL	221,293	372,058	345,206	311,639	375,356	375,256	363,507

Exports during the same years were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1915-16	1920-21	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	199,737	301,403	250,233	253,796	296,778	299,747	280,024
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,680	25,840	30,638	30,386	38,560	37,717	43,133
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	1,807	11,227	4,881	4,114	3,417	2,643	2,576
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	285,752	288,296	338,755	340,107	325,733

The bulk of the production is always exported, and during the year the exports amounted to 90 per cent of the total production.

The Calcutta auction sale average was 15 annas 5 pies per lb on the 26th May, but fell to 11 annas 6 pies on the 16th June ; the average price on the 23rd June, however, showed a rise of 9 pies and on the 21st July the price realised

per lb. was 13 annas 7 pies. From the middle of August prices fell rapidly as a result of the heavy increase in crop and reached their lowest level in September, the average realised on the 8th September, being 9 annas 4 pies. By this time prices in many cases were below the cost of production. The recovery began when the decision was taken to limit the outturn to the maximum of the 1923 or 1924 crop. The market improved thereafter, prices towards the end of October rising to 14 annas per lb and to R1-0-2 on the 24th November. The closing quotation on the 19th February was 14 annas. Pekoe Souchong (Cachar and Sylhet) sold at 9 annas per lb at the sale on the 9th June and rose to 10 annas 6 pies on the 7th July. Prices then declined and touched 7 annas on the 25th August; but from the middle of September prices gradually firmed up and the highest quotation in the season, 14 annas 6 pies, was attained on the 15th December. On the 9th February 14 annas per lb. was recorded.

The total exports during 1925-26 declined by 4 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value, as compared with the exports in 1924-25, and amounted to 325¾ million lbs valued at R27 crores, as compared with 340 million lbs. valued at R33⅓ crores in the preceding year. Of this total, 1,308,000 lbs were green tea, as compared with 879,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 279 million lbs. of black tea, valued at R23⅔ crores, as against 298 million lbs, valued at R29¾ crores in the previous year. She also took 1,305,000 lbs green tea, as compared with 875,000 lbs in 1924-25. Nearly 86 per cent of the exports went to the United Kingdom, whereas in 1924-25 her share had been nearly 88 per cent. The re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom increased in 1925-26 to 52 million lbs from 38 million lbs in 1924-25, of which 19½ million lbs were shipped to the Irish Free State, 16 million lbs to the Continent of Europe, 7½ million lbs. to the United States and 5 million lbs. to Canada. In the previous year the re-exports from the United Kingdom were 19 million lbs to the Irish Free State, 10 million lbs to the Continent of Europe, 3¾ million lbs to the United States and 2½ million lbs to Canada. Direct shipments to the United States and Canada fell from 6 and 9 million lbs, respectively, to 5 and 8 million lbs. Australia's demands increased from 4⅓ to nearly 6 million lbs and the exports to Mesopotamia from 2⅓ to 3 million lbs, to Ceylon, from 3,985,000 lbs to 4,173,000 lbs, to Egypt, from 2¾ to 3½ million lbs. Persia took 3 million lbs, about the same quantity as in the preceding year. It may be noted that the Persian Government in addition to the import duty of approximately 3 annas a lb has introduced a further monopoly tax of approximately 5 annas per lb. on all tea imported. There was a noticeable rise in the purchases by China which rose from 189,000 lbs to over 2 million lbs. Sales to Russia rose from 1⅓ million lbs in 1924-25, to 2 million lbs. The year under review was the first since the outbreak of the revolution in 1917 during which direct buying for Russia has been conducted in the Calcutta market.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 64 per cent, of Chittagong 22 per cent, while that of Madras ports was 13 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta to the United Kingdom, which during the first half of the season had shown a considerable increase, were purposely reduced in the latter half of the year, to lighten the heavy stocks in London. Teas in Calcutta for foreign ports consisted of 141 million lbs direct from gardens and 67 million lbs of teas auctioned in Calcutta. In the previous year the proportions were 144 million lbs of garden tea and 76 million lbs locally purchased. Shipments from Chittagong also were smaller during the year and fell from 80 million to 72 million lbs. Shipments from Madras advanced from 38 million lbs to 43 million lbs as there was a good demand in consuming countries and good quality was maintained.

Table No. 60 shows the imports of tea into the principal foreign countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java. India's share in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom in 1925 was 59·3 per cent as compared with 57·6 per cent in 1924 and 54·2 per cent in the pre-war period. In France, India's share showed a small increase, from 10·3 per cent in 1924 to 11·7 per cent in 1925. In the pre-war period the share was nearly 16 per cent. 58·3 per cent of the imports of tea into Canada in 1925-26 consisted of Indian teas, while in the pre-war quinquennium India's share was only 38 per cent and in 1924-25, 57 per cent. In the case of the United States, India's share improved from 10·3 per cent in 1924 to 39·2 per cent in 1925, as compared with 7·3 per cent in 1923 and 7 per cent, the pre-war average. India's share in the imports into Australia during the year ending 30th June 1926 was 12·7 per cent, as compared with 8·8 per cent in the previous year, while in New Zealand the percentage of Indian tea imported was 12·7 per cent of the total imports into that country in 1925 as against 10 per cent in the previous year.

The imports of foreign tea by sea into British India were about the same as in the preceding year, and amounted to 7,833,000 lbs. valued at R60 lakhs, as compared with 7,885,000 lbs, valued at R63 lakhs, in 1924-25. China, from whom the larger part of the supplies come, sent only 5 million lbs or 66 per cent, as compared with 6 million lbs. or 78 per cent of the imports in 1924-25. Imports from Ceylon increased from 646,000 lbs to over 1 million lbs. Java was able to increase her sales from 369,000 lbs to 816,000 lbs by supplying cheaper tea, the value showing an advance from R3¼ lakhs to only R5¾ lakhs. Imports from the Straits Settlements fell from 406,000 lbs. to 382,000 lbs.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine showed a small decrease from 3·2 to 3 million lbs, of which the United States took 2,314,000 lbs and the United Kingdom 664,000 lbs. The demand for tea seed was keen, the total quantity shipped rising from 67 tons to 241 tons.

Hides and skins.—(R14,21 lakhs).—The table below gives in thousands of tons, the quantity of hides and skins exported during the last two years, and also the average of the pre-war years.

	Raw			Tanned or dressed		
	Pre-war average*	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average*	1924-25	1925-26
Buffalo hides	17	4	4	1	1	..
Cow hides	39	24	23	9	11	11
Calf skins	1	1	1	..	1	1
Goat skins	24	15	19	3	3	3
Sheep skins	2	1	..	3	3	3

* Averages for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

The above figures show that the exports of raw hides during the year were a little less than half the pre-war average and that the greatest decrease has been in buffalo hides. Raw skins on the other hand have not declined in the same proportion. Tanned hides and skins more than maintained the pre-war average. The depression in the raw hides trade, which has now continued for some years, was noticed in last year's review. Briefly, the reasons mentioned were, the increased demand in the United Kingdom since the war for meat. This has resulted in an increased output of hides at comparatively low prices, rendering the collection and shipment of Indian hides unremunerative. Changes in fashion

have also reduced the amount of leather used in the manufacture of footwear in favour of lighter materials. Other reasons may be added. The costs of reconditioning inferior hides have increased since the war as a result of the rise in industrial wages. The chief demand for Indian raw hides has always been in Central Europe, especially in Germany, Austria and Italy. It is said that after the war Continental dealers have turned their attention to South American and African markets, attracted thither by lower prices. It has also been suggested that Indian hides have failed to regain their hold on Continental markets as entirely different plant and methods are required for the tanning of South American and Indian hides and now that South American hides have established themselves, German buyers particularly have become less interested in Indian hides.

Table No. 42, to which a reference is invited gives the value of India's exports of hides and skins. It will be noticed that the value of the exports of raw hides in the year under review was slightly less than half the pre-war average. The value of the exports of raw skins on the other hand, was slightly higher than the average of the pre-war quinquennium. But the value of dressed and tanned hides was nearly double the pre-war average and that of dressed and tanned skins was 45 per cent greater. It will be seen from table No. 51 that the price of cow hides throughout the year under review was lower than in 1913-14, and the prices of buffalo hides were very much lower, while goat skins rose in the last quarter of the year to nearly 47 per cent over the price recorded in the first quarter of 1913-14, though in the first three quarters they kept nearer to pre-war prices.

The shipments of raw hides and skins during the year under review increased by 6 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value over the previous year and amounted to 50,800 tons, valued at R7,23 lakhs, as against 47,700 tons, valued at R6,77 lakhs in 1924-25. The increase is mainly due to larger exports of raw skins. Raw hides represented 56 per cent of the total quantity of exports, as against 61 per cent in the previous year and declined from 29,200 tons, valued at R3,31 lakhs to 28,400 tons, valued at R3,21 lakhs. Shipments to Germany of all kinds of raw hides were valued at R1,26 lakhs and those to Italy at R70 lakhs, as compared with R1,71 and R73 lakhs, respectively in 1924-25. The exports of raw hides consisted of 23,300 tons of raw cow hides, 4,400 tons of buffalo hides and nearly 700 tons of calf skins. The latter are specified under raw hides.

Raw cow hides decreased by 4 per cent both in quantity and value, the exports falling from 24,300 tons, valued at R2,89 lakhs to 23,300 tons, valued at R2,77 lakhs. Germany reduced her demands from 12,400 tons, or 51 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1924-25, to 8,900 tons or 38 per cent of the shipments during the year under review. Italy took 5,300 tons as against 5,700 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom and Spain increased their demands from 300 tons and 1,800 tons, respectively, to 2,100 tons each and Finland from 600 tons to 1,000 tons. Exports to the United States (53 tons only) were insignificant and Sweden and Norway also reduced their demands while the shipments to Bulgaria and European Turkey were larger than in the previous year. The average declared value per ton of raw cow hides exported was nearly the same as in the preceding year, being R1,190 as compared with R1,187 in 1924-25. Bengal contributed 81 per cent of the total exports and Burma 11 per cent, as compared with 88 and 6 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. Karachi had 6 per cent of the trade and Bombay 2 per cent, while there were no shipments from Madras.

Exports of buffalo hides were about the same as in the preceding year and amounted to 4,400 tons valued at R35 lakhs. In this line also Germany reduced her takings, the quantity falling from 1,200 tons in the previous year to nearly 600 tons. The United Kingdom and the United States increased their purchases from about 400 tons each to 600 tons each. Italy took 625 tons as compared with 680 tons in the preceding year. Bulgaria, European Turkey and Egypt took more than in 1924-25.

Shipments of raw skins increased by 26 per cent in quantity and 16 per cent in value, from 15,800 tons, valued at R3,43 lakhs to 19,800 tons, valued at R3,99 lakhs. Ninety seven per cent of the total quantity of skins shipped consisted of goat skins, the exports of which increased from 15,000 tons, valued at R3,30 lakhs to 19,200 tons, valued at R3,87 lakhs. The United States, as usual, was the best customer and increased her purchases from 10,600 tons, valued at R2,12 lakhs, to 15,600 tons, valued at R3,04 lakhs. Her takings represented 81 per cent of the total quantity shipped. France increased her purchases from 1,200 tons to 1,500 tons, while shipments to the United Kingdom and Netherlands decreased from 1,500 and 1,200 tons respectively, to 800 and 600 tons. Australia took 226 tons about the same quantity as in the preceding year. Germany and Belgium showed increases from 88 and 143 tons to 154 and 358 tons, respectively. The average declared value of raw goat skins per lb. fell from 15 annas 8 pies to 14 annas 4 pies. The exports of sheep skins fell from 719 tons, valued at R9,79,000 to 476 tons, valued at R5,75,000. The United Kingdom took 258 tons as compared with 147 tons in 1924-25, but shipments to the United States and France diminished. The share of the maritime provinces in the shipments of all kinds of raw skins were—Bengal, 44 per cent (42 per cent), Bombay 20 per cent (22 per cent), Sind 27 per cent (25 per cent) and Madras 9 per cent (11 per cent). The previous year's percentages are indicated in brackets.

There was a fall in the exports of tanned and dressed hides and skins in the year under review from 19,400 tons, valued at R7,18 lakhs to 18,500 tons, valued at R6,98 lakhs. The principal decreases were in tanned buffalo hides and tanned cow hides. The following statement gives the details :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned Cow-hides	7,900	11,500	11,200	10,700	1,47	2,77	2,83	2,62
„ Buffalo-hides	800	800	1,000	500	11	14	19	10
„ other hides	..	900	900	1,000	..	26	33	33
„ Goat skins	3,700	1,400	3,200	2,900	1,61	85	2,04	1,92
„ Sheep skins	2,500	3,500	3,100	3,400	96	1,87	1,78	2,00
„ other skins	300	..	..	..	7	1	1	1
Total Hides and Skins tanned	15,200	18,100	19,400	18,500	4,22	5,90	7,18	6,98

Exports of tanned hides decreased from 13,100 tons, valued at R3,35 lakhs, to 12,100 tons, valued at R3,05 lakhs. Tanned cow hides decreased from 11,200 tons, valued at R2,83 lakhs to 10,700 tons, valued at R2,62 lakhs. As in the preceding year, 94 per cent of the total quantity of all tanned hides exported went to the United Kingdom, which took 11,367 tons, valued at R2,89 lakhs, as compared with 12,264 tons, valued at R3,15 lakhs in 1924-25.

Exports.

Of tanned skins the exports amounted to 6,300 tons, the same quantity as in the preceding year, while the value showed a small increase from R3,83 to R3,93 lakhs. Tanned goat skins decreased from 3,200 tons, valued at R2,04 lakhs to 2,900 tons, valued at R1,92 lakhs. There was however an increase in tanned sheep skins which rose from 3,100 tons, valued at R1,78 lakhs to 3,400 tons, valued at R2,00 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 76 per cent of the total quantity of tanned skins exported. In the preceding year also she took the same percentage of the exports. Though her demand for tanned goat skins fell from 3,000 tons to 2,700 tons, she took 2,100 tons of tanned sheep skins as against 1,900 tons in the previous year. Shipments of tanned goat skins to the United States decreased from 208 tons to 132 tons, but the exports of tanned sheep skins to that country increased from 288 tons to 388 tons. Japan took about the same quantity of tanned sheep skins as in the preceding year and the exports to Straits Settlements were smaller.

Lac.—(R6,90 lakhs).—There was an increase of 26 per cent in the total quantity of lac exported, accompanied by a decrease of 9 per cent in the total value. The shipments amounted to 540,000 cwts, valued at R6,90 lakhs, as compared with 427,000 cwts, valued at R7,55 lakhs in 1924-25. Of the exports 77 per cent consisted of shellac, 4 per cent of button lac, 7 per cent of seed lac, 4 per cent of stick lac and 8 per cent other kinds.

The exports of shellac increased by 27 per cent in quantity from 327,200 cwts to 416,600 cwts, while the value as a result of a fall in prices, declined by 8 per cent, from R6,26 to R5,76 lakhs. The United States is the biggest market and she increased her demands from 172,000 cwts to 227,000 cwts, but the value realised was only R3,06 lakhs as against R3,25 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom also increased in quantity, from 66,000 cwts to 83,000 cwts, and to Germany, from 28,000 cwts to 33,000 cwts. France took 15,900 cwts and Japan 18,900 cwts, as compared with 15,300 cwts and 20,000 cwts, respectively, in 1924-25. Italy, Belgium and Australia took larger quantities than in the preceding year. The quantity of button lac shipped was 21,700 cwts, about the same quantity as in 1924-25, but the value declined from R44½ to R33⅓ lakhs. The United Kingdom took less than in the preceding year, while shipments to America showed increase.

The following figures show the exports of seed and stick lac during the last four years :—

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Seed lac	4,734	19,100	35,129	37,424
Stick lac	2.897	1,800	6,494	22,783

There was a considerable increase in the exports of stick lac in the year under review, Seventy-nine per cent of the total quantity shipped went to the United States, *viz.*, 18,000 cwts, as against 5,000 cwts in the previous year. Of seed lac, she took 88 per cent of the exports. Practically the only other sources of supply of lac in the world are Siam and the Straits Settlements. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from those countries during the past three years :—

Exports in cwts of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

—	1923	1924	1925
To United States of America	3,440	15,620	39,808
„ Germany	2,460	9,540	3,099
„ United Kingdom	3,760	5,300	1,668
„ India	23,920	10,020	1,403
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	34,740	42,760	62,554

It will be noticed that the United States more than doubled her takings from Siam and the Straits Settlements in 1925, while other countries considerably reduced their demands. Imports into India are declining rapidly.

Exports from India of other kinds of lac increased from 36,000 cwts to 41,000 cwts. Germany increased her demands from 17,300 cwts to 27,700 cwts, and the Netherlands from 10,100 cwts to 12,800 cwts, but the United States took only 800 cwts, as compared with 8,000 cwts in the preceding year. For the course of prices of shellac during the year a reference is invited to Chart No. 9.

Raw wool.—(R3,80 lakhs).—The demand for raw wool was greatly curtailed in the year under review and exports of raw wool, as compared with 1924-25, declined by 18 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value. The shipments amounted to over 43 million lbs valued at R3,80 lakhs, as against 52¾ million lbs, valued at R5,07 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom took 87 per cent of the total quantity shipped, as compared with 90 per cent in 1924-25, her demand falling from 47½ million lbs to 37¾ million lbs. The United States showed an increase, her share rising from 8 to 11 per cent, the actual quantity shipped amounting to nearly 5 million lbs, as compared with 4 million lbs in 1924-25. The following table shows comparative figures of exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land :—

—	Imports by land	Exports by sea including re-exports
	(In thousand cwts)	(In thousand cwts)
1912-13	193	602
1913-14	221	528
1919-20	203	467
1920-21	190	286
1921-22	135	421
1922-23	165	594
1923-24	179	425
1924-25	181	592
1925-26	181(*a*)	490

(*a*) Railborne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Exports.

Re-exports of wool declined from 13½ million lbs, valued at R1,68 lakhs to 11½ million lbs, valued at R90 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 83 per cent of the wool re-exported and the United States 17 per cent, as compared with 87 and 13 per cent, respectively, in 1924-25.

Fifty-five per cent of the exports of raw wool passed through Karachi and 41 per cent from Bombay. Karachi had 67 per cent of the re-exports and Bengal 21 per cent. The following table shows the quantities which the United Kingdom imported from India and other sources. The figures are for calendar years :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

	(In million pounds)						
	1912	1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Australia	285	265	311	458	276	229	226
New Zealand	184	181	148	305	181	179	173
South Africa	121	133	162	147	112	127	140
Argentina	56	55	49	64	49	54	39
India	55	55	35	55	51	56	59
Total including other countries	807	801	761	1,106	739	760	729
Percentage of India's share	7	7	5	5	7	7	8

Exports of carpets and rugs showed a decline from 5,700,000 lbs, valued at R1,12 lakhs to 3,900,000 lbs, valued at R78 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed only 2 million lbs, valued at R43¾ lakhs, as compared with 4 million lbs, valued at R77½ lakhs in 1924-25. Shipments to America increased from 750,000 lbs to 907,000 lbs, but Australia took less.

Oils.—(R1,79 lakhs).—The total value of the exports of oils of all sorts showed a decrease of 48 per cent over the previous year and fell from R3,44 lakhs to R1,79 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to diminished exports of mineral oils. Petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76° F. including petrol, benzine and benzol, decreased from 22 million gallons, valued at R2,48 lakhs to 8 million gallons, valued at R92 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 5½ million gallons and to Egypt 1½ million gallons, as compared with 18 and 3 million gallons, respectively, in the preceding year.

The exports of vegetable oils, (excluding sandalwood and other essential oils) showed an increase and rose from 1,332,000 gallons, valued at R37½ lakhs to 1,623,000 gallons, valued at R44½ lakhs. Castor oil increased from 497,000 gallons to 700,000 gallons, of which 321,000 gallons were shipped to the United Kingdom, 108,000 gallons to Australia and New Zealand and 81,000 gallons to Germany. Mustard or rape oil decreased from 512,600 gallons to 440,800 gallons, of which 227,000 gallons were shipped to Mauritius and 124,000 gallons to Natal. Coconut oil showed a small increase from 125,000 gallons to 126,000 gallons. The United Kingdom took 62,000 gallons and the Netherlands 40,000 gallons, as compared with 64,000 gallons and 19,000 gallons, respectively, in 1924-25. Groundnut oil improved from 38,000 gallons to 175,000 gallons and sesamum oil from 60,000 gallons to 84,000 gallons. Linseed oil fell from 81,500 gallons to 74,700 gallons.

Exports of sandalwood oil fell from 189,000 lbs, valued at R33½ lakhs to 122,000 lbs, valued at R19¼ lakhs. Of the total quantity shipped, 91 per cent went from Bombay and 9 per cent from Madras. Exports to the United Kingdom showed a large fall from 131,300 lbs, valued at R23 lakhs to 28,500 lbs, valued at R4 lakhs. France and Japan however, increased their demands from 16,000 lbs, and 21,000 lbs, respectively, to 47,000 lbs and 32,000 lbs. France took over 38 per cent of the total quantity exported, Japan 26 per cent and the United Kingdom 23 per cent, as compared with 9, 11 and 70 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

Shipments of animal oils fell from 366,000 gallons, valued at R3½ lakhs to 96,000 gallons, valued at R1 lakh. Lemon grass oil was in greater demand in the year under review and rose from 57,450 gallons to 66,700 gallons.

The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

	1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—					
Pig iron	42	91	1,28	2,17	1,75
Pig lead	9	1,39	1,80	2,30	2,07
Manganese ore	1,21	1,73	1,78	1,62	1,54
Others	47	81	92	1,10	1,93
Rubber	79	73	1,15	1,43	2,91
Oilcakes	1,38	1,72	1,94	2,20	2,11
Opium	3,42	2,45	2,66	1,47	1,93
Coffee	1,54	1,24	1,57	2,09	1,85
Spices	91	1,10	1,11	1,07	1,76
Teakwood	79	80	1,07	1,16	1,70
Paraffin wax	67	1,23	1,14	1,37	1,59
Hemp raw	1,02	61	76	1,73	1,59
Dyes	1,04	1,20	1,32	1,36	1,33
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	1,26	1,28	1,59	1,29
Manures	94	1,24	1,59	1,27	1,17
Tobacco	48	83	1,03	1,25	1,11
Coir manufactures	89	1,09	1,02	1,22	1,07
Mica	45	61	86	1,03	1,04
Provisions	54	61	60	59	64
Coal and coke	69	15	22	37	35
Saltpetre	31	36	27	27	20

Metals and Ores.—(R7,29 lakhs).—Again the total quantity of ores exported decreased from 684,000 tons to 629,000 tons but the value improved from R2,13 to R2,36 lakhs. The decrease in quantity was mainly due to smaller

shipments of manganese ore which accounted for 90 per cent of all ores exported as compared with 93 per cent in 1924-25.

Manganese ore (R1,54 lakhs).

There was a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value in the shipments of manganese ore which amounted to 564,000 tons, valued at R1,54 lakhs, as compared with 639,000 tons, valued at R1,62 lakhs in 1924-25. The re-entry of Russian ore into the World's Markets is beginning to be felt. While shipments of lower priced ore from Bombay have shown a small increase, Bengal, the other exporting province, experienced a fall in exports from 326,400 tons to 269,600 tons. Belgium provided the best market for manganese ore as in the preceding year, but she reduced her purchases from 203,000 tons to 169,000 tons. The shipments to the United Kingdom also declined from 195,000 tons to 155,000 tons and those to France from 147,000 tons to 138,000 tons. Germany however increased her demands from 6,000 tons to 30,000 tons and the Netherlands took 3,000 tons, while in the preceding year there were no exports to that country. There were smaller exports to the United States and Italy which took 57,000 tons and 12,000 tons, respectively, as compared with 72,000 tons and 13,000 tons in 1924-25. Bengal had 48 per cent of this export trade as compared with 51 per cent in 1924-25 and Bombay 49 per cent as compared with 43 per cent. Exports of ferruginous manganese ore (ores containing less than 40 per cent of manganese), entirely from Madras, amounted to 13,850 tons. The quantity of ferro-manganese shipped from Bengal was 1,583 tons.

Wolfram ore (R20 lakhs).

Wolfram ore from Burma increased from 532 tons, valued at nearly R3 lakhs, to 2,930 tons, valued at R20 lakhs. Germany was the largest purchaser with 1,230 tons, followed by the United Kingdom with 890 tons, as compared with 105 tons and 427 tons, respectively, in the preceding year.

Chromite (R11½ lakhs).

Chromite or chrome iron ore increased from 31,500 tons, valued at R10 lakhs, to 36,400 tons, valued at R11½ lakhs. The United States afforded the best market and she increased her purchases from 7,500 tons to 9,500 tons. The United Kingdom reduced her demands from 6,800 tons to 5,100 tons. Sweden took 4,800 tons (6,000 tons) and the Netherlands 3,200 tons (3,700 tons). Shipments to Belgium, Italy and France increased to 5,100 tons (1,200 tons), 4,200 tons (2,400 tons) and 3,600 tons (2,600 tons), respectively. Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Germany further reduced her purchases in the year under review.

Pig iron (R1,75 lakhs).

Shipments of pig iron increased further in quantity in the year under review from 341,300 tons to 382,000 tons, but the value of the exports fell from R2,17 to R1,75 lakhs. Nearly 380,800 tons were shipped from Bengal and only 1,200 tons from Madras. The United States of America further increased her demands from 134,000 tons to 156,000 tons, but Japan's takings dropped from 172,000 tons to 168,000 tons. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased in quantity from 19,000 tons to 20,000 tons and to Germany from 1,600 tons to 11,300 tons. Italy took 4,200 tons and New Zealand 3,300 tons, as compared with 4,500 tons and 4,000 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Shipments to China increased from 1,900 tons to 10,700 tons.

The following figures show the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Production of pig iron	716	884	875
„ „ steel	235	370	471
„ „ finished steel	163	248	320

Pig lead (R2,07 lakhs).

Exports of pig lead declined from 47,000 tons, valued at R2,30 lakhs, to 43,000 tons, valued at R2,07 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 23,500 tons or 54 per cent of the total quantity as compared with nearly 25,000 tons or 52 per cent in 1924-25. Japan reduced her purchases from 13,500 tons to 11,300 tons, but shipments to Ceylon advanced from 5,000 tons to 5,600 tons. China further reduced her demands, while trade with Germany showed improvement.

Rubber (R2,94 lakhs).

The chief features of the rubber trade during the year have been the greatly increased demand owing to shortage of stocks and violent fluctuation in prices. The prosperity enjoyed by producers is shown by the fact that though the quantity of rubber exported increased only by 24 per cent, the value rose by 106 per cent. From 18 million lbs, valued at R1,43 lakhs in the previous year, the exports rose to 22½ million lbs, valued at R2,94 lakhs. The average declared value of exports per lb increased from 12 annas 8 pies to R1-5 annas in 1925-26. The shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 8½ million lbs to nearly 9½ millions lbs, but her share in the total quantity exported fell from 48 to 42 per cent. Ceylon increased her purchases from nearly 4 to 5 millions lbs, and her share in the trade was 22 per cent as in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements took 4⅓ millions lbs, and the United States over 3 million lbs, as compared with 3½ and 1¾ million lbs, respectively, in 1924-25. The share of the Straits was 19 per cent, as in 1924-25, while the United States increased her share, from 10 to 14 per cent. Madras had 54 per cent of the trade and Burma 46 per cent.

Oilcakes (R2,11 lakhs).

Exports of oilcakes declined from 195,000 tons, valued at R2,20 lakhs, to 191,000 tons, valued at R2,11 lakhs. Groundnut cake fell from 95,000 tons to 83,000 tons. Both the United Kingdom and Germany took smaller quantities while there were increased shipments to Ceylon. Exports of rape and sesamum cake also decreased chiefly because Japan took less than in the previous year. Exports of linseed cake advanced from 16,000 tons to 20,000 tons of which 14,000 tons went to the United Kingdom.

Opium (R1,93 lakhs).

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 4,608 chests or 6,754 cwts, valued at R1,93 lakhs, as against 3,365 chests or 5,268 cwts, valued at R1,47 lakhs, in 1924-25. Shipments to Indo-China, Siam, Java and Japan increased. Indo-China took 1,545 chests (1,145 chests), Siam 1,500 chests (1,300 chests), Java 1,400 chests (300 chests) and Japan 125 chests (50 chests). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. There were no shipments to Persia. British Borneo took 38 chests as compared with 75 chests in 1924-25. Shipments on Government account fell from 3,592 chests to 2,699 chests of which 1,950 went to the Straits, 335 to the United Kingdom (medical opium), 225 to Hongkong, 144 to British Borneo and 45 to Ceylon. Of the total shipments of 7,307 chests, 5,637 chests or 77 per cent were consigned direct to the Governments of the importing countries. Of the remaining, 1,545 chests were shipped to Indo-China and 125 to Japan, and these shipments were covered by certificates from the Governments of those two countries that the con-

signments were approved by them and were for legitimate purposes. Mention may be made here of an agreement for direct sales entered into by the Governments of India and French Indo-China, and the discontinuance of public auction sales of opium in Calcutta under Bengal Government notification No. 378 S. R., dated 30th March 1926. All exports in future will be on Government account, except for the quantities already purchased and remaining in bond for export.

The number of chests sold in the past year decreased from 1,860 to 1,490, the highest price, R5,575 per chest being realised in April 1925 and the lowest in July, August and December 1925.

The exports of coffee decreased by 16 per cent in quantity and by 11 per cent in value, from 242,000 cwts, valued at R2,09 lakhs to 205,000 cwts, valued at R1,85 lakhs. The coffee crop of the season 1924-25 was estimated at 30 million lbs on an area of 142,000 acres but there was a reduction in output in 1925-26. During the early part of the year under review, there was a good demand from consuming countries and prices continued firm, but during the latter part prices began to decline.

Coffee (R1,85 lakhs).

The average declared value per cwt increased from R86 to R90. The United Kingdom was the best customer as in the preceding two years but reduced her demands from 75,300 cwts to 73,500 cwts. The imports of all coffee into Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1925 were 671,000 cwts. Shipments to the principal Continental consuming countries also decreased. France took 44,800 cwts (67,700 cwts), Germany 14,200 cwts (21,500 cwts), the Netherlands 13,000 cwts (15,700 cwts) and Belgium 7,800 cwts (14,000 cwts), while Norway increased her demands from 4,400 cwts to 9,400 cwts. The figures in brackets indicate the exports in the previous year. Shipments to Mesopotamia and the Bahrein Islands also improved from 11,700 cwts and 10,300 cwts, respectively, to 12,200 cwts and 13,000 cwts. Australia also took more than in the preceding year.

Exports of spices increased in the year under review from 275,000 cwts, valued at R1,07 lakhs, to 343,000 cwts, valued at R1,76 lakhs. The quantity of chillies shipped increased from 141,000 cwts to 172,000 cwts. Ceylon was, as usual, the largest purchaser and took more than in 1924-25. The Straits Settlements also increased her demands. Pepper increased in quantity from 87,600 cwts to 129,000 cwts and in value from R30 to R93 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her demands from 6,000 cwts to 28,000 cwts and the United States from 20,000 cwts to 39,000 cwts, while shipments to Italy declined from 36,500 cwts to 18,700 cwts. Cardamoms showed a small increase, while shipments of ginger were smaller.

Spices (R1,76 lakhs).

Exports of teak wood increased by 35 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value from 47,500 cubic tons, valued at R1,16 lakhs to 64,200 cubic tons, valued at R1,70 lakhs. Prices throughout the year were very firm under the influence of increased demand. The United Kingdom took 34,200 cubic tons as compared with 25,000 cubic tons in 1924-25. Her takings amounted to 53 per cent of the exports as in the preceding year. A notable feature was the substantial increase in shipments to the Union of South Africa which nearly doubled her requirements from 4,200 cubic tons to 8,100 cubic tons. The Netherlands and Portuguese East Africa also increased their demands. Exports to the United States also recovered. Shipments to Ceylon however fell from 6,100 cubic tons to 5,500 cubic tons. Germany and Zanzibar took more while Mauritius took less.

Teakwood (R1,70 lakhs).

Shipments of paraffin wax further increased in the year under review from 29,900 tons, valued at R1,36½ lakhs, to 34,900 tons, valued at R1,59½ lakhs, due chiefly to larger demands from the United Kingdom, which took 15,300 tons as compared with 9,300 tons in 1924-25. Shipments to China increased from 2,300 tons to 3,300 tons, while those to Japan fell from 3,600 tons to 200 tons. Belgium took 2,600 tons (2,800 tons), the Union of South Africa 2,400 tons (2,300 tons), Portuguese East Africa 3,100 tons (2,400 tons) and Australia and New Zealand 1,800 tons (1,500 tons). The previous year's figures are given in brackets. The United States took about 800 tons, the same amount as in the preceding year.

Paraffin wax (R1,59½ lakhs).

The quantity of raw hemp exported declined by 7 per cent and the value by 8 per cent from 669,000 cwts, valued at R1,73 lakhs to 624,000 cwts, valued at R1,59 lakhs. As in the last three years Belgium was the best market and she increased her purchases from 295,000 cwts to 302,000 cwts, or 48 per cent of the total quantity shipped, but shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 158,000 cwts to 104,000 cwts, and other Continental countries also took less, Germany reducing her demands from 85,000 cwts to 75,000 cwts, France from 55,000 cwts to 42,000 cwts and Italy from 37,000 cwts to 24,000 cwts. Shipments to the United States of America increased from 11,500 cwts to 54,600 cwts. Throughout the greater part of the year prices ruled at a high level, London prices for East Indian hemp were low when the year opened and fell to £26-10*s*. per ton in May. The market remained steady for about three months, when, influenced by the high prices of jute, prices advanced rapidly, and rose to £32 for Benares No.-2 and £35-10*s*. for fine Jubbulpore at the end of December. Later, when the demand subsided, prices sagged and fell to £25 for Benares No.-2 and £30 for fine Jubbulpore at the end of March.

Hemp, raw (R1,59 lakhs).

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances declined from 77,100 tons, valued at R1,36 lakhs in 1924-25 to 63,700 tons, valued at R1,33 lakhs in the year under review. Myrobalans represented 82 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances shipped as compared with 87 per cent in the preceding year. Shipments decreased from 67,000 tons, valued at R79 lakhs to 52,100 tons, valued at R73¾ lakhs. These figures represent a decline of 22 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value. All the principal importing countries, with the exception of the United States, reduced their demands. The United Kingdom took 24,000 tons (32,700 tons), Germany 4,100 tons (8,300 tons), France 3,400 tons (5,700 tons), and Belgium 2,200 tons (3,600 tons). The previous year's figures are given in brackets. The United States increased her purchases from 11,400 tons to 14,100 tons. The Netherlands and Italy reduced their demands while there were no exports to Sweden. Australia increased her purchases and the shipments to Japan were about the same as in the preceding year. Myrobalan extracts were shipped almost entirely from Bengal and decreased from 2,100 tons, valued at R5,36,000 to 1,500 tons, valued at R3,89,000. The United Kingdom took 900 tons as compared with 1,200 tons in 1924-25.

Dyes and tans (R1,33 lakhs).

Myrobalans (R74 lakhs).

Cutch and gambier increased from 2,700 tons, valued at R11½ lakhs, to nearly 3,000 tons, valued at R16 lakhs. The increase was mainly in the shipments to the United Kingdom. France, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy reduced their demands while there were larger shipments to the United States. Exports of turmeric increased from 3,600 tons, valued at R23

Cutch and gambier (R16 lakhs).

Exports.

lakhs to 5,400 tons, valued at R27 lakhs. The Straits Settlements increased her demands while the United Kingdom took about the same quantity as in the preceding year. The United States also increased her demands.

Turmeric (R27 lakhs).

The total yield of indigo in 1925-26 was estimated at 27,000 cwts on an area of 129,200 acres as compared with 18,700 cwts, on an area of 99,300 acres in the previous season—an increase of 44 per cent. The exports of indigo however further decreased in the year under review by 39 per cent in quanity and 49 per cent in value, from 3,300 cwts, valued at R11 lakhs to 2,000 cwts, valued at over R5½ lakhs. The fall in the exports to Japan noticed in the previous year's review, was very marked in 1925-26 also, that country taking only 33 cwts as compared with 647 cwts in 1924-25, and 2,189 cwts in 1923-24. Shipments to Egypt fell from 685 cwts to 538 cwts. The United Kingdom and Mesopotamia took only 342 cwts and 372 cwts, respectively, as against 473 and 809 cwts in the preceding year. Exports to Persia however increased from 212 to 312 cwts.

Indigo (R5½ lakhs).

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards fell from 279,000 tons, valued at R1,59 lakhs, to 240,000 tons, valued at R1,28½ lakhs. As in the preceding year, rice bran accounted for 95 per cent of the total quantity shipped though the actual exports declined from 264,000 tons to 229,000 tons. The United Kingdom took 77 per cent of the total quantity of rice bran exported as in 1924-25. The Straits Settlements took 11 per cent as compared with 12 per cent in the preceding year.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R1,28½ lakhs).

The total quantity of the exports of manures including bones, fishmanures and guano, hornmeal, and sulphate of ammonia increased from 102,000 tons to 104,000 tons, the export value falling from R1,26½ to R1,17½ lakhs. Bones were valued at R89 lakhs (R82 lakhs), fishmanures and guano R10 lakhs (R22½ lakhs), sulphate of ammonia R7¾ lakhs (R19 lakhs), hornmeal R3 lakhs and other kinds R7 lakhs (R3 lakhs). Figures for the previous year are given in brackets. Crushed bones increased from R43 to R50 lakhs due to larger shipments to Belgium R35 lakhs (R29½ lakhs), France R7 lakhs (R6 lakhs) and also to Germany. Bonemeal increased in quantity from 34,000 tons to 39,000 tons, while the value showed a small improvement from R38,31,000 to R38,69,000. Ceylon took 13,500 tons, valued at R13½ lakhs, as compared with 11,800 tons, valued at R15 lakhs, in 1924-25, while shipments to Japan showed a small decrease from R13 to R12½ lakhs. Fishmanures and guano fell from R22½ to R10⅔ lakhs of which Ceylon took R8 lakhs and the Straits R2 lakhs. Japan increased her demands for sulphate of ammonia, but there were no shipments to Spain and exports to Ceylon were considerably smaller. Japan took almost the entire quantity of horn meal shipped.

Manures (R1,17½ lakhs).

Shipments of saltpetre decreased from 163,000 cwts, valued at R27 lakhs, to 134,000 cwts, valued at R20 lakhs. Ceylon took the largest quantity as in the preceding years and increased her demands from 64,100 cwts to 80,700 cwts. There were reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, Hongkong and Mauritius. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom amounted to 15,000 cwts (21,400 cwts), to Hongkong 25,700 cwts (34,000 cwts) and to Mauritius 4,800 cwts (32,100 cwts). The figures in brackets indicate the exports during the previous year. The average declared value per cwt decreased from R16-10 to R15-3.

Saltpetre (R20 lakhs).

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco receded by 14 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value, from 43 million lbs, valued at R1,18½ lakhs, to 37 million lbs, valued at R1,05 lakhs. Hongkong took 6 million lbs, as compared with 5·5 million lbs in 1924-25. The Netherlands, which took the largest quantities in the two preceding years reduced her purchases from 12·2 million lbs to 4·5 million lbs. The United Kingdom showed a small decrease from 8·2 to 7·8 million lbs, while Germany increased her takings from 2·2 to 4·4 million lbs. Shipments to the Straits Settlements and the Malaya States rose from 3·7 and 1·2 million lbs, respectively, to 4·9 and 1·4 million lbs, while Aden took only 4·5 million lbs as compared with 5·8 million lbs in 1924-25. Belgium and Japan also showed small decreases.

Unmanufactured Tobacco (R1,05 lakhs).

Shipments of manufactured coir fell from 36,500 tons, valued at R1,21 lakhs, to 29,800 tons, valued at R1,07 lakhs. The largest quantity exported was to the United Kingdom, which took 7,300 tons as compared with 8,100 tons in 1924-25. Germany considerably reduced her demands, her takings falling from 10,300 tons to 5,900 tons. Belgium, France, and the United States took more than in the preceding year, while there were smaller shipments to the Netherlands and Italy.

Coir manufactures (R1,07 lakhs).

Shipments of mica increased from 82,200 cwts, valued at R1,03 lakhs, to 96,500 cwts, valued at R1,04 lakhs. Mica splittings increased from 68,800 cwts valued at R69½ lakhs, to 79,200 cwts, valued at R73 lakhs. Exports of mica in blocks increased from 13,400 cwts to 17,200 cwts, but the value fell from R33 to R31 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 26,200 cwts of mica in splittings and 5,400 cwts in blocks as compared with 28,900 cwts and 5,100 cwts, respectively, in 1924-25. Shipments to the United States increased, splittings from 26,900 cwts to 33,100 cwts and blocks from 6,900 cwts to 10,100 cwts. Germany also increased her demands from 8,800 cwts to 13,400 cwts, the exports consisting mainly of splittings.

Mica (R1,04 lakhs).

The exports of coal further increased in quantity in the year under review from 228,100 tons to 240,200 tons but the value realised dropped from R37 to R34½ lakhs. Ceylon took 84 per cent of the total quantity shipped, but she reduced her demands from 206,000 tons, valued at R33 lakhs to 203,000 tons, valued at R28⅔ lakhs. Shipments to the Straits Settlements increased from 10,700 tons to 29,500 tons. These figures of exports exclude bunker coal. Shipments of coke fell from 1,173 to 717 tons. The production of coal in India in 1925 was reported to be 20,904,000 tons as compared with 21,177,000 tons in 1924 and 19,657,000 tons in 1923. The price of coal, Deshurgar, was R8 per ton into wagon at the beginning of April 1925, but fell to R6-8-0 by the close of March 1926.

Coal and coke (R34¾ lakhs).

It may be mentioned here that as a result of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India in September 1924, rebates allowed by the Railways on export coal have been increased. Further, a Coal Grading Board Act has been passed providing for the establishment of a Board for the grading of coal and the grant of certificates for coal intended for export. From 1st March 1926 the Board set up under the above Act has been certifying export coal. This should lead to more confidence on the part of buyers regarding the quality of the Indian coal which is exported.

Postal articles not specified.

The head " postal articles not specified " in the import returns excludes the following items of imports by post, including letter packets (registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, which have,

since the 1st of April, 1922 been included with their appropriate heads and sub-heads in the import trade returns: (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, and (*e*) cinematograph films.

The value of the imports of "postal articles not specified" was R3,49 lakhs in 1925-26 as compared with R3,28 lakhs in 1924-25. The share of the United Kingdom was 78 per cent, Italy 5 per cent, Ceylon, Japan and Germany 3 per cent each and Hongkong 2 per cent.

The value of articles exported by post was R2,71 lakhs as compared with R2,64 lakhs in 1924-25. The share of the United Kingdom was 24 per cent, Ceylon 17 per cent, the Straits Settlements 15 per cent, France 13 per cent, Hongkong 6, Mesopotamia 5, Persia and Kenya Colony about 3 per cent each and Dutch Borneo 2 per cent.

Re-exports.

The total value of the re-exports of foreign merchandise declined to R10½ crores in 1925-26 from R13½ crores in 1924-25 and R13 crores in 1923-24. There were important decreases in raw cotton (—R78 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R92 lakhs), raw wool (—R17 lakhs), raw skins (—R29 lakhs), and sugar (—R42 lakhs). Sugar 16 D. S. and above re-exported decreased in the year under review by 25 per cent in quantity from 22,000 tons to 16,400 tons and by 45 per cent in value from R91½ lakhs to R50 lakhs. Mesopotamia, Arabia and Persia reduced their purchases to 2,200 tons (3,600 tons), 2,300 tons (5,400 tons), and 3,900 tons (5,300 tons), respectively. Figures for the previous year are given in brackets. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 50 tons to 2,600 tons and Ceylon also took more than in 1924-25. There were no re-exports of sugar to France, Java and Egypt as in the preceding year. The re-exports of raw cotton fell from 11,800 tons to 8,000 tons, of which Japan took 6,100 tons and the United Kingdom 1,000 tons, as compared with 7,800 tons and 3,100 tons, respectively taken by them in 1924-25. The quantity of cotton twist and yarn re-exported increased by 4 per cent from 966,000 lbs to 1,002,000 lbs, but the value fell by 13 per cent from R16 to R14 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods re-exported further decreased in the year under review from 54 million yards, valued at R2,34 lakhs, to 35 million yards, valued at R1,42 lakhs. Grey goods fell from 33 to 16 million yards and coloured goods from 14½ to 12 million yards, while white goods showed a small increase from 6⅝ to over 7 million yards. All the principal markets, with the exception of Persia reduced their demands. Mesopotamia, Arabia and Aden took 5¾, 6, and 3 million yards, respectively, as compared with 8, 8, and 7½ million yards, in the preceding year. Persia increased her demands from 6 to 7 million yards. Shipments to the Bahrein Islands, Ceylon, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the Kenya Colony were smaller, while Portuguese East Africa took more. Re-exports of raw wool declined from 13½ million lbs, valued at R1,08 lakhs, to 11½ million lbs, valued at R90 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 9½ million lbs or 83 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 11¾ million lbs in 1924-25. The United States of America showed an increase from 1,718,000 lbs to 1,927,000 lbs. Re-exports of woollen manufactures increased from R1,06½ to R1,15¾ lakhs. The value of the shipments to the United Kingdom increased from R47 to R53 lakhs but European Turkey took only to the value of R17 lakhs, as compared with re-exports to the value of R19 lakhs to that country in 1924-25. The United States took R33 lakhs' worth, the same amount as in the preceding year. Raw skins re-exported decreased from R1,40 to R1,11 lakhs, due chiefly to smaller re-exports to the United Kingdom which took R1,02 lakhs' worth, as compared with R1,15 lakhs' worth of skins which she took in 1924-25. Dressed skins also fell from R19 to R10½ lakhs.

Bombay had 72 per cent of the total re-export trade as compared with 73 per cent in the preceding year, Karachi 18 per cent, the same as in 1924-25, while Bengal's share showed a small increase from 5 to 6 per cent. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the trade were the United Kingdom 31, Japan 12, Ceylon and Mesopotamia 5 each, the United States 7 and the Straits Settlements 3.

Government Stores.

The value of the imports of Government stores increased in the year under review by nearly 46 per cent from R6,74 to R9,82 lakhs. The most important increase was recorded under Railway plant and rolling stock, the value of which rose from R1,29 to R3,15 lakhs. Other noticeable increases were in iron and steel (+R 49 lakhs), Machinery and mill work (+R22 lakhs) and Instruments and apparatus (+R11 lakhs). Imports of paper and pasteboard, copper, and apparel also increased, while there was a decrease of R18 lakhs under carriages and carts.

The value of the exports of Indian produce on Government account fell from R1,54 to R1,21 lakhs. Opium exported on Government account decreased in value from R1,13 to R1,03 lakhs. Grain, pulse and flour also fell in value from R6 to R5 lakhs. The value of re-exports on Government account fell from R53 to R28 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade in 1925-26.

The following tables indicate the direction of India's trade in 1925-26 in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of various countries in the total trade of India and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities so as to indicate the shares of the countries principally interested in each. The main features are also illustrated in the two graphs prefixed to this Review (see Chart No. 6), but in the graphs the period for which information is given has been extended in view of developments and changes.

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1923-24			1924-25			1925-26		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	— 59	91	132	— 41	102	133	— 31	81	115	—34
Other British Possessions	36	11	+ 25	50	15	+ 35	52	21	+31	54	19	+ 35
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	— 34	141	147	— 6	154	154	—	135	134	+ 1
Europe	85	30	+ 55	95	31	+ 64	106	39	+ 67	97	38	+ 59
United States of America	22	5	+ 17	34	13	+ 21	35	14	+ 21	40	15	+ 25
Japan	23	5	+ 18	51	14	+ 37	57	17	+ 40	58	18	+ 40
Other Foreign countries	25	15	+ 10	41	23	+ 18	46	23	+ 23	55	21	+ 34
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	221	81	+140	244	93	+151	250	92	+158
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+ 66	362	228	+134	398	247	+151	385	226	+159

Direction of Overseas Trade.

TABLE B.

IMPORTS —	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	57·8	54·1	51·4
Germany	6·9	5·2	6·3	5·9
Java	5·8	6·2	6·3	6·2
Japan	2·6	6·1	6·9	8·0
United States of America	2·6	5·7	5·7	6·7
Belgium	2·3	2·4	2·7	2·7
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·5	·4	·5
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·2	2·0	2·5
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	1·1	1·1	1·3
France	1·5	1·0	1·0	1·4
Mauritius	1·3	..	1·5	·2
Italy	1·2	1·2	1·6	1·9
China	·9	1·5	1·1	1·2
Netherlands	·8	1·0	1·2	1·6
Australia	·5	·5	·3	·6
Hongkong	·5	·5	·5	·4
Dutch Borneo	·4	·5	·3	·3
Ceylon	·4	·6	·6	·7
Switzerland	·3	·7	·7	·7
East Africa and Zanzibar	·3	1·4	2·0	1·8

TABLE C.

EXPORTS —	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	25·0	25·5	21·0
Germany	10·6	6·9	7·1	7·0
Japan	9·1	14·1	14·3	15·0
United States of America	8·7	9·4	8·8	10·4
France	7·1	5·5	5·3	5·5
Belgium	4·8	3·8	3·9	3·2
Austria and Hungary	4·0	·4	·2	·
Ceylon	3·6	3·6	3·7	3·9
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	1·8	1·5	2·4
Italy	3·1	6·0	5·9	5·0
Hongkong	3·1	1·3	·9	·8
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·4	2·1	2·6
China	2·3	2·9	2·4	4·0
Central and South America	2·2	1·9	2·1	2·6
Netherlands	1·7	1·6	2·0	2·0
Australia	1·6	1·6	1·8	2·0
East Africa and Zanzibar	1·0	1·1	1·2	·5
Russia	·9	..	..	·05
Spain	·8	1·0	1·5	1·3
Java	·8	1·0	·7	1·2

TABLE D—IMPORTS.

—	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE			MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	89·9	63·0	67·7	89·8	84·1	79·7	57·2	40·1	38·1	71·3	29·3	27·6	93·0	89·0	85·0	75·3	65·6	62·8
United States	2·6	3·6	4·5	3·3	9·5	9·5	9·7	15·6	15·6	15·1	35·5	36·6	..	2·8	2·9	8·0	11·6	12·7
Germany	14·5	7·7	6·4	5·6	3·5	5·8	18·2	26·9	27·5	..	..	..	3·0	1·2	3·6	8·2	14·2	13·3
Belgium	11·5	19·6	15·6	..	·5	2·0	..	..	..	4·5	1·2	·3	·7	3·0	5·5	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	5·4	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	·6	1·0	1·5
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·5	1·9	2·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	6·7	..	..	..	2·2	2·0	2·4
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·1	24·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	..	1·6	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	93·9	94·2	98·7	97·6	97·0	86·6	88·0	88·3	95·4	98·1	98·6	99·6	96·0	98·6	94·3	94·4	92·7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	18,93	18,07	7,76	14,74	14,89	3,95	4,99	5,20	1,53	3,21	4,49	10,03	6,08	5,00	1,82	3,02	3,54

—	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR			LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
United Kingdom	90·1	80·5	74·6	9·0	3·5	3·6	1·8	1·0	2·2	62·9	59·4	59·3	5·7	2·7	2·1	56·0	42·9	41·6
United States	·4	·4	·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·1	59·9	55·4	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·5	·5	..	..	..	·1	2·9	·3	10·7	11·0	10·5	..	..	..	17·0	21·1	12·1
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1·8	13·8	19·0	46·8	47·7	46·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7·8	2·4	2·9	..	..	..	18·8	18·0	18·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	1·0	1·1	6·1	10·5	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	1·2	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	7·4	8·9
China*	..	..	..	20·6	28·6	36·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	73·9	87·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	17·4	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·7	16·1	14·5	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·8	11·3	14·6	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	8·9	8·9
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	4·6	7·1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·5	97·4	97·7	90·3	92·7	93·7	90·6	96·3	94·1	92·4	88·4	88·2	87·3	90·0	86·6	83·6	84·9	78·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66,30	82,32	65,67	3,10	3,71	2,80	14,96	20, 0	15,83	2,24	3,28	3,34	4,12	9,35	10,05	1,59	3,03	2,81

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

Direction of Overseas Trade.

TABLE E—EXPORTS.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES			COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	89·2	87·6	38·0	24·8	27·9	6·3	6·6	6·5	3·5	5·0	5·7	22·2	24·1	22·5	26·7	25·8	7·4	25·9	47·5	45·3
Canada	4·3	2·5	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3·1	1·0	1·5	..	..	..	10·6	10·4	9·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	11·1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkey Asiatic and Mesopotamia	1·2	1·9	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	·7	1·6	1·4	11·9	8·5	10·2	41·5	37·4	37·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·3	18·2	24·3
Ceylon	1·6	·8	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	11·8	16·5	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	27·4	21·5	..	..	..	14·6	4·9	5·2	16·0	7·4	9·2	7·8	12·9	12·4	20·3	12·6	9·2
France	..	..	..	9·9	11·7	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·4	27·8	27·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	7·2	7·7	..	..	..	7·7	14·8	10·8	5·0	14·7	12·6	..	..	..	5·3	5·3	5·1
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	9·1	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	3·1	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	·5	2·0	1·8	47·2	50·3	50·0	..	..	..	3·8	6.1	9·3	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	·5	6·7	4·9	..	..	..	10·3	6·0	5·9	16·0	6·8	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·7	8·5	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	7·8	7·3	..	..	..	3·3	3·3	1·7
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·7	5·4	7·3	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	1·7	1·8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	97·2	95·6	87·6	86·3	86·2	71·8	68·6	68·5	85·0	89·5	90·6	91·6	88·6	84.1	56·5	62·0	52·9	81·9	88·6	87·4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	33,39	27,12	30,83	29,09	37,95	28,27	51,77	58,84	41,04	91,23	94,99	25,65	33,17	29,64	45,14	65,06	48,03	15,95	13,92	14,17

Table A indicates the trade balances of India with the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Japan and other Foreign Countries. India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all countries with which she deals in large quantities excepting the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. The excess of imports over exports in the case of the United Kingdom amounted to R34 crores in 1925-26 as compared with R31 crores in 1924-25 and R41 crores in 1923-24. Further it will be seen from the table that India's import and export trade with the rest of the British Empire, including the United Kingdom, almost balanced each other in the year under review as they did in the preceding year.

Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the percentage shares of the first twenty countries arranged in the order of their importance in 1913-14. The outstanding features are the progressive decline of the United Kingdom's percentage share in the imports into India and Japan's continued absorption of a large percentage of the exports from India. During the last few years Germany's return to both the import and export trade is also noteworthy. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the import trade further decreased in the year under review from 54·1 to 51·4 per cent and her share in the export trade also fell from 25·5 to 21 per cent. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and British Possessions in imports was 7·7 per cent as against 8·1 per cent in the preceding year and in exports their share rose from 13·2 to 14·2 per cent. The whole British Empire had 44 per cent of the total trade (59·1 per cent in imports and 35·2 per cent in exports) as compared with 47·7 per cent (imports 62·2 and exports 38·7) in the preceding year. The share of the United States in the import trade improved from 5·7 to 6·7 per cent and her share in the export trade also rose from 8·8 to 10·4 per cent. The participation of Japan in imports also increased from 6·9 to 8 per cent and on the export side from 14·3 to 15 per cent. Germany's share in India's trade showed a small decrease in the year under review, in imports from 6·3 to 5·9 per cent while her share in exports was 7 per cent almost the same as in 1924-25. Belgium had 2·7 per cent of the import trade as in the preceding year while her share in the export trade fell from 3·9 to 3·2 per cent. Java's share in the import trade was 6·2 per cent, practically the same as in the preceding two years. The quantity of sugar imported from that country considerably increased but the value ell owing to lower prices. The share of Mauritius in the import trade was reduced from 1·5 to ·2 per cent due to the fdecrease in the imports of sugar. East Africa and Zanzibar had 1·8 per cent of the import trade as compared with 2 per cent in 1924-25.

Tables D and E illustrate the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. In " Iron and Steel " trade the United Kingdom increased her share from 63 to 67·7 per cent while the share of Belgium fell from 19·6 to 15·6 per cent. The United States improved her position while Germany's share decreased. In " Machinery " the share of the United Kingdom fell from 84·1 to 79·7 per cent while the United States had 9·5 per cent of the trade as in the preceding year. Both Germany and Belgium improved their position in this trade. Under " Hardware " the share of the United Kingdom further decreased from 40 to 38 per cent while Germany's share improved from 26·9 to 27·5 per cent. The share of the United States was 15·6 per cent as in the preceding year, while Japan's share increased. In " Motor Vehicles " the United Kingdom receded slightly from 29·3 to 27·6 per cent while the United States improved from 35·5 to 36·6 per cent. Canada's share fell from 27·1 to 24·8 per cent while Italy and France improved their position and had 6·7 and 2·6 per cent of the trade. There was a decrease in Belgium's figure. Under " Railway plant and rolling stock " the United Kingdom's participations further decreased from 89 to 85 per cent. The United States, Belgium and Germany improved their position to 2·9, 5·5 and 3·6 per cent, respectively, from 2·8, 3 and 1·2 per cent in the preceding year. Under " Instruments," the share of the United Kingdom decreased from 65·6 to 62.8 per cent. The United States showed a small increase while Germany's share fell from 14·2 to 13·3 per cent. Italy and Japan slightly improved their position. In " Cotton Manufactures " the share of the United Kingdom fell from 80·5 to 74·6 per cent while Japan improved her position from 13·8 to 19 per cent. In " Silk manufactures," Japan's share decreased from 47·7 to 46·1 per cent while China improved her position from 28·6 to 36·9 per cent. Italy's share decreased from 10·5 to 4·2 per cent. Java had 87·5 per cent of the sugar trade as compared with 73·9 per cent in the preceding year and the share of Mauritius fell from 17·4 to 3·1 per cent. In " Liquors " the share of the United Kingdom was about the same as in the preceding year with 59·3 per cent. Germany's share showed a small decrease while France slightly improved her position. In " Mineral oils," the share of the United States fell from 59·9 to 55·4 per cent. The share of Persia also decreased while Borneo improved her position. In" Paper " Sweden improved at the expense of Germany and the United Kingdom.

Direction of Overseas Trade.

On the export side, under "Tea" the United Kingdom, the largest purchaser of Indian tea, reduced her share from 89·2 to 87·6 per cent. Canada's share was 2·1 per cent as compared with 2·5 per cent in the preceding year while Australia increased her relatively small demands. In "Raw jute," the United Kingdom increased her takings from 24·8 to 27·9 per cent while Germany's share fell from 27·4 to 21·5 per cent. The United States figure rose from 8·5 to 10·2 per cent and that of France from 11·7 to 14 per cent. In "Jute Manufactures," the sharers of the United States and the United Kingdom remained almost stationary and were 36·5 and 6·5 per cent respectively. Java improved her share while there was a small decrease in the case of Australia and Japan. In "Raw Cotton," Japan's share was 50 per cent about the same as in 1924-25. Italy's share decreased from 14·8 to 10·8 per cent, while China and Germany improved their position in this trade. The share of the United Kingdom also showed a small increase from 5 to 5·7 per cent. In "Oilseeds" the United Kingdom figures fell from 24·1 to 22·5 per cent. France and Italy also reduced their shares from 27·8 and 14·7 per cent, respectively, to 27·5 and 12·6 per cent while Germany improved her position in this trade. In "Foodgrains" the share of the United Kingdom was considerably reduced from 25·8 to 7·4 per cent while Ceylon took 16·5 per cent as against 11·8 per cent in the previous year. The share of Germany was 12·4 per cent about the same as in the preceding year while the Straits Settlements improved her position. In "Hides and Skins" the share of the United Kingdom was reduced from 47·5 to 45·3 per cent. Her share in the pre-war year, 1913-14, was 25·9 per cent. The United States improved her position from 18·2 to 24·3 per cent but there was a decrease in the case of Germany from 12·6 to 9·2 per cent.

The British Empire.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following table :—

Countries	Imports				Exports			
	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,31,60	1,33,45	1,15,32	58,35	90,40	1,01,70	80,97
Ceylon	81	1,29	1,36	1,69	9,04	13,17	14,17	15,22
Straits Settlements	3,42	4,93	4,86	5,66	6,79	8,52	8,32	10,18
Hongkong	98	1,06	1,13	84	7,82	4,66	3,48	2,96
South Africa	23	77	59	42	1,20	2,16	2,66	2,85
Mauritius	2,53	9	3,67	51	1,26	1,75	1,89	1,85
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,65	4,32	4,07	1,02	2,26	2,31	2,09
Canada	1	90	99	1,30	1,43	2,43	2,28	2,13
Australia	92	1,07	76	1,44	4,10	5,74	7,14	7,56
New Zealand	..	..	14	1	56	88	76	1,05
Other countries	1,20	2,60	2,22	2,46	2,82	3,79	9,30	8,72
Total British Empire	1,28,07	1,46,96	1,53,49	1,33,72	94,39	1,40,76	1,54,01	1,35,58

The United Kingdom.

(Imports R1,15,32 lakhs, Exports R80,97 lakhs).

The value of the imports from the United Kingdom was less by R18 crores and of the exports to the United Kingdom by nearly R21 crores in the year under review as compared with 1924-25. Imports amounted to R1,15 crores as compared with R1,33 crores in 1924-25 and R1,17½ crores in the pre-war year 1913-14, and exports amounted to R81 crores as compared with nearly R1,02 crores in the preceding year and R58 crores in the pre-war year. The value of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn imported from the United Kingdom decreased from R66 to R49 crores and accounted for 42 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United Kingdom as compared with 49 per cent in 1924-25 and 42 per cent in 1923-24. The other important groups, namely metals and manufactures, machinery and railway plant and rolling-stock amounted in value to R30⅔ crores as compared with R32 crores in 1924-25 and accounted for 27 per cent of the value of the imports from the United Kingdom. Imports of cotton piecegoods decreased by 20 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value from 1,614 million yards, valued at R60 crores, to 1,287 million yards, valued at R44½ crores. Grey piecegoods decreased by 166 million yards to 561 million yards, white (bleached) goods by 87 million yards to 446 million yards and coloured goods by 71 million yards to 267 million yards. The quantity of iron and steel imported increased from 439,000 tons to 489,000 tons and the value from R11,92 to R12,24 lakhs. Machinery and Millwork showed a small decrease in value from R12⅓ crores to nearly R12 crores and railway plant and rolling stock also fell from R5 crores to R4 crores. There was an increase in the value of instruments and apparatus imported from R1,98½ to R2,22 lakhs while hardware showed a small decrease from R2,00 to R1,97¾ lakhs. Imports of paper and pasteboard also decreased both in quantity and value from 36,000 tons, valued at R1,30 lakhs, to 33,800 tons, valued at R1,16½ lakhs. In liquors there was a small increase from 2¾ million gallons, valued at R1,95 lakhs to nearly 3 million gallons, valued at R1,98 lakhs. Imports of tobacco (chiefly cigarettes) also increased from 3¼ million lbs, valued at R1,40 lakhs to 3¾ million lbs, valued at R1,76 lakhs, while chemicals fell in value from R1,30 to R1,24 lakhs. Imports of soap further increased in the year under review from R1,25 to nearly R1,36 lakhs, while coal and coke fell from 123,000 tons, valued at R41 lakhs to 112,000 tons, valued at R31 lakhs. In paints and colours the quantity increased from 238,000 cwts to 249,000 cwts, while the value remained almost stationary at R76½ lakhs. Woollen piecegoods fell from 6 million yards, valued at R1,56½ lakhs, to 5¼ million yards, valued at R1,50 lakhs. Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk imported also decreased from R82¾ to R58 lakhs while motor cars increased from 1,682 cars, valued at R61 lakhs, to 2,399 cars, valued at R77¾ lakhs. There were decreases in raw wool (—R15 lakhs), belting for machinery (—R17 lakhs) and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (—R22 lakhs), while provisions increased by R17 lakhs and apparel by R12 lakhs. Imports of synthetic dyes from the United Kingdom also improved in the year under review.

Direction of Overseas Trade.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R23¾ crores), raw and manufactured jute (R14½ crores), seeds (R6⅔ crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R6½ crores), raw cotton (R5½ crores), foodgrains (R3½ crores), raw wool (Indian) (R3⅓ crores) and lac (R1⅓ crores). These articles combined represented 81 per cent of the exports to the United Kingdom as in the preceding two years. There was a decrease of 6 per cent in the quantity of tea exported to the United Kingdom accompanied with a fall of 20 per cent in value on account of lower prices. The shipments amounted to 280 million lbs, valued at R23¾ crores, as compared with 299 million lbs, valued at R29¾ crores in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute increased by one per cent in quantity from 172,800 tons to 174,400 tons, while on account of higher prices the value increased by 46 per cent from R7,23 to R10,57 lakhs The number of jute gunny bags exported increased from 42 millions to 43½ millions and the value from R2,03½ to R2,42 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported decreased from 66¾ to 60¼ millions but the value rose from R1,37 to R1,41 lakhs. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exported further increased in the year under review by R3,77 lakhs from R10,64 to R14,41 lakhs. In seeds there was a fall of 4 per cent in quantity and of 19 per cent in value from 390,000 tons, valued at R7,98 lakhs in 1924-25 to 373,000 tons, valued at R6,68 lakhs in 1925-26. Linseed decreased by 15,000 tons to 111,000 tons, groundnuts by 25,700 tons to 9,700 tons, and rapeseed by 19,000 tons to 26,000 tons. Shipments of cotton seed increased while castor seed increased in quantity with a fall in value. There was a small improvement in raw hides and skins from 2,300 tons, valued at R42 lakhs, to 3,900 tons, valued at R47 lakhs, while tanned hides and skins fell from 17,100 tons, valued at R6,19 lakhs, to 16,200 tons, valued at R5,95 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton increased by 39 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value from 162,000 bales, valued at R4,53 lakhs, to 225,000 bales, valued at R5,42 lakhs. There was a considerable decrease in foodgrains which fell from 1,190,000 tons, valued at R16¾ crores, to 238,000 tons, valued at R3½ crores due to reduced shipments of wheat and barley. Shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom fell from 754,000 tons to 104,000 tons and of barley from 218,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Rice not in the husk also decreased from 102,000 tons to 86,000 tons and gram from 57,000 tons to 200 tons. Exports of raw wool (Indian) fell from 47½ million lbs to 37¾ million lbs and re-exports of raw wool (foreign) from 11¾ million lbs to 9½ million lbs while lac improved from 83,900 cwts to 99,100 cwts. Shipments of dangerous petroleum flashing below 76° F including petrol, benzine and benzol fell from 18 million gallons, valued at R2,04 lakhs, to 5½ million gallons, valued at nearly R62 lakhs. There were also decreases under pig lead, rice bran, coffee, myrobalans, mica, manganese ore, groundnut cake, wool carpets and rugs, raw hemp, and coir manufactured, while shipments of raw rubber, paraffin wax, and pepper increased.

Other British Possessions.

The total value of the imports from other British Possessions decreased from R21 to R19 crores, while the value of the exports increased from R52 to R54 crores.

Ceylon.—(Imports R1,69 lakhs, Exports R15,22 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon increased from R15½ crores to nearly R17 crores, Imports from Ceylon which are small increased from R1⅓ to R1⅔ crores, while exports increased from R14 to over R15 crores. Imports of betelnuts from Ceylon increased from 123,000 cwts, valued at R32½ lakhs, to 158,000 cwts, valued at R42 lakhs. She sent more coconut oil and tea but less lead sheets for tea-chests. Imports of copra increased from 1,400 tons to 2,100 tons. She took the lead in the rice trade ousting Germany which was India's best customer for rice during the two preceding years. Shipments of rice not in the husk increased from 403,000 tons, valued at R6,96 lakhs, to 432,000 tons, valued at R7,06 lakhs. She took more piglead, groundnut cake, raw rubber, chillies, tea, raw cotton, coloured, printed or dyed cotton piecegoods and jute gunny cloth but less coal, wheat flour, fish manures and guano and gunny bags.

Straits Settlements.—(Imports R5,66 lakhs, Exports R10,18 lakhs).—The value of the imports from the Straits Settlements increased from R4,86 to R5,66 lakhs and of exports from R8,32 to R10,18 lakhs. The value of the imports of betelnuts increased from R1,57½ to R2,10 lakhs and of unwrought tin from R80 to R92 lakhs, while provisions fell from R51 to R45½ lakhs. She sent less sugar, 16 D. S. and above, and coloured cotton piecegoods. The quantity of rice exported to the Straits Settlements increased from 209,000 tons to 224,000 tons while the value showed a small decrease. Shipments of raw rubber increased from R24½ to R62 lakhs. She took more coal, pulses, spices, tin ore, coloured cotton piecegoods, gunny bags, unmanufactured tobacco, but less rice bran, and dressed sheep skins.

Hongkong.—(Imports R84 lakhs, Exports R2,96 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Hongkong further decreased in 1925-26 from R4,61 to R3,80 lakhs. Imports fell from R1,13 to R84 lakhs and exports from R3,48 to R2,96 lakhs. Imports of raw silk fell from 234,000 lbs, valued at R18½ lakhs to 83,600 lbs, valued at R4⅔ lakhs. Silk piecegoods also decreased from 675,000 yards, valued at R11 lakhs to 600,000 yards, valued at R8 lakhs and sugar fell from 2,500 tons to 2,200 tons, while the value of provisions and cotton stockings and socks imported increased. Shipments of rice to Hongkong increased from 31,600 tons to 32,100 tons while cotton twist and yarn fell from 14 million lbs to 9½ million lbs, and the number of gunny bags from nearly 8 millions to 5½ millions.

Mauritius.—(Imports R51 lakhs, Exports R1,85 lakhs).—The total value of the imports from Mauritius fell from R3,67 to R51 lakhs and the value of the exports from R1,89 to R1,85 lakhs. The imports of Mauritius sugar fell from 133,000 tons, valued at R3,64 lakhs to 19,100 tons, valued at R49 lakhs. She took less rice and saltpetre but more wheat flour and cotton coloured piecegoods. The number of gunny bags exported decreased but the value increased.

Canada.—(Imports R1,30 lakhs, Exports R2,13 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Canada increased from R3,27 to R3,43 lakhs. Imports increased from R99 to R1,30 lakhs while exports decreased from R2,28 to R2,13 lakhs. The imports of motor cars from Canada increased from 3,956 cars, valued at R65½ lakhs, to 4,775 cars, valued at R72½ lakhs. Motor omnibuses nearly doubled in number from 1,225 to 2,378 and the value from R16 to R30 lakhs. As in the preceding year there were no imports of wood pulp or wooden railway sleepers. The direct exports of tea to Canada fell from 9 million lbs to 8 million lbs. The yardage of gunny cloth shipped decreased from 65½ millions to nearly 62 millions while the value increased from R1,27 to R1,39 lakhs. Jute gunny bags showed a small increase.

Union of South Africa.—(Imports R42 lakhs, Exports R2,85 lakhs).—The value of the imports from the Union of South Africa further decreased in the year under review from R59 to nearly R42 lakhs due to smaller imports of coal. Imports of coal fell from 201,800 tons, valued at R48 lakhs, to 115,200 tons, valued at R26 lakhs. Exports increased in value, from R2,66 to R2,85 lakhs, due chiefly to larger exports of jute gunny bags which increased from 17 millions in number, valued at R1,12 lakhs to 18 millions, valued at R1,37 lakhs. Shipments of rice decreased from 27,400 tons, valued at R52 lakhs to 26,700 tons, valued at R50 lakhs.

Direction of Overseas Trade.

Australia.—(Imports R1,44 lakhs, Exports R7,56 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Australia increased from R7,90 to R9,00 lakhs. Imports increased from R76 to R1,44 lakhs and exports from R7,14 to R7,56 lakhs. The increase in the import trade was mainly due to the importation of 35,400 tons of wheat valued at R61 lakhs as against *nil* in the preceding year. She sent 12,000 tons of coal as compared with 14,000 tons in 1924-25. Imports of horses, condensed milk and wooden railway sleepers increased while jams and jellies showed a small decrease. Imports of wool fell from 1,634,000 lbs to 632,000 lbs. Shipments of gunny bags to Australia decreased in number from 73 millions to 69¾ millions while the value increased from R4,57½ to R4,76 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth shipped was about the same as in the preceding year with an increase in value. The quantity of rice shipped increased from 25,600 tons to 26,200 tons but the value fell from R42 to R38½ lakhs. Shipments of linseed increased, while shellac increased in quantity but decreased in value. Exports of tea increased from 4⅓ millions to nearly 6 millions.

Mesopotamia.—(Imports R77 lakhs, Exports R3,31 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Mesopotamia fell from R88 to R77 lakhs while the value of exports remained stationary at R3,31 lakhs. Imports of dates increased in quantity in the year under review from 42,600 tons to 44,000 tons but the value fell from R68 to R65½ lakhs. There were practically no imports of wheat as against R5½ lakhs in 1924-25. She took less cotton piecegoods, indigo, and cotton twist and yarn but more rice, wheat, wheat flour, tea and coffee.

Kenya Colony and Zanzibar.—(Imports R4,07 lakhs, Exports R2,09 lakhs).—Imports of raw cotton from Kenya Colony showed a small decrease in the year under review from 16,200 tons, valued at R3,60 lakhs to 15,700 tons, valued at R3,37 lakhs, while imports of cloves from Zanzibar increased.

Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the imports from and exports to European and other foreign countries:—

Countries	Imports				Exports			
	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	15	1	6	2,47	..	12	19
Sweden	52	1,33	1,20	1,43	42	28	36	35
Norway	23	68	65	59	5	38	59	43
Germany	12,67	11,89	15,47	13,31	26,42	25,11	28,09	26,88
Netherlands	1,55	2,28	2,98	3,69	4,42	5,96	8,06	7,66
Belgium	4,26	5,51	6,76	6,13	12,10	13,90	15,39	12,41
France	2,69	2,23	2,58	3,24	17,72	20,05	20,91	21,24
Spain	19	9	15	17	2,23	3,79	5,94	4,85
Switzerland	69	1,63	1,81	1,57	..	1	1	10
Italy	2,20	2,73	3,84	4,26	7,89	21,82	23,35	19,17
Austria	4,29	76	73	81	10,01	1,54	86	28
Hungary		42	31	43		..	..	..
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..	11	46	49	54
Other Countries	15	1,62	2,09	2,15	73	1,30	1,59	2,31
Total European Countries	29,51	31,32	38,58	37,84	84,57	94,60	1,05,76	96,41
Other Foreign Countries—								
Egypt	30	52	64	41	2,27	2,98	6,32	4,84
Turkey, Asiatic	57	2	..	..	2,94	9	15	15
Persia	71	1,76	2,23	2,15	1,41	3,18	3,63	3,24
Java	10,75	14,03	15,46	14,04	1,95	3,67	2,70	4,81
China	1,71	3,36	2,77	2,61	5,71	10,61	9,60	15,48
Japan	4,78	13,82	17,12	18,19	22,69	50,97	56,80	57,95
United States	4,79	12,83	14,07	15,07	21,85	34,04	35,00	40,22
Cuba	..	..	..	..	56	2,74	4,62	4,76
Argentine	..	..	..	..	3,14	3,81	5,03	5,62
Chile	..	..	..	..	1,06	1,61	1,86	2,27
Other Countries	2,06	2,99	2,27	2,15	6,34	12,85	12,69	14,00
Total other foreign countries	25,67	49,33	54,56	54,62	69,92	1,26,55	1,38,40	1,53,34

Direction of Overseas Trade.

Japan.—(Imports R18,19 lakhs, Exports R57,95 lakhs).—As in the two preceding years, Japan ranked second in importance in India's foreign trade. The total value of Indo-Japanese trade increased by over R2 crores from nearly R74 crores to R76 crores. Imports increased from R17 crores to R18 crores and exports from nearly R57 crores to R58 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, increased from R11⅓ crores or 66 per cent of the total value of all imports from Japan in 1924-25 to R12½ crores or nearly 69 per cent in 1925-26. The table in the margin shows the imports of the three principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods and it will be observed that again there were considerable increases in the imports of grey and coloured goods in the year under review. White goods also showed a small increase. Cotton hosiery increased in value from R85½ to R1,11⅓ lakhs. The quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported increased from 32⅓ to 33½ million lbs, but the value fell from R4,59 to R4,25 lakhs. Imports of Japanese matches further decreased in the year under review from 3½ million gross, valued at R40¾ lakhs in 1924-25 to 2¼ million gross, valued at R24½ lakhs in 1925-26. The value of silk manufactures imported fell from R1,77 lakhs to R1,29½ lakhs, of which silk piecegoods accounted for R1,07 lakhs as compared with R1,33 lakhs, in the preceding year. Glass and glassware increased in value from R65¾ to R67½ lakhs. There were also noticeable increases in wrought brass, earthenware and porcelain, haberdashery and millinery, hardware, and woollen piecegoods. The quantity of camphor imported increased from 698,000 lbs to 723,000 lbs but the value fell from nearly R19 to R16½ lakhs.

In thousands of yards

	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Grey	7,108	96,936	109,839	142,609
White	58	2,307	4,484	4,678
Coloured, etc.	1,735	23,422	40,979	69,542

Under exports raw cotton accounted for 82 per cent of the total value as compared with 81 cent in the preceding year. The quantity of raw cotton exported to Japan increased by 25 per cent from 1,671,000 bales to 2,084,000 bales and the value by about 3 per cent from nearly R46 crores to R47½ crores. Japan also increased her takings of rice, not in the husk, from 224,000 tons, valued at R3,63 lakhs in 1924-25 to 285,000 tons, valued at R4,17⅔ lakhs in the year under review. There was a slight decrease in the shipments of pig iron from 172,000 tons, valued at R1,15 lakhs, to 168,000 tons, valued at R76½ lakhs. Pig lead also fell from R62½ to R53 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute decreased in quantity by 17 per cent from 13,800 tons to 11,400 tons, while the value increased, on account of the higher prices by 22 per cent from R50 to R61 lakhs. The number of jute gunny bags exported to Japan fell from 18½ millions to 16¾ millions while the value remained almost stationary at R1,05½ lakhs. Tanned or dressed sheep skins exported amounted to 656 tons as compared with 660 tons in 1924-25 while the value rose from R36 to R39 lakhs. There were decreases in rape and sesamum cake, paraffin wax, rapeseed, and shellac while shipments of sandalwood oil increased.

United States.—(Imports R15,07 lakhs, Exports R40,22 lakhs).—The United States ranked third in order of importance in India's foreign trade as in the four preceding years. The total value of the trade with the United States increased by over R6 crores from R49 to R55 crores. Imports increased from R14 to R15 crores and exports from R35 to R40 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were, mineral oils (R5½ crores), machinery and mill-work (R1½ crores), motor vehicles (R1⅔ crores), iron and steel and hardware (about R81 lakhs each). As in the preceding year these five articles accounted for 68 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United States. The imports of mineral oils rose from 71 million gallons to 72 million gallons but the value showed a small decrease from R5,60 to R5,57 lakhs. The value of machinery and mill-work imported showed a small increase from R1,40 to R1,41 lakhs. Iron and steel increased in quantity by 35 per cent from 16,900 tons to 22,900 tons and in value by 17 per cent from R69 to R81 lakhs. Imports of motor cars from the United States further increased in the year under review and amounted to 4,143 cars, valued at R90½ lakhs, as compared with 3,106 cars, valued at R73½ lakhs in the preceding year. The number of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries rose from 782 to 2,014 and the value from R16 to R41 lakhs, while motor cycles fell from R1,40,000 to R79,000. The value of hardware imported increased from R78 to nearly R81 lakhs. Imports of aniline dyes, provisions, pneumatic motor covers, fents, and electrical instruments improved, while railway plant and rolling-stock and raw cotton decreased. The chief exports to the United States were raw and manufactured jute (R26 crores), shellac and raw hides and skins (R3 crores each), castor seed (R1 crore), and raw cotton (R⅔ crores). These articles accounted for 84 per cent of the total value of exports to the United States. Raw jute increased by 17 per cent in quantity from 59,300 tons to 69,200 tons and on account of the high prices by nearly 57 per cent in value from R2,46½ to R3,87 lakhs. Shipments of jute gunny cloth increased from 992 million yards, valued at R18⅔ crores to 1,018 million yards, valued at R21⅓ crores. Jute gunny bags also increased from 25⅔ millions, valued at R65½ lakhs, to 26⅓ millions valued at R75¼ lakhs. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exported rose from R22 crores to R26 crores. Raw hides and skins, including cuttings, increased in quantity from 13,500 tons to 17,300 tons and in value from R2,27 to R3,13⅓ lakhs. The quantity of shellac exported increased by 32 per cent from 172,000 cwts to 227,000 cwts while the value fell by 6 per cent from R3,25 to R3,06 lakhs. Castor seed increased from 32,200 tons, valued at R1,01 lakhs, to 43,900 tons, valued at R1,09 lakhs. Direct exports of tea to the United States decreased in the year under review from 6·2 million lbs to 4·9 million lbs and shipments of raw cotton also fell from 5,900 tons to 5,500 tons. She took more raw rubber than in the preceding year. The quantities of mica and pig iron exported increased but the value was less.

Germany.—(Imports R13,31 lakhs, Exports R26,88 lakhs).—Germany stood fourth in order of importance in India's foreign trade as in the three preceding years. The value of India's total trade with Germany decreased in the year under review from R43½ crores to R40⅕ crores. Imports decreased by over R2 crores from R15½ crores to R13⅓ crores and exports by nearly R1¼ crores from R28 crores to nearly R27 crores. As compared with the pre-war average values imports showed an increase of R4 crores or 42 per cent and exports of R4½ crores or 20 per cent. The following figures show the extent of Indo-German trade during the past three years as compared with the pre-war average.

	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	11,89	15,47	13,31
Exports, including re-exports	22,36	25,11	28,09	26,88

It will be observed that the balance of trade remains steadily in India's favour. The favourable balance in the year under review was R13½ crores, as compared with R12½ crores in 1924-25 and R13 crores before the war. The

Direction of Overseas Trade.

principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the past three years as compared with the pre-war averages :—

—	Units.	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Alizarine and aniline dyes	lbs (000)	11,671	11,139	13,583	5,512
	₹ (000)	77,20	1,79,88	1,91,13	81,84
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	60,800	87,600	69,100
	₹ (000)	1,55,02	1,14,80	1,64,76	1,16,62
Brass and Copper	Cwts.	188,000	207,000	401,000	332,000
	₹ (000)	94,97	1,25,40	2,24,50	1,75,92
Hardware	₹ (000)	57,24	92,97	1,33,64	1,42,68
Machinery and millwork	₹ (000)	30,27	43,55	50,93	85,99
Glass and glassware	₹ (000)	23,69	43,09	38,96	39,89
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	889	1,123	1,062
	₹ (000)	13,14	22,59	27,72	27,40
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	93	94	81
	₹ (000)	5,43	8,08	748	6,90
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	988	1,223	1,149
	₹ (000)	19,41	31,17	36,03	35,02
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	110,600	200,800	73,200
	₹ (000)	7,15	22,61	34,87	12,58
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	₹ (000)	21,82	48,91	64,25	34,16
Woollen manufactures	₹ (000)	90,62	42,25	55,61	62,87
Salt	Tons	57,800	24,900	34,300	40,100
	₹ (000)	9,46	6,72	9,33	9,07
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons.	1,700	5,100	21,700	1,500
	₹ (000)	3,42	19,64	61,15	3,59
Haberdashery and millinery	₹ (000)	22,10	26,70	32,66	21,48
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	₹ (000)	15,96	4,83	6,41	7,34
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	846	1,515	1,758
	₹ (000)	22,30	7,54	16,09	13,90
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs (000)	9,843	892	2,129	666
	₹ (000)	53,28	7,34	17,47	5,26
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including twist and yarn	₹ (000)	83,71	23,16	42,30	30,93
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	317	440	250
	₹ (000)	15,89	5,63	8,67	4,68

Compared with the year 1924-25 imports of alizarine and aniline dyes from Germany decreased by 59 per cent in quantity from 13½ million lbs to 5½ million lbs and by 57 per cent in value from ₹1,91 to ₹82 lakhs. Iron and steel also decreased by 21 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value from 87,600 tons, valued at ₹1,65 lakhs, to 69,100 tons, valued at ₹1,17 lakhs. Brass and copper decreased by ₹48 lakhs from ₹2,24 to ₹1,76 lakhs. Hardware improved by ₹9 lakhs from ₹1,34 to ₹1,43 lakhs, machinery and millwork by ₹35 lakhs from ₹51 to ₹86 lakhs, and glass and glassware by a lakh of rupees to ₹40 lakhs, while there were important decreases under sugar (—₹57 lakhs), paper and paste-board (—₹30 lakhs), cotton blankets (—₹12 lakhs), and haberdashery and millinery (—₹11 lakhs). The quantity of salt and of coloured cotton piecegoods imported increased but the value decreased. Germany sent less ale, beer, and spirit, goods of silk mixed with other materials and cutlery, while imports of railway plant and rolling-stock, electrical machinery and stationery increased. As compared with the pre-war averages, imports of aniline and alizarine dyes showed a decrease in quantity with a small increase in value, while iron and steel decreased both in quantity and in value. The values of the imports of brass and copper, hardware, machinery, glass and glassware, liquors and paper and paste-board were higher than the pre-war averages, while there were decreases in salt, haberdashery and millinery and cotton manufactures. Sugar showed a small decrease in quantity with an increase in value.

The principal articles exported to Germany are given below :—

—	Units.	Pre-war average 1909-10—1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	162,300	189,300	144,600
	₹(000)	4,90,40	5,12,68	7,97,83	8,16,03
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	414,000	409,500	378,800
	₹(000)	3,41,37	6,39,76	6,37,27	5,75,96
Wheat	Tons	16,300	..	14,200	1,200
	₹(000)	17,37	5	23,51	2 19
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	476,100	579,900	395,500
	₹(000)	4,43,30	7,02,85	8,41,89	5,98,42
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	43,600	31,100	38,900
	₹(000)	4,45,06	6,65,43	4,48,63	4,97,23
Seeds	Tons	177,500	98,000	91,300	115,200
	₹(000)	3,45,50	2,24,84	2,45,79	3,01,33
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	13,500	13,900	9,800
	₹(000)	2,53,97	1,51,18	1,74,80	1,30,67
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	43,700	47,600	62,700
	₹(000)	37,67	59,15	67,24	62,99
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	5,400	10,300	5,900
	₹(000)	22,55	15,33	31,92	20,20
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	5,000	3,000	3,100
	₹(000)	7,59	6,78	3,91	4,12
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,900	33,400	85,300	75,000
	₹(000)	8,48	6,09	22,51	20,98

It will be observed from the above table that the quantity of raw jute shipped to Germany decreased by 24 per cent while the value showed a small increase over the preceding year. The quantity was 12 per cent lower and the

value 66 per cent higher than the pre-war average. Shipments of rice fell by 8 per cent in quantity as compared with 1924-25 but this was 10 per cent higher than the pre-war average. Her purchases of wheat were reduced and she took only 12,000 tons of barley as compared with 122,000 tons in the preceding year. Her demands of raw cotton and oil-seeds increased as compared with the preceding year but the quantities shipped were still much below the pre-war averages. She took less raw hides and skins, raw hemp, coir manufactures, coffee, groundnut cake and myrobalans in the year under review. Shipments of lac increased in quantity with a fall in value while there were larger exports of bones for manures, manganese ore, and unmanufactured tobacco.

Italy—(Imports R4,26 lakhs ; Exports R19,17 lakhs).—The value of India's total trade with Italy decreased in the year under review from R27 crores to R23 crores due to a fall in the export trade. Imports improved from nearly R4 crores to R4¼ crores, while exports fell from R23 crores to R19 crores. The yardage of coloured cotton piecegoods imported from Italy showed a small increase from 9,648,000 yards to 9,807,000 yards but the value fell from R72 to R58 lakhs. There has been a very considerable increase in the imports of artificial silk yarn which amounted in the year under review to 1,309,000 lbs, valued at R33¾ lakhs, as compared with 393,000 lbs, valued at R13½ lakhs, in the preceding year. Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk imported amounted to nearly 5 million yards as in the preceding year but the value fell from R44 to R37 lakhs. Imports of motor cars from Italy increased from 235 cars, valued at R9 lakhs, to 860 cars, valued at R27½ lakhs. There were increases in pneumatic motor covers and woollen piecegoods while almonds, haberdashery and millinery, apparel, glass and glassware, and sulphur decreased. Under exports, raw cotton showed the largest decrease and fell from 86,600 tons, valued at R13½ crores, to 81,400 tons, valued at R10¼ crores. Shipments of seeds were also reduced from 189,600 tons, valued at nearly R5 crores to 145,800 tons, valued at R3¾ crores. The decreases were chiefly in linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, and castor while exports of groundnuts further increased. The quantity of raw jute shipped was 49,000 tons about the same as in each of the two preceding years but the value increased by R84 lakhs to R2,93 lakhs. She took less wheat, rice and raw cowhides than in 1924-25 but more shellac.

France—(Imports R3,24 lakhs ; Exports R21,24 lakhs).—The total trade with France increased from R23½ crores to R24½ crores—Imports increased from R2½ crores to R3¼ crores and exports from nearly R21 crores to R21¼ crores. The value of liquors imported from France increased from R59 to R61 lakhs and of iron and steel from R21 to R48 lakhs. There were also increases in the imports of wool manufactures, wrought copper, gold and silver thread, motor cars, and dyes while pneumatic motor covers decreased. Under exports shipments of seeds fell from 337,500 tons, valued at R9,21 lakhs, to 313,600 tons, valued at R8,25 lakhs. Groundnuts increased in quantity from 198,000 tons to 204,000 tons but fell in value from R5,55 to R5,37 lakhs, while linseed decreased both in quantity and value from 85,000 tons, valued at R2,21 lakhs, to 62,000 tons, valued at R1,70 lakhs. Raw cotton improved from R3,C0 to R4,25 lakhs and raw jute from R3,41 to R5,30 lakhs. France took more crushed bones, essential oils and raw cowhides, but less wheat, gram, and coffee than in the preceding year. Shipments of lac increased in quantity but decreased in value, while in the case of manganese ore and raw silk the quantities fell but the values increased.

Belgium—(Imports R6,13 lakhs ; Exports R12,41 lakhs).—The value of India's trade with Belgium decreased in the year under review from R22 crores to R18½ crores. Imports fell from R6¾ crores to R6 crores and exports from R15⅓ crores to nearly R12½ crores. Imports of iron and steel decreased from 273,300 tons, valued at R3,72 lakhs, to 229,000 tons, valued at R2,82 lakhs. She increased her supplies of railway plant and rolling-stock, woollen piecegoods, machinery and millwork, and diamonds and other precious stones, while imports of glass and glassware, aniline and alizarine dyes, provisions, and cotton manufactures decreased. Raw cotton exported to Belgium increased from 35,900 tons, valued at R5,50 lakhs, to 43,400 tons, valued at R5,62 lakhs, while shipments of raw jute were reduced from 46,300 tons, valued at R1,96 lakhs, to 33,000 tons, valued at R1,86 lakhs. Seeds decreased from R2,27 to R1,49 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly in linseed, groundnuts, and rapeseed. Shipments of barley which increased in 1924-25 to 52,000 tons from 20,000 tons in 1923-24, were reduced in the year under review to 2,000 tons. Wheat also fell to 9,600 tons from 123,200 tons in 1924-25 and 38,400 tons in 1923-24. She took less rice, manganese ore, jute gunny bags and coffee but more bones and coir manufactured.

Java—(Imports R14,04 lakhs ; Exports R4,81 lakhs).—There was an increase of R69 lakhs in the total value of India's trade with Java which rose from over R18 crores to nearly R19 crores in 1925-26. The value of the total imports from Java decreased from R15½ crores to R14 crores while exports rose from R2⅔ crores to over R4¾ crores. The decrease in the value of the import trade was due to lower prices of Java sugar which accounted for 98 per cent of the total value of the imports as in the preceding year. The quantity of sugar 16 D. S. and above imported from Java increased from 480,200 tons to 656,100 tons, while the value fell from nearly R15 crores to R13⅔ crores. 800 tons of sugar 15 D.S. and below were imported from Java as against *nil* in the preceding year and molasses increased from 57,000 tons to 70,600 tons. On the export side Java increased her takings of rice, not in the husk, from 45,000 tons to 113,600 tons. Shipments of jute gunny bags also increased from 25 millions, valued at R1,59 lakhs, to 32 millions, valued at R2,32 lakhs. She also took more opium than in the preceding year.

Netherlands—(Imports R3,69 lakhs ; Exports R7,66 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the Netherlands increased by R31 lakhs from R11 crores to R11⅓ crores. Imports increased from R3 crores to R3⅔ crores while exports fell from R8 crores to R7⅔ crores. The value of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn imported increased from R93 to R1,20 lakhs and of provisions from R52 to R1,07 lakhs. She sent less synthetic dyes and metals but more pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds in the year under review. On the export side, shipments of rice increased from 98,000 tons, valued at R1,47¾ lakhs, to 102,000 tons, valued at R1,49¼ lakhs. Raw cotton also increased from 6,800 tons, valued at R1,01 lakhs, to 8,500 tons, valued at R1,09 lakhs. She took less linseed, rapeseed, wheat, barley, gram, coffee, coir manufactures and raw goat skins but more groundnuts and raw jute in the year under review.

China—(Imports R2,61 lakhs ; Exports R15,48 lakhs).—There was an increase of nearly R6 crores in the value of India's total trade with China which rose from R12⅔ crores to over R18 crores due entirely to an increase in the export trade. The value of the import trade showed a small decrease from R2,77 lakhs to R2,61 lakhs, while exports increased from R9,60 lakhs to R15,48 lakhs. Her supplies of raw silk increased and the value of silk manufactures imported also showed a small increase while she sent less tea than in the preceding year. On the export side, raw cotton showed a considerable increase and amounted to 96,100 tons, valued at R12 crores, as compared with 50,700 tons, valued at R7¾ crores in 1924-25. Shipments of rice also increased from 47,700 tons, valued at R71 lakhs, to 149,700 tons, valued at R2,21 lakhs. She took less gunny bags but more gunny cloth and tea than in 1924-25.

South America,—(Imports R½ lakh ; Exports R9,97 lakhs).—Shipments of jute gunny cloth to the Argentine Republic decreased in quantity from 233 million yards to 220 million yards but the value increased from R4½ crores

to nearly R5 crores, while gunny bags increased from 2 millions in number to 3¾ millions. There was a small decrease in the yardage of gunny cloth exported to Uruguay from 12,638,000 yards to 12,168,000 yards while the value increased from R26 lakhs to nearly R28 lakhs. Chile increased her demands of gunny bags from 41¾ millions, valued at R1,66½ lakhs, to over 43 millions, valued at R2,08 lakhs. Shipments of gunny bags to Peru fell from 6⅓ millions to 4⅔ millions. In raw rute, Brazil increased her demands from 13,400 tons, valued at R55 lakhs, to 15,200 tons, valued at R95 lakhs. Shipments to the Argentine also increased from 3,600 tons to 4,600 tons.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier trade.

As was noted in the previous year's Review of Trade the old system of registration of trade across the land frontiers of India by means of clerks posted upon important trade routes has been abandoned with effect from the beginning of the year under review and a new system introduced under which traffic is registered in selected commodities at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important of the frontier routes. Stations have been selected at which it is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier. Though it is impracticable to specify how much of the traffic of a railway station adjacent to the frontier is frontier traffic, yet under the new system, the figures recorded are accurate statistics of trade to and from stations at which a high percentage of the traffic consists of frontier trade. Imports consist of the traffic despatched by rail from the stations and of which the bulk consists of imports into India from across the frontier ; similarly statistics in the case of the export trade represent traffic received by rail at the stations and of which the bulk is intended for export from India to countries across the frontier. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year under review. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal commodities as recorded under the new system during 1925-26 :—

Imports		Exports	
Articles	Quantity	Articles	Quantity
	(Maunds)		(Maunds)
Wheat	378,354	Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	521,665
Gram and Pulse	368,619	Wheat	998,386
Rice—		Rice, husked	628.396
Husked	714,208	Other grain, pulse and flour	1,301,887
Unhusked	1,726,150	Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	406,199
Other grain, pulse and flour	799,934	Petroleum	190,819
Wool, raw	246,813	Salt	1,366,533
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	229,955	Sugar, refined and unrefined	888,804
Linseed (from Nepal)	376,414	Tea	130,880
Mustard and rape (from Nepal)	321,048		
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Treasure*	*Ounces*
Gold	1,065	Gold	528
Silver	961,379	Silver	1,432,648

A similar system of registration for recording the land frontier trade of Burma has been introduced from 1st April, 1926.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and other Provinces.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal	6,02	10,19	10,09	10,77	5,09	6,45	7,40	10,10
Bombay	82	2,16	2,54	2,54	3,04	7,25	6,95	8,52
Sind	4	12	12	14	24	61	65	1.02
Madras	1,48	2,70	2,55	2,69	3,40	5,59	7,20	8,71
Total	8,36	15,17	15,30	16,14	11,77	19,90	22,20	28,35

Details regarding commodities will be found in tables Nos. 58 and 59.

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma increased from 354,000 tons to 433,000 tons, as compared with the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of cotton piecegoods of Indian manufacture decreased from 27,072,000 yards, valued at R1,27 lakhs, to 26,006,000 yards, valued at R1,08 lakhs in 1925-26. The decrease was due to smaller imports of cotton goods from Bombay and also to larger arrivals from Japan. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India rose from 15 million lbs in 1924-25 to 17 million lbs in the year under review. Jute gunny bags from Calcutta advanced from 41 millions, valued at R237 lakhs, to 53½ millions, valued at R3,36 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk to India increased from 506,000 tons to 852,000 tons. Madras was as usual the best purchaser taking 340,000 tons, followed by Bombay with 288,000 tons and Bengal with

II.—Coasting Trade between Burma and other Provinces.

218,000 tons. Shipments of beans to India, the major part of which went to Madras dropped from 9,000 tons, valued at R12½ lakhs, to 8,000 tons, valued at nearly R11 lakhs. Exports of kerosene oil to Indian ports amounted to 127 million gallons in 1925-26 as compared with 138 million gallons in 1924-25. Shipments of benzine and petrol further increased in the year under review to 25 million gallons from 18 million gallons in 1924-25. Piglead and block tin exported to India advanced from 3,218 tons, valued at R15 lakhs, and 257 tons, valued at R10⅔ lakhs, to 4,800 tons, valued at R23½ lakhs, and 351 tons, valued at R12½ lakhs, respectively. Bengal took the bulk of the shipments. Exports of lac to India, chiefly stick lac to Calcutta, dropped from 59,700 cwts, valued at R47 lakhs, to 38,500 cwts, valued at R19 lakhs. Shipments of teak wood rose from 185,000 cubic tons to 189,000 cubic tons and other timber from 18,000 to 27,000 cubic tons. The increase in the shipments of teak wood particularly to Bengal was due to larger demands from the big Indian railways to be used in carriage and wagon construction.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

The record surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise in the preceding year was exceeded in the year under review and the credit balance in 1925-26 amounted to R161 crores as compared with R155 crores in 1924-25, R145 crores in 1923-24, R90 crores in 1922-23, and a debit balance of R21 crores in 1921-22. The average credit balance in the five pre-war years was R78 crores, in the five war years R76 crores, and in the five postwar years R53 crores.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during 1925-26 :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net imports— Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1924-25
	Imports	Exports		
1925—				
April	18,37	33,01	+14,64	+10,84
May	18,71	33,44	+14,73	+ 8,99
June	16,16	34,14	+17,98	+11,08
July	17,64	28,21	+10,57	+ 6,18
August	18,73	29,25	+10,52	+ 4,73
September	18,35	27,89	+ 9,54	+ 5,85
October	19,44	29,05	+ 9,61	+ 9,24
November	18,64	30,51	+11,87	+11,57
December	15,87	31,51	+15,64	+19,17
1926—				
January	22,29	35,28	+12,99	+15,97
February	17,81	36,14	+17,33	+24,92
March	22,19	37,90	+15,71	+26,47
Total	2,24,20	3,85,33	+1,61,13	+1,55,01

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side.

It will be observed from the above table that throughout the year under review, as in the preceding year, exports of private merchandise exceeded the imports each month. The credit balance stood at approximately R15 crores in April and May and reached its highest point for the year, nearly R18 crores, in June as a result of heavy exports accompanied by the lowest imports, December excepted. During the monsoon period the surplus fell to R10½ crores in each of the two months, July and August with a further drop to R9½ crores in each of the succeeding two months. From November there was an upward tendency and February recorded a sharp rise to R17⅓ crores. In March the exports (nearly R38 crores) were the largest recorded in any one month of the year, while the imports (R22·2 crores) were only R10 lakhs below the highest point touched in January, the result being that in the closing month of the year there was a fall in the surplus as compared with its preceding month. Unlike the preceding year the credit balance was larger in the first quarter of the year than in the last quarter and amounted to nearly R47½ crores in the first quarter as compared with R46 crores in the last quarter.

The net import of private treasure in the year under review was reduced to R52 crores as compared with the record figure of R94 crores in the preceding year and R49 crores in 1923-24. Imports of treasure exceeded exports in every month of the year, the largest excess in any individual month being R5¾ crores recorded in October and also in March. The net imports were in the neighbourhood of R12 crores in each of the first two quarters of the year and increased to over R14 crores in the third quarter and then showed a small reduction to R13½ crores in the fourth quarter.

Chart No. 5 shows the net import or export of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R109 crores in 1925-26 as compared with a favourable balance of R61 crores in 1924-25 and R96 crores in 1923-24. In the pre-war quinquennium, the average annual credit balance of private merchandise and treasure was R42 crores and in the war period R65½ crores. The balance of remittances of funds was *minus* R63 crores in the year under review as compared with adverse balances of R57 crores in 1924-25 and R34 crores in 1923-24. As in the two preceding years, purchases of sterling in India and payments in India to local bodies against the proceeds of sterling loans floated in London and taken over by the Secretary of State were taken into account in arriving at the

I.—Balance of Trade.

balance of remittances of funds, but these figures do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of money and postal orders and (*b*) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq which together amounted to R4,86 lakhs in 1925-26. The appended table shows the details :—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,99,16	+3,48,84	+3,84,66	+3,74,84
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,62	+8,14	+15,16	+13,07	+13,51	+10,49
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private)	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,24,31(*b*)	—2,17,03(*b*)	—2,43,16(*b*)	—2,24,20(*b*)
Balance of trade in merchandise	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**+90,01**	**+1,44,88**	**+1,55,01**	**+1,61,13**
Gold (private)*	—28,87	—7,81	—41,18	—29,19	—73,93	—34,85
Silver (private)*	—7,21	—2,99	—18,17	—18,38	—20,06	—17,15
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—91	—1,08	—28	+12
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—60,26**	**—48,65**	**—94,27**	**—51,88**
Total visible balance of trade	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**+29,75**	**+96,23**	**+60,74**	**+1,09,25**
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*c*)	—41,35	—34,96(*a*)	—7,06	—33,39	—56,35	—61,24
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	..	..	..	..
Transfers of Government securities	—87	—38	+2,62	—35	—38	—1,27
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	—44	—30	—35	—44	—41	—36
Balance of remittances of funds	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**—4,79**	**—34,18**	**—57,14**	**—62,87**

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
(*a*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.
(*b*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.
(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.
NOTE.—The Sign + means Net Export and —Net Import.

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not possible to estimate India's "invisible" exports, such as the value of shipping services, interest on private foreign investments, insurance, commercial services, home remittances, etc.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

Imports of gold on private account which reached the record figure of R74¼ crores in the preceding year were reduced in the year under review to R35¼ crores as compared with R29¼ crores in 1923-24 and R41⅓ crores in 1922-23. The average annual private imports in the pre-war period were R32¾ crores, in the war period R10½ crores, and in the post-war period R21½ crores. The figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 include also gold imported by the letter post. Importations of silver on private account amounted to about R20 crores in the year under review as compared with R24¼ crores and R21¾ crores, respectively, in 1924-25 and 1923-24. The following table shows the imports of coin and bullion on private account during the past two years, as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war, and post-war periods :—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	Gold		Silver		Net imports— Net exports+ Gold and silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
Average of post-war period	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
1924-25	74,29	36	24,26	4,20	—93,99
1925-26	35,23	38	19,85	2,70	—52,00

The value of gold bullion imported fell from R59¾ crores to R25¼ crores and of sovereigns and other British gold coin from R14½ crores to R10 crores. Of the total imports of gold in 1925-26, R19½ crores (R23½ crores) came from Natal, R10½ crores (R23 crores) from the United Kingdom, R2⅓ crores (R20⅓ crores) from the United States of America and nearly a crore of Rupees (R2½ crores) from Australia. Previous year's figures are given in brackets. It will be observed from the above that all the principal countries reduced their supplies in the year under review especially the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Exports of gold showed a small increase from R36⅓ lakhs to R37½ lakhs of which the Straits Settlements took over R21 lakhs. As in the preceding year there were no imports or exports of gold on Government account.

The year opened with a sterling price of gold per fine ounce in London at 86*s.* 6*d.* and the highest quotation of the year was 86*s.* 7*d.* on the 15th of April 1925. During this month, the question of a gold standard for Britain became an issue in Parliament and the country ultimately returned to gold at the end of the month. The price of gold therefore remained practically stationary at about 84*s.* 11½*d.*, the pre-war level, from that month throughout the year. In the beginning of the year the price of gold at Bombay was R21-14 per tola. Thereafter the rate became somewhat firm and the highest quotation, *viz.*, R22-2-6 was reached on the 17th of April. With the return of Great Britain to the gold standard prices immediately dropped in the Bombay market. The rate thereafter declined, and the lowest price was reached on the 1st September 1925 with a quotation of R21-1-6 per tola. The rate thereafter varied within a few annas above the lowest quotation except on certain dates (*viz.*, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 25th) in January 1926 when the lowest point was again touched. During the closing months of the year the tone of the market was somewhat firmer. Silver on private account was imported to the value of R20 crores, as compared with R24¼ crores in 1924-25 and R21¾ crores in 1923-24. The imports from the United States of America were reduced from R14 to R9½ crores, while those from the United Kingdom showed an increase of over a crore of Rupees from R5¼ to over R6⅓ crores. Australia supplied R1,70 lakhs (R1,13 lakhs), Mesopotamia R35 lakhs (R73 lakhs), the Bahrein Islands R34½ lakhs (R55¼ lakhs), Arabia R33⅓ lakhs (R47 lakhs) and China R20 lakhs (R1,08 lakhs). The previous year's figures

II.—Movement of Treasure—*contd.*

are given in brackets. Exports of silver decreased from R4,20 to R2,70 lakhs. As in the preceding two years, China was the largest importer from India and took R1,99 lakhs' worth of silver as compared with R2,52 lakhs' worth in 1924-25. The Straits Settlements took R20 lakhs (R16,600), the Bahrein Islands R13½ lakhs (R40½ lakhs) and Arabia R17 lakhs (R44½ lakhs). The previous year's figures are given in brackets. The imports on Government account increased from R2 lakhs to R4⅓ lakhs and the exports from R36,500 to over R7 lakhs.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell from R63 to R32 lakhs, while exports increased from R35 to R44 lakhs. Government imports were valued at R4 lakhs and exports at R25 lakhs.

Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta on London, and the prices of bar gold in Bombay.

With the gradual disappearance of the abnormal factors resulting from the last Great War, the price of silver remained much steadier than in the preceding years. During the year the highest point, *viz.*, $33\frac{7}{16}d.$ per standard ounce was reached on the 5th September 1925 and the lowest point, *viz.*, $30\frac{1}{8}d.$ on the 19th March 1926. The rate varied irregularly thereafter and the year closed with the same quotation. The difference between the highest and the lowest prices of the year was $3\frac{5}{16}d.$ as compared with a range of $4\frac{9}{16}d.$ in the preceding year when the highest price $36\frac{1}{16}d.$ was attained on the 9th October 1924 and the lowest point $31\frac{1}{2}d.$ was reached on the 29th December 1924.

D. B. MEEK,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

CALCUTTA,

September 17, 1926.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26
IMPORTS.					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,46,63	2,26,18
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	6,74	9,82
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	2,53,37	2,36,00
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	74,29	35,23
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	24,26	19,85
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	63	32
Government—Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	2	5
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	..	4
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	74,29	35,23
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	24,28	19,90
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	63	36
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	99,20	55,49
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	3,52,57	2,91,49
EXPORTS.					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	3,84,66	3,74,84
Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	13,51	10,49
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	3,98,17	3,85,33
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	2,07	1,49
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	4,00,24	3,86,82
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	36	38
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	4,20	2,70
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	35	44
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,23	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	1	7
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	25	25
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,26	36	38
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	4,21	2,77
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	60	69
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,27	5,17	3,84
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,65	4,05,41	3,90,66
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,86	7,57,98	6,82,15

*Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last six years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	52,22	13,12	39,10	6,38,77	31,24	10,25	20,99
In the year 1920-21	3,47,58	2,67,76	6,15,34	34,76	26,17	8,59	6,76,27	23,57	21,46	2,11
„ 1921-22	2,82,59	2,48,66	5,31,25	31,30	19,06	12,24	5,81,61	13,82	16,68	2,86(a)
„ 1922-23	2,46,19	3,16,07	5,62,26	63,58	3,02	(0,56	6,18,86	41,32	13	41,19
„ 1923-24	2,37,18	3,63,38	6,00,56	53,10	3,67	49,53	6,47,43	29,25	6	29,19
„ 1924-25	2,53,37	4,00,24	6,53,61	99,20	5,17	94,03	7,47,98	74,29	36	73,93
„ 1925-26	2,36,00	3,86,82	6,22,82	55,49	3,84	51,65	6,82,15	35,23	38	34,85

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
(a) Net exports.

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) Imports and Exports in 1925-26, as compared with the preceding year 1924-25, and the pre-war, war and post-war averages, and excess of exports over imports during the same period

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	20,40	18,48	19,84	17,22	24,70	30,71	33,01	8,07	5,45	4,54	10,31	14,53
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	20,60	18,93	18,70	20,01	25,25	29,07	33,44	7,75	8,68	5,93	8,47	14,51
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	18,82	16,33	17,51	19,13	21,89	29,54	34,14	7,75	7,32	3,59	10,72	17,81
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	20,00	17,73	17,77	17,88	23,26	25,93	28,21	6,89	4,43	4,17	5,93	10,48
August . .	12,05	13,03	21,21	20,65	18,80	15,90	17,56	23,16	25,15	29,25	3,85	4,53	1,95	4,50	10,45
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	22,82	18,54	16,27	17,02	23,62	28,35	27,89	3,35	4,91	3,13	5,53	9,35
October . .	13,79	13,20	23,04	20,84	19,56	18,00	18,92	23,12	29,83	29,05	4,21	5,72	8	8,99	9,49
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	22,32	18,73	17,71	18,21	25,21	33,60	30,51	3,97	4,88	1,73	11,28	11,78
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	17,21	16,15	16,67	17,09	25,55	36,08	31,51	5,07	6,38	4,17	18,87	15,36
January . .	14,47	13,87	25,59	24,34	22,50	21,04	19,16	27,86	40,13	35,28	6,57	5,29	2,27	15,79	1.,78
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	18,77	18,03	22,06	19,96	26,95	43,54	35,14	10,67	8,60	6,43	24,77	17,11
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	19,86	22,40	22,65	21,95	30,39	46,24	37,90	10,12	10,12	8,89	26,38	15,50
Total	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,46,63	2,26,18	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,98,17	3,85,33	78,27	76,31	46,91	1,51,54	1,59,15

4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	31,27	37,72
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,59,46	1,57,01
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	10,41	65,77
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	2,82,94	2,79,70
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	3,91,77	4,51,35
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	2,66,00	3,28,91
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	20,90,24	15,83,36
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	62,83	60,30
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	1,56,56	1,18,58
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	1,97,88	2,13,36
Total, Class I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	36,49,36	32,95,16
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	1,19,74	88,17
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,59,58	1,71,98
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	36	1,25
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	34,67	26,74
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	14,74	17,33
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	1,59	3,01
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	9,69,49	10,73,56
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	14	7
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	22,09	25,85
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	1,09	1,22
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	9,53	16,68
L. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	16,79	17,71	29,64	29,82	30,69
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	2,01,19	4,24,73	3,64,53
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	90	96
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	1,20,95	94,40
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,24	78,94	43,36
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	7,71	14,86
R. Wood and Timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	40,83	51,94
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	65,47	72,79
Total, Class II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	21,02,37	20,09,39
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	1,83,66	2,06,01
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	91,81	89,70
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,19,40	4,19,46
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	6,75,20	7,15,61
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	4,21,87	3,19,01
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	1,97,16	2,25,10
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	33,36	35,71
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	3,35,40	3,36,54
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	54,76	53,69
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	15,88,92	15,86,73
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	18,92,34	18,06,05
L. Metals other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,80	6,82,26	7,37,43	7,28,39
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,85,05	3,61,96
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	6,07,56	4,91,54
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	1,54,97	2,16,50
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	4,41,91	5,74,89
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	82,32,52	65,66,73
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	23,14	27,75	50,08
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	3,71,20	2,80,36
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	3,56,48	4,23,61
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	3,76,78	3,64,39
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	9,66,59	9,71,64
Total, Class III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	1,85,52,12	1,68,39,67
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	28,20	31,67
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	2,15	2,89
Total, Class IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	30,35	34,56
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	3,28,34	3,48,79
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,46,62,54	2,26,17,57

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-War Average	1924-25	1925-26
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	72,32	76,44
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	71,66	83,46
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	65,06,04	48,03,39
D. Liquors	61	13	25	6	79
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	58.87	63,79
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,06,75	1,76,28
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	52,49	8,20
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	33,39,24	27,12,17
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	2,09,25	1,87,31
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,25,04	1,11,40
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	1,05,41,72	82,23,28
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	37,16	34,59
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	1,04,55	1,06,49
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,58,86	1,28,57
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	3,52,05	7,63,13	7,01,13
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	6,77,41	7,23,38
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,13	2,18,97	2,43,98
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	3,44,10	1,79,27
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	2,20,00	2,10,62
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	56	2,15
J. Rubber raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	1,42,94	2,94,10
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	33,16,85	29,63,68
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	11,35	10,69
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	91,96,30	95,65,20
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	29,09,30	37,94,57
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	38,07	35,75
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	5,07,03	3,79,88
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	1,73,33	1,59,18
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,38,64	1,93,62
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	2,49,00	2,68,37
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	1,92,07,55	1,99,98,22
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	34,08	27,52
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	..	..
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	2,14,66	2,56,06
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	15.21	20,86
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	1,38,61	1,37,99
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	7,38	6,12
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	3,02	2,72
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	7,28,87	7,10,21
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* belting for Machinery	24	55	85	1,25	74
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	2,19,92	1,77,49
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	2,80,02	3,07,37
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,21	1,12
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	3,47	2,78
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	10	20
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	60	43
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	11,27,48	9,64,85
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	51,76,66	58,83,98
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,95	3,01
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	1,14,29	79,59
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	5,33	8,34
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,13	3.46.62	3,65,58
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	84,21,73	89,56,96
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	76	52
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	8,37	9,17
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	18,23	22,13
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	4,06	2,80
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	31,42	34,62
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,64.11	2,71,18
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	3,84,66,53	3,74,84,21

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War Average.	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
Cotton, raw Tons	12	58	12	20	18	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	4,24,53	3,64,48
waste Cwt.	3*	2	..	1	..	60*	46	9	20	5
manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey Yds.	1,331,017	904,870	676,828	845,511	709,085	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	28,48,90	21,88,72
„ white „	654,255	518,890	373,569	548,876	465,112	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	20,23,19	15,99,32
„ coloured „	631,552	386,277	285,423	406,971	365,836	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	20,01,60	15,92,12
Twist and yarn lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	55,907	51,638	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	9,66,31	7,76,67
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	1,11,92	1,40,46
Handkerchiefs and shawls No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	8,712	6,200	52,20	22,92	22,58	30,77	22,44
Fents Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	21,882	23,679	21,69*	69,78	55.02	68,16	70,32
Thread, sewing lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	1,660	2,154	36,10	49,65	70,93	73,47	83,82
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,53	92,66	1,08,20	92,86
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73.16.23	86,57,25	69,31,26
Metals —										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised Tons	175	46	100	209	283	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	6,03,29	7,53,11
Tinned „	31	41	41	37	30	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	1,44,35	1,04,91
Not galvanised or tinned „	92	31	86	118	92	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	71,90,53	1,35,23
Bars (steel) „	140	40	139	183	126	1,33,29	37,69	2,92,46	2,32,18	1,33,78
Bars and channel (iron) „	26	11	16	9	8	31,20	30,84	45,17	16,12	14,79
Beams, channels pillars, girders, and bridgework „	71	18	65	81	98	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	1,23,53	1,22,21
Pipes and fittings, cast „	35†	16	19	13	12	53,23†	32,34	67,68	30,74	27,30
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought „	12†	22	34	34	25	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	1,14,03	84,0b
Hoops and strips „	26	27	25	35	39	34,94	90,02	79,77	67,99	67,16
Angle and spring „	31	14	25	42	48	31,69	35,46	59,46	56,58	54,67
Nails, rivets, and washers „	20	18	10	15	15	41,48	89,62	56,27	54,00	46,13
Screws „	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	15,60	14,05
Stice-bowls „	6	2	1	1	1	11,63	3,96	2,94	2,66	2,84
Steel (cast) „	3	2	4	3	3	8,44	8,19	23,88	12,15	12,76
Other sorts „	25	36	85	87	102	1,10,51	1,13,74	3,09,56	2,29,48	2,33,98
TOTAL „	695	325	651	869	884	11,17,45	9,61,00	21,01,07	18,93,23	18,06,97

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† „ „ four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average.	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average.	1924-25	1925-26
Metals—*contd.*											
Tin	Cwt.	33	30	49	53	56	51,87	44,61	69,03	87,01	97,82
Brass	„	20	113	444	502	524	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	3,16,67	2,62,95
Copper, wrought	„	532	63	191	228	265	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,36,76	1,49,89
„ unwrought	„	61	27	69	45	70	31,63	18,27	41,66	23,48	33,21
TOTAL COPPER	„	593	90	260	273	335	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,60,24	1,83,10
Lead	„	123	102	67	48	51	18,41	30,18	19,30	15,50	15,62
Zinc	„	106	51	101	106	138	22,11	22,89	30,16	26,59	37,03
Aluminium	„	31	9	58	91	87	23,45	10,77	67,96	97,61	92,81
German silver	„	22	5	5	12	21	17,67	3,03	9, 2	14,48	21,72
Others	Tons	41	1	1	2	1	6,74	17,11	19,23	19,35	17,34
TOTAL OF METALS	„	783	346	701	930	945	15,76,35	12,33,88	27,83,3.	26,30,66	25,35,36
TOTAL OF ORES.	„	1	..	6	..	1	1,69	1,77	4,35	70	2,09
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	„	624	469	443	670	732	12,33,90	14,67,55	19,03,65	20,34,80	15,18,52
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	1	1	1	17,07	7,47	1,69	2,10	1,78
Molasses	„	93	81	73	57	71	41,53	41,40	66,26	80,08	98,10
Confectionery	„	3	1	1	1	1	24,04	13,14	23,55	23,14	24,85
Saccharin	„	3	..	..	..	..	1,04	92,7	4,22	12	11
TOTAL	„	733	554	518	729	805	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,77	20,90,24	15,83,36
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (including Machine tools)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	36,76	44,00
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,67,61	2,34,91
„ Jute	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	92,84	81,58
„ Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	20,36	12,94
Prime-movers	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,86,47	2,12,32
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,02,26	2,22,34
Paper mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	7,21	3,36
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	68,69	79,92
Boilers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	72,19	97,18
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	46,46	38,58
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	1,25,55	1,24,77
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	7	11	2,75	10,92	18,97	13,17	16,07
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	27,95	24,32
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	16,62	15,97
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	2,89,63	2,79,53
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	14,74,07	14,88,59
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	71,980	79,222	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	4,77,51	5,16,77
„ other kinds	„	24,056	34,298	75,515	115,297	121,188	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	4,57,60	4,88,34
Animal	„	712	475	28	16	25	8,42	8,40	81	40	77
Vegetable	„	471	367	386	849	1,864	10,00	8,37	15,16	24,49	57,13
Essential	„	14	20	31	41	49	4,43	4,86	9,50	9,49	10,55
TOTAL	„	92,162	83,693	139,378	188,183	202,348	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	9,69,49	10,73,56
Vehicles—											
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3,45	18
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	27,56	15,76
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	77,24	1,11,25
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(a)3	2	8	9	13	(a)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	2,19,87	2,82,26
Motor cycles	„	(a)1	1	2	1	2	(a)10,68	6,36	19,43	9,66	9,86
Motor omnibuses, etc.	„	..	..	1	2	5	(a)5,71	6,39	69,61	38,72	88,23
Tram cars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	..	..
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	53,17	68,15
Ships and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	12,24	9,20
Total vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	4,41,01	5,74,89
Hardware—											
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	64,57	70,09
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	93,32	97,75
Builder's hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	30,92	31,07
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	18,95	15,82
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	30,38	41,20
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	9,62	10,34
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	2,50,93	2,52,70
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	4,98,69	5,19,57
Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	3,68,13	2,81,55
Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71	87,52	1,11,83
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron (b)	Tons	98	94	..	26	—	1,01,25	42,45	..	36,39	—
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	„	50	21	37	22	34	49,25	24,00	77,37	44,03	55,69
Sleepers of wood	„	59	12	17	2	13	40,02	8,67	27,14	2,44	13,35
Bridgework	„	15	3	10	10	1	29,81	7,59	37,87	23,77	3,03
Other kinds	„	222	8	11	13	14	41,45	21,21	44,76	45,27	34,49
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,11,21	3,48,21	10,92,52	6,07,55	4,99,54
Wool, raw	lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	8,218	4,953	16,21	18,28	15,31	78,93	43,36
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	11,871	14,575	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,48,71	2,60,75	2,92,17
Shawls	No.	1,668	189	80	420	570	41,45	5,50	3,86	24,50	28,50
Carpets and rugs	lb.	1,400	636	397	624	1,381	16,20	9,57	13,56	16,41	29,78
Hosiery	„	440	257	156	271	370	11,98	11,33	12,66	13,29	21,08
Yarn and knitting wool	„	877	280	410	883	1,038	19,32	10,94	19,59	30,34	36,57
Other sorts	„	1,315	540	496	1,160	1,649	12,63	6,74	7,89	11,19	15,50
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	4,35,41	4,66,96
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	109	224	358	40,16	55,99	83,11	1,37,36	1,93,72
Biscuits and cakes	„	73	46	30	35	40	37,08	27,72	31,79	35,94	41,99
Farinaceous and patent foods	„	256	248	273	334	352	38,10	46,40	68,84	93,27	88,46
Milk, condensed and preserved	„	103	74	69	99	136	32,57	34,00	48,05	56,84	62,04
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	68,36	65,14
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,95,95	3,91,77	4,51,35

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Figures for 1913-14.
(b) Transferred to Iron or Steel from 1925-26.

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
Silk, raw . . . . . lb	2,567	1,953	1,816	1,414	1,325	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,19,00	94,34
„ waste . . . . . „	92	78	105	82	3	1,24	1,11	2,58	1,95	6
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods . . . Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	16,128	16,281	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	2,33,09	2,11,62
Yarn, noils, and warps . . lb	1,011	787	784	1,524	591	41,20	42,23	58,20	1,01,80	35,31
Mixed goods . . . Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	1,770	1,600	51,50	33,36	28,15	25,68	24,60
Other sorts . . . lb	55	65	60	84	119	1,13	4,91	10,42	7,63	8,77
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	4,92,15	3,74,70
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	1,97,16	2,25,10
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	18,96	22,59
Scientific and philosophical .	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	23,69	23,44
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	33,19	33,19
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	29,16	44,51
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	3,02,16	3,53,83
Liquors—										
Spirit . . . . Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,659	1,910	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	2,09,79	2,19,29
Ale, beer, and porter . „	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,338	3,498	59,43	53,06	87,71	83,86	84,90
Wines . . . . . „	337	266	282	310	275	27,95	26,23	40,76	34,01	28,83
Cider . . . . . „	15	13	12	14	12	49	56	79	77	73
TOTAL „	6,401	4,362	4,825	5,321	5,695	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	3,28,43	3,33,75
Spices—										
Betelnuts . . . . Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,147	1,272	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,90,60	2,53,04
Cloves . . . . . „	76	90	74	100	106	27,78	39,15	48,36	59,88	60,08
Others . . . . . „	62	61	33	33	34	18,70	21,43	13,92	15,52	14,89
TOTAL „	1,294	1,326	1,214	1,280	1,412	1,54,72	1,96,93	2,22,56	2,66,00	3,28,01
Paper and pasteboard . Cwt.	—	—	1,299	1,699	1,749	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	3,03,47	2,81,05
Glass and glassware—										
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	1,00,22	1,01,04
Bottles and phials . . Gross	166	345	333	492	537	12,56	25,14	37,80	34,60	37,69
Beads and false pearls . Cwt.	29	18	22	31	35	24,67	17,05	37,12	35,76	36,49
Sheets and plates . Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	..	24,043	22,293	17,46	20,09	42,98	33,85	28,18
Funnels, globes, etc. . .	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	16,59	15,35
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	38,99	40,70
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	2,60,01	2,59,45
Rubber, raw and manufactured . .	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	1,56,06	2,17,72
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes . . . . lb	1,731	2,623	4,129	2,748	3,412	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	1,21,88	1,58,82
Others . . . . . „	1,498	1,017	2,171	7,423	5,259	18,33	19,63	43,26	76,05	54,53
TOTAL . „	3,229	3,640	6,300	10,171	8,671	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	1,97,88	2,13,35
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds . . . Cwt.	531	826	903	1,262	1,146	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,00,07	88,39
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,08,76	1,14,14
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,08,83	2,02,53
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor . . . . . lb	1,417	1,632	707	907	993	15,65	24,37	24,71	23,03	21,47
Proprietary and patent medicines .	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	25,06	24,15
Quinine salts . . . . lb	119	76	81	108	130	11,61	17 89	27,58	28,09	30,96
Cassia lignea . . . . Cwt.	35	39	51	56	51	9,56	9,10	14,13	11,78	10,44
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	41,07	55,79	88,80	93,33	96,53
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,63	1,29,02	1,79,92	1,81,24	1,83,55
Dyes—										
Aniline . . . . . lb	8,793	1,919	7,252	10,859	8,455	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	2,02,33	1,29,39
Alizarine . . . . . „	6,667	1,202	4,546	7,852	1,854	32,35	12,46	52,13	53,91	13,76
Others	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	34,46	39,02
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	2,90,70	1,82,17
Apparel—										
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	68,09	79,19
Gold and silver thread . .	—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	26,28	24,63
Hats, caps and bonnets . .	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	30,03	30,19
Second-hand clothing . .	—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	20,39	28,95
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	9,65	7,65
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	1,54,39	1,65,61
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates . . . . . Tons	46	47	55	55	58	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	96,70	97,00
Almonds . . . . „	3	3	5	5	3	23,78	25,61	46,96	35 27	29,24
Others . . . . . „	4	3	3	3	4	10,27	8,72	13,38	15,48	13,32
Fresh fruits and vegetables .	—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	12,01	17,44
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,59,46	1,57,00
Soap . . . . . Cwt.	314	342	289	361	407	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	1,32,48	1,46,11
Paints and painter's materials—										
Paints and colours . . . Cwt.	296	255	299	334	358	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	1,02,61	1,01,65
Painter's materials . . .	—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	23,91	28,12
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,26,52	1,29,77
Precious stones and pearls, unset . .	—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	1,19,55	1,24,03
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement . . . . Tons	130	95	119	114	110	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	68,62	64,83
Bricks and tiles . . . No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	17,837	16,911	15,13	20,35	36,64	24,60	27,43
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	24,15	26,82
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	1,17,37	1,19,08
Haberdashery and millinery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	1,15,57	1,09,99
Salt . . . . . Tons	545	444	511	616	560	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	1,42,78	1,04,20
Coal and coke . . . . „	455	133	630	483	402	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	1,32,44	97,65

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*concluded*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Postwa average.	1924-25	1925-26
Matches . . . . Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	7,265	7,938	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	88,89	93,45
Arms, ammunition and military stores .	—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	91,81	89,70
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	81,58	88,91
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	92,79	84,93
Belting for machinery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	84,42	94,34	82,22
Earthenware and porcelain . . .	—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	74,87	76,45
Grain, pulse and flour . . . Tons	15	84	136	7	38	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	10,41	65,77
Wood and Timber—										
Teak wood . . C. tons	92	70	26	12	8	69,32	82,67	46,07	14,28	11,48
Others . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	44,46	54,17
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	58,74	65,65
Tea . . . . . lb	4,842	7,412	7,668	7,885	7,833	22,29	47,38	55,43	62,83	60,30
Books, printed, etc. . . Cwt.	31	28	23	25	31	43,06	46,12	53,04	64,47	56,84
Toys and requisites for games . .	—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	59,06	54,27
Umbrellas and fittings . . .	—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	48,27	51,10
Jute, raw	..	..	..	1	..	12	66	26	90	96
„ manufactures . . . Tons	—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	27,75	50,08
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	28,65	51,04
Toilet requisites . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20·48*	24,96	41,95	45,11	49,56
Boots and Shoes . . . pairs	2,323	1,170	604	918	1,357	56,73	41,31	40,50	29,27	40,40
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	42,94	38,51
Fish (excluding canned fish) . . Cwt	205	129	119	124	151	30,93	20,14	22,47	31,27	37,72
Animals, living . . . . No.	14	12	5	5	6	43,67	51,88	21,50	30,35	34,56
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	40,02	33,08
Flax, raw . . . . . lb	7	..	1	..	..	6	3	1	..	1
„ manufactures—										
Canvas . . . Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	990	1,252	15,74	26,64	21,84	14,23	16,57
Piece goods . . . „	2,347	1,072	360	415	614	8,35	5,46	3,72	3,48	4,69
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	12,26	11,51
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	29,97	32,78
Manures . . . . . Tons	5	3	6	16	26	5,17	5,28	9,75	19,09	32,53
Tallow and stearine . . . Cwt.	57	40	64	79	85	16,06	15,93	23,18	27,89	29,40
Paper-making materials . . „	171	135	165	201	236	11,31	18,13	30,83	22,09	25,85
Gums and resins . . . . „	150	87	163	162	163	23,86	19,65	32,77	26,43	25,54
Clocks and watches and parts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	20,96	25,15
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	30,19	22,28
Furniture and cabinetware . . .	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	15,46	22,00
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	21,18	21,71
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver .	—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	11,33	19,61
Hides and skins, raw . . . Tons	1	1	1	1	1	13,86	15,67	13,10	14,74	17,33
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth . Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	679	818	9,28	9,88	11,98	8,08	9,24
Cordage and rope . . . Cwt.	23	25	15	12	13	9,96	15,07	11,64	8,29	8,89
Hides and skins, tanned . . Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	6,80	7,67
Pitch and tar . . . . Cwt.	290	219	103	50	101	11,86	12,46	8,16	3,99	5,82
Articles imported by post . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	3,28,34	3,48,79
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	5,44,45	6,06,81	5,98,40
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,46,62,54	2,26,17,57

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons .	—	—	—	—	—	1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63	67,23	2,16,19
Locomotive engines and tenders .	—	—	—	—	—	68,98	41,56	90,44	51,91	53,95
Rails and fishplates (a) . Tons	56	10	77	1	—	55,72	11,29	..	48	—
Materials for construction . . „	—	—	6	9	24	44,03	14,12	8,77	9,93	44,71
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84	1,29,55	3,14,85
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel . . . Tons	25	19	22	10	56	35,10	46,50	76,30	53,52	1,02,22
Copper . . . . Cwt.	31	79	43	9	22	16,40	56,62	33,37	4,81	11,58
Others . . . . . Tons	2	3	2	1	2	10,60	38,74	26,82	10,48	17,71
TOTAL . „	28	26	26	21	59	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	68,81	1,31,51
Machinery and millwork . . .	—	—	—	—	—	28 5	27,37	1,11,38	88,84	1,11,29
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,84	23,93	20,29	18,89
Flax „	—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,6x	11,91	6,98	7,29
Wool „	—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	29,11	32,38
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	56,38	58,56
Instruments, apparatus and appliances .	—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	33,07	44,10
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	28,69	29,06
Arms, ammunition and military stores .	—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	24,27	28,57
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	28,56	24,39
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	88,00	44,29	26,45
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	3,68	71,30	20,36	13,06	20,10
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	5,02	7,59
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	5,17	5,58
Telegraphs, materials for construction of .	—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	2,09	2,22
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	43	1,39
Coal and coke . . . Tons	71	10	141	7	4	15,17	4,08	53,92	1,84	90
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	68,11	2,42,97	—	1,43,76	1,71,24
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES .	—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	6,73,83	9,81,75

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Transferred to Iron or steel from 1925-26.

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
Cotton, raw . . . . Ton	430	391	521	594	745	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	91,22,89	94,99,28
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods {Grey Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	44,198	37,395	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	1,33,56	1,03,45
Piece goods {Coloured „	42,384	80,377	121,243	136,168	126,545	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	5,47,16	5,08,86
Twist and yarn lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	36,532	31,874	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	3,70,11	2,93,37
Other sorts . .	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	60,85	76,64	59,17
Total (excluding Kapok and waste)	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	81,80,94	1,02,50,36	1,04,64,13
Jute, raw . . . . .Tons	764	464	554	696	647	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	29,09,30	37,94,57
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (a) . . No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	79,432	76,873	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,84	2,82,58	3,01,16
Sacking (a) . . . „		302,896	306,154	345,710	348,210		14,24,99	14,91,81	20,38,52	23,70,98
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (a) . . Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,394,423	1,400,017	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	26,89,29	30,20,54
Sacking (a) . . . „		30,299	39,471	61,866	61,364		60,68	89,93	1,38,46	1,59,55
Rope and twine . . Cwt.	64	76	62	79	84	9,62	19,65	15,05	23,01	25,71
Other kinds . . .	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,56	4,81	6,05
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	80,85,27	96,78,56
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . Tons	42	32	35	28	36	27,18	20,09	21,36	25,88	36,67
Rice (not in the husk) . „	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,273	2,549	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	36,97,12	39,60,54
Wheat . . . . „	1,308	807	237	1,112	212	13,96,86	10,38,41	3,66,61	17,19,50	3,60,25
Wheat flour . . . „	55	57	56	78	67	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	1,68,77	1,56,20
Pulse . . . . „	159	129	141	289	139	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	3,42,08	2,09,16
Barley . . . . „	227	198	40	449	42	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	5,19,35	56,23
Jawar and bajra . . „	41	41	11	5	14	37,60	44,15	17,39	5,97	18,04
Other sorts . . . „	181	192	27	26	4	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	27,37	6,30
Total „	4,411	3,141	2,009	4,260	3,063	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	65,06,04	48,03,39
Seeds, essential . . Tons	10	8	9	12	10	20,57	24,16	35,88	41,47	30,72
Non-essential—										
Linseed . . . . „	379	270	251	371	308	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	9,74,39	8,08,53
Groundnut . . . . „	212	119	195	376	455	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	10,67,05	12,02,33
Rapeseed . . . . „	273	91	206	261	112	4,14,69	1,48,01	5,07,37	6,03,57	2,68,09
Sesamum (til or jinjilli) „	119	33	28	31	40	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	94,49	1,17,34
Castor . . . „	114	89	48	95	110	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	2,88,67	2,67,69
Copra . . . . „	31	15	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	2,00	74
Cotton . . . . „	240	69	155	161	197	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	1,91,29	2,18,11
Mustard . . . . „	4	3	2	4	3	10,08	9,16	9,75	14,48	11,03
Mowa . . . . „	29	3	8	2	1	42,58	3,04	12,79	3,67	1,81
Poppy . . . . „	33	5	6	6	6	69,41	9,58	20,97	16,20	16,16
Other sorts . . . „	9	2	8	9	8	23,23	6,46	13,03	19,57	21,13
Total . „	1,453	708	923	1,328	1,250	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,58,64	33,16,85	29,63,68
Tea . . . . lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	340,107	325,733	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	33,39,24	27,12,17
Hides and skins, raw—										
Cow hides . . . Tons	(b)	24	24	24	23	(b)	3,70,78	2,78,69	2,88,54	2,77,14
Buffalo hides . . „		8	5	4	4		1,11,07	46,72	35,07	35,41
Goat skins . . . „		21	21	15	19		4,39,66	5,79,19	3,29,69	3,87,43
Calf skins . . . „		1	1	1	1		22,63	16,51	7,13	7,94
Other kinds . . „		3	2	4	4		44,07	24,38	16,98	15,46
Total „	78	57	53	48	51	10,31,60	9,68,21	9,45,49	6,77,41	7,23,38
Leather—										
Cow hides . . Tons	(b)	16	10	11	11	(b)	4,15,98	2,84,00	2,82,97	2,61,86
Buffalo hides . . „		1	1	1	..		21,43	16,02	19,38	9,74
Goat skins . . . „		3	1	3	3		1,42,53	1,03,59	2,04,28	1,92,28
Sheep skins . . „		2	3	3	3		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,78,03	1,99,59
Other kinds . . „		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	44,20	46,74
Total	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	7,28,86	7,10,21
ac . Cwt.	434	345	416	427	540	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	7,55,06	6,90,10
Metals and manufactures—										
Iron or steel . . . Tons	42	61	95	362	402	22,41	34,96	79,04	2,25,90	1,85,44
Other metals . . . „	10	11	38	75	92	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	2,80,02	3,07,37
Total of Metals . „	52	72	133	437	494	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	5,05,92	4,92,81
Wool, raw . . . . lb	54,573	49,688	36,203	52,799	43,410	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	5,07,03	3,79,88
„ manufactures—										
Carpets and rugs . . „	1,775	1,254	3,283	5,710	3,876	23,16	19,09	77,98	1,12,04	77,97
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,86	2,25	1,63
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	6,21,32	4,59,48
Rubber, raw . . . . lbs	1,120	7,728	13,111	18,005	22,396	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	1,42,94	2,94,10
Ores—										
Manganese ore . . . . Tons	607	474	648	639	564	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	1,62,01	1,54,36
Others . . . . . „	12	21	37	45	65	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	50,98	81,66
Total of Ores „	619	495	685	684	629	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	2,12,99	2,36,02

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
(b) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
Oilcake	Tons	140	117	136	195	191	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	2,20,00	2,10,62
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	47	64	77,64	56,91	93,72	1,16,28	1,69,75
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	15,98	17,36
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	8,71	8,63
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,40,97	1,95,74
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	5	7	2,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,47,24	1,93,37
Coffee	,,	255	216	226	242	205	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	2,08,95	1,85,26
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	91	95	11,88	22,84	47,09	53,15	40,86
Mineral	,,	13,172	24,639	23,403	22,201	8,262	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	2,49,92	92,86
Vegetable—											
Castor	,,	1,114	1,564	396	497	700	15,22	28,22	10,39	14,80	18,70
Coconut	,,	1,737	3,259	1,720	125	126	31,15	65,88	50,93	3,16	3,28
Others	,,	1,175	2,045	1,405	710	893	19,72	46,06	34,64	23,07	23,57
TOTAL	,,	17,244	31,558	27,001	23,624	10,076	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	3,44,10	1,79,27
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	88	129	38,53	53,52	35,91	30,05	93,29
Chillies	,,	124	126	151	141	172	20,43	27,23	42,20	38,31	45,18
Ginger	,,	75	55	59	37	33	19,95	12,61	18,88	20,46	17,51
Others	,,	9	11	12	9	9	6,97	9,99	15,31	17,93	20,30
TOTAL	,,	325	315	318	275	343	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,06,75	1,76,28
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	30	35	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	1,36,60	1,59,45
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	669	624	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	1,72,87	1,59,17
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	3	2	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	10,92	5,59
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,339	1,043	59,78	56,51	69,48	79,36	73,72
Turmeric	,,	92	78	53	71	109	11,05	12,31	11,38	23,07	27,24
Others	,,	107	94	106	129	119	14,13	14,90	18,39	22,37	26,56
TOTAL	,,	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,542	1,273	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	1,35,72	1,33,11
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	279	240	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,58,86	1,28,58
Manures—											
Bones	,,	95	39	90	71	84	65,41	23,96	94,61	82,00	89,16
Other kinds	,,	22	18	28	31	20	13,76	24,30	40,47	44,68	28,33
TOTAL	,,	117	57	118	102	104	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	1,26,68	1,17,49
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	43,196	37,193	23,27	41,56	73,47	1,18,58	1,05,08
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	480	327	403	13,01	11,23	6,09	3,74	3,69
Others	,,	384	611	952	617	452	63	3,44	5,34	2,72	2,63
TOTAL	,,	22,346	25,917	27,366	44,140	38,048	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,25,04	1,11,40
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	37	30	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	1,22,46	1,08,27
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	82	96	35,87	57,45	79,56	1,02,71	1,04,17
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,08	46,88	48,52
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	9	11	21,82	22,57	23,21	24,78	34,94
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	71,66	83,46
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	141	147	20,97	24,81	28,14	30,46	35,16
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	10	12	11	12,38	10,65	16,44	21,16	17,45
Others	,,	54	65	75	98	115	5,27	7,40	12,22	20,70	23,83
TOTAL	,,	249	239	233	251	273	38,62	42,66	56,80	72,32	76,44
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	33	41	29,48	33,25	41,23	34,10	40,15
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	24,77	23,64
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	58,87	63,79
Silk, raw	l.	1,711	1,017	1,325	1,646	1,466	42,73	39,68	37,88	38,07	35,75
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,95	3,01
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	41,02	38,76
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	35,87	36,77
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	229	241	75,77	48,46	57,24	37,51	34,80
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	277	321	28,04	22,18	30,41	31,42	31,62
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	29,45	23,90
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	6	5	—	15,36	21,08	26,28	22,20
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	273	163	134	34,99	79,85	46,18	27,18	20,28
Bristles	,,	94(a)	4	3	4	4	16,29(a)	14,20	15,11	24,56	19,33
Cordage and rope	,,	53	56	55	56	59	8,43	10,83	13,40	15,30	16,92
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	4,000	5,444	17,10	23,34	20,09	11,59	15,86
Tallow, stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	13	29	31	19	9,48	7,93	12,06	11,35	10,69
Horns, tips, etc.	,,	88	30	70	62	44	21,00	7,26	11,87	10,40	9,35
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	21	3	16,01	21,91	56,34	52,49	8,20
Articles exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,64,11	2,71,18
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	2,49 63	2,53,24	3,07,45
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,78	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	3,84,66,53	3,74,84,21

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
Cotton, raw . Tons	..	..	3	12	8	14	66	66,54	2,40,57	1,62,08
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods { Grey . . Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	32,964	15,750	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	1,34,19	58,17
Piece goods { White . „	9,371	14,672	9,709	6,663	7,329	17,14	46,88	49,58	28,95	29,74
Piece goods { Coloured . „	50,796	37,888	19,066	14,628	12,314	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	70,76	54,13
Twist and yarn . . . lb	926	1,045	1,365	966	1,002	8,05	12,77	20,47	16,09	13,95
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	9,03	6,45
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,05,87	4,99,59	3,21,52
Wool, raw . . . . lb	6,580	13,673	12,903	13,516	11,520	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	1,07,74	90,36
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	1,06,52	1,15,72
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	2,14,26	2,06,08
Hides and Skins, raw . . Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	50,65	1,40,21	1,11,10
Sugar . . . . „	27	32	55	22	16	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	92,76	50,64
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	25,21	25,76
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes) .	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	22,34	21,67
Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel . . . Tons	19	5	7	22	16	10,20	10,02	14,23	13,53	9,01
Others . . . . . „	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	13,48	10,30
TOTAL „	20	5	9	23	17	20,05	18,20	31,56	27,01	19,31
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	15,96	17,26
Gums and resins . . . Cwt	53	43	51	47	52	10,54	13,59	23,04	16,28	16,06
Haberdashery and millinery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	7,61	6,99
Silk, raw . . . . . lb	47	49	79	109	44	1,23	2,00	4,98	2,59	73
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods . . Yds.	776	997	823	210	107	6,37	11,67	14,98	3,16	1,65
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	1,75	2,72
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	7,50	5,10
Articles re-exported by post . . .	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	29,78	28,50
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,51,03	3,15,60	2,52,49	2,15,49
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,83	8,14,38	15,64,74	13,50,91	10,48,48

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average.		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47
Egypt (a)	..	..	...	88	9,36	10,24	85	(b) 3,34	(b) 4,19
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71
Total British Empire	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66
Foreign Countries—									
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	...	12
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89
Germany	9,35	22,33	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(c) 42	(c) 73	1,15
Egypt (a)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(d) 52	2,98	(d) 3,50
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03

(b) Average for 4 years.
(c) ,, 3 years.
(d) One year's figure.

Note.—Exports includ
*Figures prior to 1921-22
(a) Egypt included in

WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1924-25			1925-26			COUNTRIES
Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
						British Empire—
1,33,45	1,01,70	2,35,15	1,15,32	80,97	1,96,29	United Kingdom
—	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt (*a*)
1,36	14,17	15,53	1,69	15,22	16,91	Ceylon
4,86	8,32	13,18	5,66	10,18	15,84	Straits Settlements
76	7,14	7,90	1,44	7,56	9,00	Australia
1,13	3,48	4,61	84	2,96	3,80	Hongkong
99	2,28	3,27	1.30	2,13	3,43	Canada
57	1,98	2,55	43	1,68	2,11	Aden and Dependencies
4,32	2,31	6,63	4,07	2,09	6,16	Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba
6,05	12,63	18,68	2,97	12,79	15,76	Other countries of the British Empire
1,53,49	1,54,01	3,07,50	1,33,72	1,35,58	2,69,30	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE
						Foreign Countries—
14,07	35,00	49,07	15,07	40,22	55,29	United States of America
17,12	56,80	73,92	18,19	57,95	76,14	Japan
2,58	20,91	23,49	3,24	21,24	24,48	France
3,84	23,35	27,19	4,26	19,17	23,43	Italy
2,23	3,63	5,86	2,15	3,24	5,39	Persia
2,77	9,60	12,37	2,61	15,48	18,09	China
..	15	15	..	15	15	Turkey, Asiatic
15,46	2,70	18,16	14,01	4,81	18,85	Java
..	4,62	4,62	..	4,76	4,76	Cuba
..	5,03	5,03	..	5,62	5,62	Argentine Republic
1	1,79	1,80	7	2,32	2,39	Indo-China
...	1,86	1,86	..	2,27	2,27	Chile
15	5,94	6,09	17	4,85	5,02	Spain
1	12	13	6	19	25	Russia
2,98	8,06	11,04	3,69	7,66	11,35	Netherlands
6,76	15,39	22,15	6,13	12,41	18,54	Belgium
15,47	28,09	43,56	13,31	26,83	40,19	Germany
73	86	1,59	81	28	1,09	Austria*
64	6,32	6,96	41	4,84	5,25	Egypt (*a*)
8,32	13,94	22,26	8,25	15,41	23,66	Other countries
93,14	2,44,16	3,37,30	92,16	2,49,75	3,42,21	TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
2,46,63	3,98,17	6,44,80	2,26,18	3,85,33	6,11,51	GRAND TOTAL

re exports.
relate to Austria-Hungary.
British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1924-25			1925-26		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	54·1	25·5	36·5	51·4	21·0	32·1
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	·6	3·7	2·4	·7	3·9	2·8
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·0	2·1	2·0	2·5	2·6	2·6
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	·3	1·8	1·2	·6	2·0	1·5
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·7	2·3	1·6	·5	·9	·7	·4	·8	·6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	1·5	·5	·9	·2	·5	·4
Total (including other British possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	62·2	38·7	47·7	59·1	35·2	44·0
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	6·9	14·3	11·5	8·0	15·0	12·4
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	3·5	12·0	10·4	5·7	8·8	7·6	6·7	10·4	9·0
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	6·3	·7	2·8	6·2	1·2	3·1
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4·8	3·0	1·0	5·3	3·6	1·4	5·5	4·0
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	1·6	5·9	4·2	1·9	5·0	3·8
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·1	2·4	1·9	1·2	4·0	3·0
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·7	1·3	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·8	·9
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·05	..	·05	..	·03	·02	·03	·05	·04
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·5	·9	1·2	2·0	1·7	1·6	2·0	1·8
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	2·7	3·9	3·4	2·7	3·2	3·0
Germany	6·4	9·3	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	6·3	7·1	6·8	5·9	7·0	6·6
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·3	·2	·2	·4	·07	·2
Total (including other foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	37·8	61·3	52·3	40·9	64·8	56·0

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1923, 1924 and 1925, with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1923	1924	1925	Pre-war average	1923	1924	1925
United Kingdom (*a*)	599	978	1,137	1,168	465	767	801	773
France	305	432	468	429	253	402	486	443
Egypt (*e*)	26	46	52	59	31	60	67	61
Canada	106	194(*d*)	181(*d*)	184(*d*)	66	218(*c*)	237(*c*)	263(*c*)
United States of America	341	829	817	876	433	894	1,018	998
Netherlands	(*b*)	172	205	204	(*b*)	111	144	150
Germany	477	320	493	613	405	318	356	434
Switzerland	71	88	103	100	63	68	82	81
Italy (*d*)	137	172	191	215	88	111	142	150
Czechoslovakia	..	65	105	107	..	79	112	114
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	149	168	175	144†	110	133	142
Denmark	(*b*)	81	89	90	(*b*)	62	75	77
Sweden	(*b*)	75	85	89	(*b*)	66	76	75
Australia	73†	136	145	148	67†	111(*f*)	139(*f*)	154(*f*)
British India	103	161‡	180	177	148	224‡	267	299

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.
‡ Rupee figures converted into sterling at average T. T. rates in Calcutta on London.
(*a*) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.
(*b*) Value not available.
(*c*) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation.
(*d*) Including silver bullion.
(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.
(*f*) Including bullion and specie.

Note.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12. Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	9,42	19,76	18,20
Apparel	59,29	60,64	70,09	83,16
Arms, ammunition, etc	30,60	52,81	62,29	55,58
Artificial silk yarn	—	11,75	26,05	23,80
Asbestos	—	9,25	11,12	14,05
Belting for machinery	36,26	75,72	79,74	62,82
Bobbins	—	45,85	36,99	33,4[illegible]
Books and printed matter	41,05	44,64	47,41	48,68
Boots and shoes	51,33	16,82	20,18	26,61
Building materials	59[illegible]	87,52	79,57	76,75
Carriages and carts	19,11	10,55	12,89	9,03
Chemicals	69,55	1,35,33	1,30,44	1,24,01
China clay	—	13,37	16,03	13,53
Coal and coke	41,33	33,45	41,30	30,87
Cordage and rope	4,39	3,81	4,31	2,87
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	1,08	23,33	2,78
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	4,61,18	4,54,98	3,13,50
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	19,14,62	24,06,16	17,08,[illegible]6
White	10,87,38	14,61,68	19,[illegible]4,71	15,08,86
Coloured	11,29,72	15,12,24	16,44,95	11,[illegible]0,90
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,78,55	1,94,12	1,76,53
Cutlery	10,53	8,02	10,58	9,19
Cycles and parts	29,40	47,76	65,13	87,07
Drugs and medicines	54,03	82,70	84,85	84,60
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	28,39	8,77	12,15
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	31,22	29,49	29,05
Flax manufactures	28,83	27,84	29,42	31,69
Glass and glassware	22,26	31,55	29,11	26,23
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	32,61	29,45	29,48
Hardware	1,88,61	2,07,53	2,00,34	1,97,76
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,01,88	2,24,05	1,98,51	2,22,18
Ivory	11,33	11,08	15,16	9,24
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	10,75	8,44	12,29
Jute manufactures	10,09	5,73	9,38	12,84
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	43,40	44,47	31,80
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	50,78	51,33	51,09
Spirit	69,47	1,37,69	1,30,76	1,34,62
Wines	13,62	11,23	12,55	11,48
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	16,23,94	12,39,54	11,87,23
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	15,82	18,46	22,84
Brass	6,13	1,59,83	1,56,06	1,27,96
Copper	1,67,45	79,69	32,17	39,67
Iron	28,88	13,37	13,47	13,70
Iron or steel	6,96,13	11,26,94	11,25,39	11,60,99
Lead	13,99	10,07	9,70	8,88
Steel	42,02	62,67	52,71	49,70
Zinc	14,85	18,16	16,14	13,45
Others	27,43	23,19	20,61	15,79
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	73,58	74,26	1,23,58
Oils, mineral	22,31	24,74	24,64	21,38
„ vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	14,63	12,31	14,43
Packing engine and, boiler	4,98	2,31	3,75	3,18
Paints and painters materials	56,00	1,07,02	96,03	99,89
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,33,40	1,30,22	1,16,63
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	57,74	83,08	58,10
Pitch and tar	8,72	4,42	3,53	4,03
Polishes	9,48	20,55	19,26	19,89
Precious stones	14	24,54	15,80	16,91
Printing materials	14,70	20,32	22,69	20,50
Provisions	1,34,15	1,29,92	1,54,18	1,71,50
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	11,03,39	5,41,08	4,24,53
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	77,52	78,57	96,01
Salt	23,44	23,63	27,79	19,55
Ships, parts of	18,00	64,60	10,83	8,70
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	13,60	13,49	9,79
Soap	56,52	1,11,27	1,24,81	1,35,67
Stationery	41,44	53,54	51,26	51,30
Sugar	25,37	17,62	20,42	35,51
Tallow and stearine	10,43	9,79	9,95	9,54
Tea-chests	41,32	49,57	75,38	67,52
Tobacco	54,83	1,75,87	1,39,[illegible]3	1,76,23
Toilet requisites	10,35	19,38	20,60	21,43
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	12,79	12,38	12,97
Umbrellas	24,71	22,98	18,78	18,35
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	1,44,63	2,08,13	2,11,14
Other articles	1,60,51	3,84,12	4,03,51	4,06,07
Total	91,58,01	1,31,60,43	1,33,45,16	1,[illegible]5,32,[illegible]2
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	1,03,75	2,47,80	26,76
Fodder, Bran and pollards	45,19	70,09	1,17,33	92,18
Bristles and fibres	12,74	23,24	27,81	18,58
Coffee	50,86	54,23	71,05	68,08
Coir and manufactures	22,95	30,59	29,60	28,30
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	8,56,87	4,52,73	5,42,14
„ twist and yarn	2,21	7,60	4,79	2,45
„ manufactures	11,13	34,77	47,27	37,78
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	8,71	8,77	6,28
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	5,37	6,43	9,90
Indigo	6,52	2,46	1,75	85
Myrobalans	23,46	33,52	37,42	32,78
Gram	34,94	29,04	65,83	27
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	18,82	42,38	27,65
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	40,20	42,53	47,54
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	4,80,40	6,18,95	5,95,24
Horn, tips and pieces of horn†	5,73	2,73	3,82	4,02
Jute, raw	8,96,52	4,62,24	7,23,09	10,56,96
„ gunny bags	79,25	1,78,37	2,03,52	2,42,19
„ „ cloth	55,57	1,28,36	1,37,10	1,41,39
Lac	56,67	1,90,43	1,61,01	1,38,10
Manures	10,39	5,31	4,48	3,70
Manganese ore	30,66	63,58	44,68	39,58
Other metals and ores	24,78	1,00,92	1,49,22	1,41,95
Mica	20,80	25,90	45,88	44,42
Oils	18,34	2,10,52	2,48,74	83,34
Paraffin wax	17,38	16,57	42,25	66,50
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,02	7,90	8,20	7,11
Pulse—				
Beans	51,27	24,08	7,32	3,23
Lentils		13,43	10,56	13,28
Other pulses		32,20	28,84	16,10
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	98,63	1,55,87	1,18,76
Rubber, raw	23,28	54,34	68,98	1,22,78

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Saltpetre	6,55	2,83	3,06	2,05
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	39,54	73,88	71,51
Cotton	1,74,92	1,69,30	1,80,76	2,13,04
Linseed	2,65,01	4,69,26	3,29,24	2,89,6[illegible]
Rape	35,17	1,14,13	98,35	61,56
Copra	3,82	6,87	1,20	..
Others	10,52	61,62	1,15,90	32,48
Silk, raw	5,93	18,46	13,54	10,06
Spices	10,68	16,39	14,61	26,76
Sugar	8,59	74,02	40,55	11
Tea	9,51,37	27,96,69	23,78,52	23,74,77
Wheat	10,50,94	7,03,91	11,45,07	1,71,52
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	70,35	71,28	95,23
Wool, raw	2,61,11	3,00,07	4,58,12	3,36,59
„ manufactures	18,71	50,87	78,25	44,43
Other articles	1,51,59	3,01,31	2,96,90	2,61,69
Total	55,04,99	86,44,84	97,54,33	77,72,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	6,67	5,72	4,62
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	80,09	20	7,43
Wool, raw	37,55	65,89	93,44	73,44
Other articles	48,75	2,92,83	3,16,35	2,39,11
Total	1,24,52	3,95,48	4,15,71	3,24,60
AUSTRIA*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	3,48	2,43	3,60
Boots and shoes	2,50	63	1,47	2,02
Cotton manufactures	22,15	3,68	5,67	6,00
„ twist and yarn	3,08	2,80	5,5[illegible]	3,55
Glass and glassware	6,98	6,78	4,60	3,11
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	1,23	2,65	2,28
Hardware	27,28	8,35	14,12	13,44
Instruments	1,98	1,27	1,28	2,28
Matches	9,07	34	1,13	1,07
Metals	12,13	4,95	3,09	9,01
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	7,57	12,76	17,62
Sugar	85,12	27,83	8,29	4,30
Woollen manufactures including yarn	8,96	28	34	55
Other articles	38,31	6,91	9,78	11,92
Total	3,18,75	76,10	73,17	80,75
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	1,16,50	22,42	4,63
„ twist and yarn	53	..	20	1,01
Hides and skins	1,30,42	13	10	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	1,73	59	..
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	7,98	85	1,14
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	25,48	59,49	19,74
Other articles	11,54	62	39	14
Total	7,73,18	1,52,44	84,04	26,66
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	1,38	1,76	1,04
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	4,04	4,64	3,[illegible]0	5,59
Cotton manufactures including yarn	42,12	15,23	24,74	17,02
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	4,78	10,44	5,67
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,84	1,88	1,48
Glass and glassware	16,92	24,53	27,11	22,76
Hardware	5,58	3,31	3,17	3,66
Liquors	1,50	2,16	3,81	1,76
Machinery and millwork	1,76	8,81	7,44	29,64
Manures	75	5,34	8,65	9,25
Metals—				
Brass	37	1,48	3,31	3,67
Copper	3,54	71	6,30	10,09
Iron	15,95	13,86	6,99	3,23
Iron or steel	45,46	1,42,87	1,79,67	1,77,41
Steel	63,54	1,77,42	1,85,69	1,01,60
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	4,68	3,53	1,38
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	1,93	2,65	2,84
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	4,91	6,00	9,12
Precious stones	1	46,05	38,60	47,19
Provisions	1,41	4,10	41,97	26,95
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	21,02	17,71	27,64
Sugar	29	9,47	22,37	15,92
Woollen manufactures	2,11	..	12,58	23,47
Other articles	40,87	52,15	51,85	65,82
Total	2,76,00	5,51,29	6,76,06	6,13,06
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	20,92	60,50	2,90
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	7,07,94	5,49,90	5,6[illegible]59
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	4,32	5,10	4,35
Hemp, raw	13,78	30,82	74,82	72,24
Hides and skins	10,00	4,92	3,36	7,09
Jute manufactures	13,69	20,17	30,75	21,05
„ raw	14,42	1,47,20	1,95,79	1,85,88
Manganese ore	25,84	35,84	52,52	48,15
Manures	1[illegible]88	50,13	30,80	35,48
Rice not in the husk	41,51	21,15	21,74	18,45
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	17,70	14,00	15,13
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	1,40	..	..
Groundnut	26,78	18,74	48,75	32,98
Linseed	1,55,71	73,20	1,12,60	82,53
Mowa	7,97	3,42	98	70
Poppy	16,11	2	24	26
Rape	1,51,62	74,78	48,62	14,23
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	..	1,18	3,15
Others	2,29	1,08	1,14	97
Wheat	1,46,22	53,63	1,91,51	16,40
Other articles	54,08	92,25	90,97	1,10,94
Total	11,94,20	13,79,58	15,35,25	12,34,47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	10,14	3,59	6,04

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Australia Hungary.
† „ „ 1924-25 „ Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	16,71	20,60	20,67
Chemicals	47	1,16	74	99
Clocks and watches	4,65	55	85	43
Cotton manufactures including yarn	2,88	3,49	4,52	5,55
Drugs and medicines	2,65	4,96	4,68	7,14
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	11,48	6,02	9,17
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	6,15	4,56	5,28
Furniture	14	46	19	23
Hardware	2,18	2,42	2,73	4,73
Haberdashery	8,25	2,34	3,36	3,38
Instruments	4,20	1,86	3,31	4,34
Liquors	38,04	49,04	59,28	61,44
Machinery	31	1,34	2,29	3,02
Metals—				
Brass	16	9	68	2,34
Copper	12,93	42	1,43	11,95
Iron or steel	2,84	3,08	12,57	30,12
Steel	20	4,30	8,50	17,58
Motor cars, etc.	5,94	6,66	6,05	11,45
Oils	82	2,58	2,17	1,90
Provisions	3,07	4,06	2,15	3,45
Rubber manufactures	1,78	39,38	34,66	29,41
Seeds	51	12	4	33
Sugar	43	2,69	3,73	50
Silk manufactures	27,18	16,12	9,28	8,28
Wool manufactures	12,64	15,50	27,75	37,65
Toilet requisites	68	1,01	1,90	2,50
Umbrellas	81	25	59	70
Other articles	31,73	24,77	33,92	39,34
TOTAL	2,20,50	2,22,94	2,58,55	3,23,88
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	44,11	53,01	30,67
Gram	28,00	11,54	17,46	10,90
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	4,73,76	3,60,45	4,25,40
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	32,23	36,57	38,71
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	90	53	92
Jute, raw	2,25,21	2,18,65	3,40,64	5,29,95
,, bags and cloth	2,56	1,91	5,28	4,80
Lac	11,55	36,28	34,99	25,86
Manganese ore	17,24	35,46	33,38	36,77
Manures	10,47	11,79	6,55	8,17
Pulse—				
Beans	1,82	4	20	..
Lentils		12,71	2,86	2,36
Other pulses		1,46	93	12
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	2,74	4,63	3,07
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	50,15	48,80	42,93
Groundnut	5,35,99	2,05,66	5,54,85	5,36,92
Linseed	1,55,94	2,20,76	1,70,13	
Mowa or mowra	4,16	3,57	2,06	62
Poppy	43,87	15,23	8,81	6,17
Rape	96,17	47,62	55,80	30,88
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	13,90	16,58	25,68
Others	21,25	15,69	13,80	11,70
Silk, raw	35,23	23,61	17,54	18,55
Wheat	1,12,55	91,78	80,99	9,16
Other articles	62,26	98,49	1,57,87	1,31,54
TOTAL	14,77,26	19,85,27	20,75,34	21,10,98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	19,41	16,13	13,06
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	19,85	18,59	16,07
Bobbins	..	1,27	2,30	2,50
Building materials	6,72	5,81	3,80	2,59
Buttons	..	6,68	6,36	5,06
Carriages	2,81	1,81	2,13	1,08
Chemicals	10,62	34,56	39,38	41,87
Cutlery	7,95	12,50	26,93	22,25
Cycles	1,75	10,75	10,75	12,75
Drugs and medicines	6,19	16,09	17,39	20,63
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,83,62	1,92,29	82,36
Glassware	23,69	43,09	38,96	39,89
Hardware	57,24	92,97	1,33,64	1,42,68
Instruments	13,57	34,54	42,93	46,92
Liquors	19,41	31,17	36,03	35,02
Machinery	30,27	43,55	50,93	85,99
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	26,92	29,33	21,75
Brass	1,56	72,78	1,29,52	78,89
Copper	93,41	52,62	94,98	97,03
Iron	2,86	51	12	54
Iron or steel	86,97	72,20	1,31,13	98,17
Steel	65,19	42,10	33,51	17,91
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	3,74	2,24	2,84
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	7,82	8,75	8,48
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	48,91	64,25	34,16
Paper making materials	1,61	1,64	3,88	7,09
Printing materials	1,02	3,93	5,56	5,19
Railway plant	12,19	4,86	7,50	18,11
Rubber manufactures	3,82	17,97	8,00	16,34
Salt	9,46	6,72	9,33	9,07
Stationery	5,04	21,75	17,88	24,35
Sugar	3,84	20,23	61,29	3,63
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	4,13	13,02	14,07
Cotton manufactures	83,71	22,09	42,30	30,93
Haberdashery	22,10	26,70	32,66	21,48
Silk manufactures	16,81	6,88	10,06	5,74
Wool manufactures	90,62	42,25	55,61	62,87
Toys	11,10	25,60	19,70	15,13
Umbrellas	7,66	9,39	12,07	17,65
Other articles	88,90	1,09,19	1,31,76	1,61,71
TOTAL	9,35,56	11,89,19	15,46,86	13,30,79

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir and manufactures	22,66	15,39	31,92	20,21
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	6,65,43	4,48,63	4,97,23
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	13,91	8,88	10,08
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	63	2,20	80
Hemp, raw	8,48	6,09	22,51	20,98
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	1,51,18	1,74,80	1,30,68
Jute, raw	4,90,40	5,12,68	7,97,83	8,16,08
,, gunny bags	15,38	7,61	8,49	8,23
,, ,, cloth	6,83	44	2,93	4,25
Lac	37,67	59,15	67,24	62,99
Manures	8,30	6,80	4,28	4,28
Oils	12,29	6,54	5,23	6,47
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	6,39,76	6,37,27	5,75,96
Seeds, Rape	1,04,92	1,53,68	85,55	18,66
,, Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	5,27	..	..
,, Groundnut	12,42	31,87	1,19,02	2,39,79
,, Linseed	70,14	19,05	29,93	25,07
,, Mowa	29,01	5,25	..	..
,, Poppy	8,43	97	1,41	2,53
,, Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	64	3,12	6,09
,, Others	27,84	39,98	6,76	8,50
Tea	3,09	3,98	3,47	3,42
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	5,12	6,65	5,51
Other articles	1,86,15	1,43,36	3,30,60	2,08,94
TOTAL	22,30,35	24,94,78	27,98,72	26,77,39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	16,45	10,63	10,80
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	83,45	84,94	85,79	1,10,53
,, twist and yarn	11,14	8,29	12,19	9,34
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	19,04	23,00	12,03
Liquors	1,54	4,22	3,89	5,57
Metals	44	15,67	26,32	14,11
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	20,45	22,49	25,18
Provisions	8,65	26,72	52,01	1,07,03
Sugar	10	1,70	74	2,16
Other articles	18,18	46,71	71,39	83,30
TOTAL	1,26,61	2,27,74	2,97,82	3,69,25
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,83	1,12,26	1,00,86	1,09,07
Hides and skins, raw	83,50	39,60	47,61	24,48
Lac	6,06	1,69	5,10	7,08
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	87,55	1,47,75	1,49,30
Seeds, Linseed	20,98	69 26	54,85	44,42
,, Rape	4,99	66,48	77,55	115,17
Wheat	2,02	2,26	27,34	1,57
Other articles	42,92	2,16,66	3,45,12	4,14,19
TOTAL	3,34,23	5,95,76	8,06,18	7,65,28
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	8,24	14,35	12,78
Art, works of	45	76	89	1,45
Building materials	2,57	10,61	11,52	13,02
Buttons	..	5,27	5,44	6,91
Chemicals	4,72	11,88	10,95	6,32
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	74	2,48	2,20
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	16,18	18,88	15,45
Glassware	4,26	6,21	9,21	8,37
Instruments	1,70	6,77	6,34	8,66
Liquors	78	2,03	2,86	2,46
Machinery	1,44	5,09	4,10	8,22
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	1,44	2,41	3,31
Brass	1,09	3,84	1,22	46
German silver	..	4,14	1,19	4,46
Others	67	3,84	3,83	6,22
Motor cars, etc.	66	11,89	10,16	20,94
Paper and pasteboard	79	79	3,50	3,71
Rubber manufactures	13	1,73	3,77	18,11
Stone and marble	2,48	3,22	2,56	3,38
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	3,92	13,50	53,71
Cotton—twist and yarn	4,98	8,18	4,05	6,96
,, manufactures	45,22	48,54	81,26	66,78
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	3,96	7,12	6,67
Silk manufactures	19,83	39,80	39,13	11,85
Piece goods of cotton and artificial silk	..	25,64	43,83	37,42
Other articles	31,71	38,62	79,40	1,06,85
TOTAL	1,44,84	2,73,33	3,83,95	4,25,67
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	14,95,79	13,49,96	10,25,21
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	72,69	73,37	71,87
Jute, raw	1,14,89	1,58,37	2,09,22	2,93,31
Spices, Pepper	6,81	6,07	11,58	12,17
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	14,14	37,12	30,20
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	15,47	35,56	18,52
Linseed	54,86	68,97	1,13,61	1,03,25
Rape	11,40	1,80,41	2,17,36	1,19,26
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	2,67	54,07	34,35
Others	3,20	27,18	66,22	97,10
Wheat	37,14	39,14	65,78	10,49
Other articles	22,63	88,30	85,16	66,48
TOTAL	7,01,61	21,69,20	23,19,01	18,88,51
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	12,45	15,62	23,76

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	3,21	4,15	3,54
Hardware	64	1,11	1,16	67
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	11,40	6,55	5,78
Matches	9,34	1,57	3,23	1,11
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	10,47	7,95	2,03
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	25,24	27,20	25,32
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	11,24	11,26	14,01
Toys	..	1,08	87	95
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	1,85	5	13	22
Other articles	63	2,29	2,76	4,97
TOTAL	20,85	67,66	65,26	58,60
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	5,12	3,51	8,34
Rice (not in the husk)	94	38	85	2,51
Hides and skins, raw	20	9,46	8,23	5,11
Cotton, raw	55	1,31	60	5
Jute, raw	..	1,03	4,13	50
,, Gunnybags	55	10,36	16,95	6,63
Other articles	1,98	10,47	25,19	19,82
TOTAL	4,25	38,13	59,46	42,96
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	..	3	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	14	..	..
Jute manufactures	5,32	19	43	13
Other articles	1,30	35	1,26	1,43
TOTAL	24,93	68	1,69	1,56
RUSSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	19,86	10,33	..	5,85
Tea-chests	..	4,15	56	12
Other articles	2,42	72	2	7
TOTAL	22,28	15,20	58	6,04
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	..	81	6,23
,, goods	1,42	9	3,18	17
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	..	8,38	12,02
Other articles	13,72	17	17	1,02
TOTAL	1,90,48	26	12,54	19,44
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	..	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	3,31	6,20	9,14
Saffron	3,88	3,08	5,42	5,03
Other articles	1,55	2,83	3,87	2,61
TOTAL	17,45	9,22	15,49	16,78
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	2,46,03	2,82,79	1,68,48
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	10,44	23,06	26,22
Oilseeds	10,11	38,78	1,06,70	97,31
Jute, raw	64,51	74,57	1,64,76	1,87,34
Other articles	3,92	9,27	16,84	5,60
TOTAL	1,99,40	3,79,09	5,94,15	4,84,95
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	13,60	16,89	10,64
Machinery and millwork	..	9,74	9,39	8,93
Iron and steel	9,53	13,38	17,64	17,50
Matches	28,08	68,58	39,33	60,65
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	13,40	13,55	20,19
Paper-making materials	4,21	7,57	6,98	4,15
Wood and timber	..	2,79	8,62	6,34
Other articles	2,93	3,67	7,20	8,98
TOTAL	51,31	1,32,73	1,19,55	1,43,38
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	6,85	7,06	4,19
Hides, raw	..	14,03	13,75	9,20
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	..	2,81	4,10
Wheat	8,66	..	7	..
Other articles	4,23	7,54	12,19	17,27
TOTAL	32,56	28,42	36,88	34,76
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	17,68	12,46	8,94
Wool manufactures	8	17,12	20,98	17,42
Other articles	8,33	10,96	15,58	27,25
TOTAL	15,94	45,76	49,02	53,61

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,07,76	3,60,42	3,37,08
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	7,08	5,52	3,68
Soda compounds	..	3,19	3,48	2,91
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	40,49	57,66	59,19
Other articles	4,82	6,32	5,50	4,68
TOTAL	35,97	2,64,84	4,32,38	4,06,94
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	48,37	52,79	39,74
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	39,23	25,61	44,09
Other sorts	8,98	14,67	16,18	19,80
Other articles	16,47	53,93	69,86	70,01
TOTAL	69,08	1,56,20	1,64,44	1,73,64
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	42,03	35,33	14,80
Other articles	11,57	27,75	31,17	20,40
TOTAL	19,81	69,78	66,50	35,20
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cigarettes	4,69	91	71	92
Cotton, raw	4,45	20,38	5,23	2,17
Salt	9,17	18,20	37,66	23,10
Sugar	7	2,91	90	55
Other articles	7,79	9,64	19,79	14,18
TOTAL	26,17	52,04	64,29	40,92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	41,46	67,13	47,93
Indigo	3,96	4,23	1,61	1,27
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	68,96	1,30,69	1,12,39
Wheat	3,88	50	96,87	41,67
Others	27,56	25,15	79,43	65,88
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	74,51	84,19	79,39
Seeds	11,91	2,25	49,82	19,87
Other articles	26,11	65,11	1,08,02	1,06,11
TOTAL	1,85,70	2,82,17	6,18,06	4,74,58
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	16,34	14,10	9,77
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	2,77	5,70	6,83
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12,46	17,00	[27,34	24,63
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	1,44	3,50	3,76
Other articles	5,10	4,56	7,50	7,52
TOTAL	37,52	23,00	38,34	35,91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,27	9,98	7,70	3,62
Other articles	3,95	2,82	4,65	3,35
TOTAL	10,22	12,80	12,35	6,97
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	18,34	10,50	8,56
Other articles	3,02	39	30	97
TOTAL	6,90	18,73	10,80	9,53
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	5,80	5,71	5,89
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	3,10	2,87	7,52
Other articles	2,20	2,67	3,87	4,61
TOTAL	12,57	11,57	12,45	18.02
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	6,59	3,36	1,16

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	6,23	3,63,85	48,85
Other articles	98	2,73	2,70	2,16
TOTAL	2,64,22	8,96	3,66,55	51,01
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	90,94	1,04,90	1,01,50
Wheat flour	8,73	6,43	8,21	10,40
Other sorts	9,22	12,17	12,81	13,64
Jute manufactures	8,13	15,88	17,85	19,84
Oils, vegetable	6,03	9,33	9,73	11,65
Other articles	18,98	34,04	30,78	23,91
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,69,19	1,83,88	1,80,94
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	5,83	5,08	3,88
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	74,53	54,83	30,60
Other articles	1,48	2,87	4,32	11,34
TOTAL	13,15	77,40	59,15	41,94
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	45,24	52,40	50,13
Jute, gunnybags	39,33	81,43	1,11,67	1,37,32
Oils, vegetable	3,54	4,22	4,80	4,82
Provisions	3,27	2,54	1,13	1,96
Other articles	26,69	82,09	96,50	90,55
TOTAL	1,04,91	2,15,52	2,66,50	2,84,78
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	44,18	29,73	27,95
Other articles	1,11	1,52	3,74	5,23
TOTAL	5,97	45,70	33,47	33,18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	9,08	30,03	20,46	27,64
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	11,98	11,69	11,76
Jute, gunny bags	14,51	27,51	46,57	51,36
Oils	36	6	11	16
Other articles	9,17	19,67	26,50	34,58
TOTAL	47,77	89,25	1,14,33	1,25,69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	5,62	6,50	7,84
Other articles	3,57	4,32	3,70	3,34
TOTAL	12,19	9,94	10,20	11,18
RÉUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	1,45
Other articles	59	31	20	1,92
TOTAL	8,30	31	20	3,37
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	76,22	81,72	1,11,01
Paper and pasteboard	..	47	48	80
Railway plant	79	4,09	..	..
Other articles	30	8,77	16,82	18,60
TOTAL	1,09	89,55	99,02	1,30,41
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,11,24	1,27,16	1,39,05
Tea	54,01	1,04,53	82,75	56,87
Other articles	14,09	27,56	18,23	17,27
TOTAL	1,09,29	2,43,33	2,28,14	2,12,69

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	18,60	31,02	25,33
Apparel	33	6,39	9,44	10,95
Arms	80	4,06	4,99	5,05
Belting for machinery	1,11	9,00	6,69	9,08
Boots and shoes	54	2,39	2,91	5,08
Building materials	88	9,35	10,39	10,91
Carriages	72	2,06	1,75	1,56
Chemicals	22	5,97	4,41	5,82
Clocks and watches	3,82	5,77	7,19	7,23
Copper	..	16,66	16,23	18,98
Cotton, raw	27,72	..	8,00	1,56
,, piecegoods	26,44	20,59	31,20	41,92
Drugs and medicines	4,18	13,09	14,34	13,30
Dyeing substances	..	11,50	10,11	16,77
Furniture	1,44	2,67	1,80	2,18
Glassware	1,17	3,04	3,48	3,86
Hardware	24,72	72,40	78,09	80,83
Instruments	5,86	38,16	34,68	44,81
Iron and steel	48,56	72,47	69,35	81,24
Machinery	24,56	1,06,04	1,40,12	1,40,98
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	99,20	1,14,42	1,64,45
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	4,56,51	5,60,18	5,56,62
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	4,59	9,50	13,23
Provisions	3,80	23,65	28,11	33,76
Railway plant	54	17,56	17,46	14,70
Rubber	16	19,30	17,65	37,53
Ships	24	11	8	3
Spirit	5,34	10,53	12,33	13,19
Stationery	2,05	5,79	4,94	4,31
Sugar	18	72	2,14	5,00
Telegraph materials	..	2	..	7
Tobacco	5,90	42,57	52,47	52,56
Toilet requisites	2,22	19,25	12,27	14,44
Wood and Timber	6,56	1,21	4,81	3,76
Other articles	15,35	71,10	1,11,73	4,88,48
TOTAL	4,49,03	12,83,35	14,07,03	15,07,35
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	8,06	4,80	7,06
Cotton, raw	8,19	1,15,58	90,64	64,35
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	62	2,65	3,81
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,90,21	2,24,28	3,11,98
Dressed or tanned	29,59	24,16	28,57	32,65
Indigo	2,25	..	..	..
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	2,46,84	2,46,50	3,46,97
Gunny bags	91,73	85,21	65,57	75,27
,, cloth	6,92,16	16,14,00	18,69,09	21,32,92
Lac	93,77	5,84,81	3,94,10	3,67,65
Manganese ore	18,75	33,05	23,15	15,18
Manures	4,85	2,30	3,35	4,42
Mica	6,99	48,50	43,04	38,46
Myrobalans	9,78	14,58	12,20	18,79
Oils, vegetable	2,16	1,03	38	19
Paraffin wax	3,48	4,12	3,53	3,82
Saltpetre	7,61	21	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	95,20	1,00,55	1,09,20
Linseed	49,29	..	..	1,05
Spices	8,21	18,15	10,92	36,22
Tea	11,70	54,73	54,81	38,11
Wool, raw	4,52	15,75	36,80	35,50
Other articles	24,83	1,39,47	2,14,18	2,65,74
TOTAL	16,83,60	33,46,58	34,23,11	39,49,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	57,41	77,32	72,66
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	1,52,82	3,05,26	4,02,44
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	2,05,59	2,62,18	1,75,38
Other articles	3,71	5,47	5,02	7,56
TOTAL	66,59	3,63,88	5,73,41	5,85,38
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	4,77	12,14	6,27
Jute, gunny cloth	2,08,57	3,39,06	4,56,33	4,92,08
Other articles	7,04	37,38	34,81	64,13
TOTAL	2,27,13	3,81,21	5,03,28	5,62,48
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	77,14	58,34	1,31,74
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	7,30	5,59	9,65
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	1,46 48	1,66,62	2,08,26
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	1,28	1,26	39
Other articles	1,36	13,52	17,99	18,45
TOTAL	87,05	1,61,28	1,85,87	2,27,10

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	25	1,11	15
Salt	12,94	40,14	45,70	32,58
Other articles	28,19	12,79	10,58	10,01
TOTAL	41,45	53,18	57,39	42,74
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	23,76	32,84	23,85
„ manufactures	18,88	25,40	22,46	16,34
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	2,43	22	3,07
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	19,35	16,25	21,69
Wheat flour	12,25	14,67	18,12	19,36
Spices	4,79	7,34	9,02	12,19
Tobacco	9,39	24,60	29,30	21,99
Other articles	16,01	18,59	20,46	23,82
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,36,14	1,50,07	1,45,31
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	51,45	33,63	13,21
Other articles	5,73	14,84	14,58	9,15
TOTAL	18,80	66,29	48,21	22,36
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	24,69	19,73	21,33
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	33,34	23,15	15,87
Other articles	9,19	9,96	7,09	10,28
TOTAL	46,75	67,99	49,97	47,48
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	81	56	1,68
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	54,05	30,66	48,17
Other articles	16,76	41,03	43,58	40,06
TOTAL	48,97	95,89	74,80	89,91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	23,62	25,21	20,17
Other articles	10,93	22,56	20,56	14,55
TOTAL	32,16	46,18	45,77	34,72
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	7,99	5,32	6,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	87,80	40,16	65,44
Other articles	14,69	48,51	37,70	22,69
TOTAL	36,43	1,36,31	77,86	88,13
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	42,28	31,75	11,65
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	53,21	31,02	23,00
Other articles	2,52	3,79	2,74	3,10
TOTAL	52,99	57,00	33,76	26,10
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	20,44	24,00	16,94
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	40,87	37,74	49,29
Other articles	12,34	27,88	30,09	31,14
TOTAL	42,24	89,19	91,83	97,37
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	18,78	21,21	11,39
Other articles	9,07	25,36	20,95	11,57
TOTAL	27,25	44,14	42,16	22,96
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	1,23,93	1,06,36	1,47,48
Other articles	2	1,60	25	23
TOTAL	53,78	1,25,53	1,06,61	1,47,71

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	4,48	3,20	3,00
Grain, pulse and flour	12	65	69	1,32
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	4,70	3,14	3,57
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	12,38	13,16	17,04
Machinery	1,36	1,91	2,27	1,97
Metals	1,41	3,56	4,92	4,61
Oils	45	2,38	13,44	30,00
Rubber	10	71	99	1,53
Seeds	91	52	5,28	8,48
Spices	29,91	33,57	33,69	43,41
Tea	7,10	6,13	5,94	9,71
Other articles	20,11	58,12	48,83	43,57
TOTAL	72,53	1,29,06	1,35,55	1,69,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	17,49	18,73	22,17
Coal and coke	48,39	17,79	33,54	28,77
Coffee	5,76	27	36	36
Cotton manufactures	36,03	80,73	86,95	97,22
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	43,92	45,23	56,03
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,49	4,14	4,61
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	29,77	29,76	33,34
Grain, pulse and flour—				7,05,99
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	6,37,62	6,96,12	88,68
Other sorts	48,80	77,83	74,88	19,59
Jute manufactures	5,41	8,49	16,52	30,60
Manures	10,87	39,10	40,16	68,29
Oilcakes	38,54	50,58	44,45	9,52
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,49	9,45	14,25
Seeds	12,21	21,22	17,74	36,21
Spices	15,31	31,58	33,27	28,56
Tea	26,90	23,95	27,25	9,82
Wood and timber	2,32	6,61	8,88	2.14,57
Other articles	66,52	1,63,96	1,72,81	
TOTAL	8,02,35	12,64,89	13,60,29	14,68,58
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	11,44	14,03	10,71
Other articles	13,82	40,78	43,09	42,93
TOTAL	22,08	52,22	57,12	53,64
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	1,03	1,09	1,19
Building materials	88	41	7	4
Cotton manufactures	1,94	6,89	9,87	10,53
Cordage	3,19	2,03	2,25	3,18
Drugs and medicines	6,48	7,37	9,40	5,08
Fire works	5,00	5,20	6,14	6,62
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	63	47	52
Provisions	3,85	6,93	9,77	11,09
Silk, raw	23,69	12,22	18,61	4,66
„ manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	8,98	12,09	8,72
Sugar, refined	10,34	22,87	10,15	6,88
Other articles	15,59	31,11	33,49	25,89
TOTAL	98,31	1,05,67	1,13,40	84,40
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	8,48	8,46	5,91
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	2,80	1,12	19,09
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	1,82,78	1,36,96	82,14
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	1,06,47	36,96	45,18
Jadestone	5,65	8,33	7,02	1,43
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	7,42	49,19	60,54	54,88
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	41,09	87,86	84,48	76,67
TOTAL	9,12,86	4,45,91	3,35,54	2,85,30
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	9,92	5,86	5,27
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	2,93	1,94	1,89
Other articles	6,62	7,19	4,33	3,65
TOTAL	13,42	20,04	12,13	10,81
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Silk, raw	83,44	95,87	80,91	85,81
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	1,08,70	94,16	94,68
Tea	10,70	63,57	47,38	38,90
Other articles	28,17	67,53	54,26	41,28
TOTAL	1,57,98	3,35,67	2,76,71	2,60,67
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	6,84,96	7,77,54	12,12,62
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	9,31	2,57	1,25
Piece goods	2,70	29	35	41
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	2,48,18	71,16	2,21,38
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	49,50	49,38	48,00	40,31
Tea	35,95	10	98	11,63
Other articles	3,18,49	60,59	55,87	56,37
TOTAL	8,72,39	10,52,81	9,56,47	15,43,97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	7,98	3,20	4,49

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,01	3,25	60	7,12
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	32,57	38,14	47,46	58,14
Opium	29,07	1,24,49	53,04	70,16
Other articles	5,11	76,49	78,44	1,03,52
TOTAL	66,75	2,39,12	1,78,88	2,31,82
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	1,94	2,43	1,74
Apparel	9,17	7,70	10,15	11,11
Bobbins	...	3,14	3,09	1,68
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	6,51	11,56	36,91
Brushes and brooms	48	43	40	70
Buttons of all sorts	...	9,85	9,13	9,68
Camphor	11,48	27,27	16,88	16,62
Carriages	11	3,27	8,81	3,45
Cement	1	4	1,93	2,30
Chemicals	93	1,95	2,48	2,72
Coal and coke, etc.	7,02	27	94	2,73
Copper	27,99	26	4	5
Cotton, raw	9	...	12	56
„ hosiery	65,23	74,90	85,55	1,11,88
„ piece goods	6,10	4,62,73	5,74,63	6,88,15
„ yarn	6,16	2,85,18	4,59,37	4,24,80
„ other manufactures	2,12	12,67	16,92	24,06
Cutlery	...	1,30	77	31
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	3,33	6,73	8,59
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	23,92	28,71	34,84
Furniture and cabinetware	71	59	57	1,23
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	38,31	25,61	23,67
Beads and false pearls	7,61	16,05	12,97	11,06
Bottles and phials	1,00	10,08	10,30	10,46
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	2,32	2,25	2,62
Table ware	1,41	5,56	4,79	6,07
Others	3,35	8,51	9,82	13,61
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	10,71	16,12	23,60
Hardware	3,59	25,70	27,08	37,09
Instruments	85	3,59	3,24	5,37
Iron or steel	...	3	8	15
Leather	38	57	20	24
Machinery and millwork	63	3,69	2,72	2,95
Matches	28,40	70,10	40,77	24,03
Paints and painters' materials	...	3,00	3,74	3,90
Paper and pasteboard	55	2,64	3,04	4,60
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	1,75	2,84	2,44
Rubber manufactures	...	1,12	77	1,14
Silk, raw	1,15	6,84	6,09	1 25
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,31,45	1,39,08	1,76,87	1,29,45
Spices, ginger	3,40	4,17	3,28	2,41
Starch and farina	7	42	32	26
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	4,07	4,83	5,25
Tea-chests	87	30	45	26
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,28	3,44	3,59
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	8,94	13,78	11,77
Umbrella fittings	4,91	18,89	13,70	13,11
Wood—timber	32	90	6,69	13,36
„ manufactures	71	15,63	74	2,87
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	8	7,27	12,02	20,57
Other articles	10,25	41,06	60,31	57,64
TOTAL	3,64,85	13,81,83	17,12,07	18,19,60
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	42,62,20	45,88,13	47,47,41
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	47,43	36,36	35,67
Jute, raw	10,84	34,83	50,03	61,15
„ manufactures	10,93	51,58	1,05,98	1,06,46
Manures	5,59	20,67	18,64	22,56
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	2,12,29	3,63,08	4,17,68
Pulse	4,19	26,53	24,29	30,36
Iron or steel	15,24	1,05,69	1,15,30	76,57
Oilcakes	15,19	62,26	42,16	40,01
Opium	9,79	4,30	2,25	5,69
Paraffin wax	6,90	23,81	16,19	1,00
Other articles	8,61	1,64,84	1,52,13	1,17,24
TOTAL	16,84,66	50,16,43	55,14,54	56,65,80
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	80,98	1,65,73	1,29,46
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Liquors	2,59	6,54	6,12	8,49
Sugar	9,23,33	13,51,86	15,23,48	13,79,47
Other articles	9,11	44,92	16,70	15,83
TOTAL	9,35,03	14,03,12	15,46,30	14,03,79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	93,20	1,58,83	2,31,63
Opium	52,28	36,00	12,00	56,00
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	1,94,67	67,65	1,61,47
Other articles	15,59	34,32	27,69	27,05
TOTAL	2,89,74	3,58,19	2,66,17	4,76,15
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	8,69	3,56	5,02

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,68	25,23	22,45	22,01
Mineral oils	4,09	1,15,45	1,50,84	1,45,98
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	1,29	1,90	1,41
Wool, raw	9,81	3,51	11,96	15,50
Other articles	22,68	30,33	36,10	30,02
TOTAL	63,49	1,75,81	2,23,25	2,14,92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton twist and yarn	12,05	25,50	36,03	37,05
„ manufactures	13,73	87,70	1,10,45	82,77
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	15,79	19,91	24,75
Others	3,33	4,59	7,94	36,27
Indigo	1,99	3,48	66	95
Tea, black	1,67	22,11	28,50	23,10
Other articles	11,51	47,60	56,19	30,76
TOTAL	55,13	2,06,77	2,59,68	2,35,65
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton twist and yarn	5,82	15,03	11,11	8,32
„ manufactures	37,80	33,38	30,00	31,90
Metals and ores	3,68	5,42	7,30	4,51
Sugar	5,65	20,75	22,42	13,61
Other articles	13,81	36,36	32,73	29,46
TOTAL	66,76	1,10,94	1,03,56	87,86
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	16,53	13,81	6,40
Other articles	3,39	6,97	16,42	4,48
TOTAL	34,80	23,50	30,23	10,88
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	19,75	32,48	31,35	29,03
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	48,32	64,27	56,93
Opium	18,84	64,00	52,00	60,00
Other articles	6,21	26,64	27,01	29,77
TOTAL	62,94	1,71,44	1,74,63	1,75,73
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	3,65	2,26	2,06
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	5,68	6,00	4,76
Cotton manufactures including yarn	8,01	22,61	29,09	25,22
Drugs and medicines	2,75	4,43	3,22	4,74
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	11,88	10,40	10,98
Fish	22,53	23,66	26,34	31,16
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	6,33	7,24	9,94
Matches	7,64	56	63	43
Metals, tin	44,54	60,62	80,11	94,15
Oils, mineral	15,52	25,32	9,04	43,24
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	41,03	51,01	45,64
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	48	53	3
Silk, raw	0,75	1	1	...
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,67,86	1,57,53	2,09,73
„ others	12,63	9,44	9,10	9,22
Sugar	3,74	12,37	11,06	6,52
Other articles	48,72	1,00,47	84,28	70,22
TOTAL	3,08,48	4,92,75	4,85,59	5,65,98
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	5,36	7,94	7,74
Coal	17,08	4,19	1,60	5,02
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	15,01	9,20	10,75
„ manufactures	57,59	1,60,99	1,33,11	1,63,46
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	26,87	17,37	14,57
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	3,03,90	3,29,60	3,26,40
Others	18,80	19,68	20,02	25,61
Hides and skins, raw	25	79	66	74
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	34,40	58,68	71,86	1,12,96
Opium	1,48,73	...	...	...
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	17,28	15,76	17,69
Seeds	8,23	12,46	11,02	15,32
Tobacco	13,12	14 86	16,63	18,79
Other articles	71,11	1,84,17	1,67,82	2,62,36
TOTAL	7,54,93	8,29,54	8,03,19	9,81,41
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	3,11	2,37	2,83
Spices ,Cloves	1,91	5,93	15,85	17,87
Other articles	11,44	13,35	10,49	15,63
TOTAL	18,25	22,39	28,68	36,33

No. 12—*concluded*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	8,66	..	11,48
Other articles	5	4,10	19	73
TOTAL	11,83	12,76	19	12,21
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	..	8
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	78,99	1,20,97	1,24,19
Other articles	4,75	6,63	11,61	11,06
TOTAL	24,55	85,62	1,32,58	1,35,33
MESOPOTAMIA (*a*)				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	—	22	24	15
Arms Ammunition, etc.	—	37	6	8
Drugs and medicines	—	93	57	45
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	43	62	44
Fruits and vegetables	—	75,43	70,21	66,21
Gums and resins	—	20	3	1
Hardware	—	44	31	32
Hides and skins, raw	—	30	45	1,50
Metals—Brass	—	3,32	1,55	1,22
Motor cars, etc.	—	1,66	23	10
Mineral oils	—	..	..	..
Provisions	—	18	39	8
Railway plant, etc.	—	..	..	..
Seeds	—	15	33	51
Ships, parts of	—	5,27	10	8
Silk, raw	—	..	3	19
Wheat	—	15,31	5,51	..
Wool, raw	—	1,07	73	14
,, manufactures	—	38	54	29
Other articles	—	10,57	6,46	4,94
TOTAL	—	1,16,23	88,36	76,71
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	1,18,82	1,35,36	84,40
Indigo	—	2,31	3,03	1,14
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	8,71	17,20	26,51
Wheat flour	—	2,26	7,20	17,05
Others	—	82	16,08	58,95
Tea	—	29,94	23,92	24,19
Other articles	—	50,86	58,67	65,27
TOTAL	—	2,13,72	2,56,46	2,76,47
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	31,85	31,99	21,31
Provisions	—	35	28	37
Sugar	—	23,59	17,84	6,00
Other articles	—	40,93	25,62	27,20
TOTAL	—	96,72	74,83	54,88
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*)				
Imports therefrom —				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables : dried salted, etc.	33,27	7	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	2,10	..	..
Other articles	19,26	3	3	11
TOTAL	58,86	2,20	3	11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton goods	59,50	37	5	20
Indigo	6,59	5	9	3
Grain, pulse and flour —				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	11	3,15	4,76
Wheat flour	7,54	..	3,05	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	5,98	5,63	6,15
Tea	16,19	50	2,18	2,71
Other articles	32,64	33	63	1,29
TOTAL	2,17,60	7,34	14,78	16,14
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	..	..
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	1,29	..	..
Other articles	14,44	..	..	..
TOTAL	22,32	1,29	..	..
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom				
Coal	7,89	21,60	4,79	3,52
Horses	30,00	5,51	5,69	11,37
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	13,75	19,00	21,84
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	18,03	..	7,76
Wheat	..	..	..	61,29
Other articles	23,57	48,07	46,34	38,41
TOTAL	1,01,16	1,06,96	75,82	1,44,19

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
AUSTRALIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	4,14,74	5,37,74	5,67,57
Oils	6,26	1,98	1,49	1,39
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	24,94	42,23	38,62
Tea	40,81	29,40	34,52	40,86
Other articles	40,29	1,00,20	96,71	1,05,59
TOTAL	3,13,36	5,71,26	7,12,69	7,54,03
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	3,27	1,43	1,59
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	14	13,79	93
Exports of Indian produce—				
	36,67	66,74	50,96	82,49
Jute manufactures	3,97	91	1,70	1,79
Manures	10,02	19,98	23,07	20,82
Other articles				
TOTAL	50,66	87,63	75,73	1,05,10
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	18	36	37
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	25,36	37,11	30,10
Other articles	34	8,52	1,37	2,68
TOTAL	18,85	33,88	38,48	32,78

No. 13.—Imports of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post War average	1924-25	1925-26
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	727,421	561,391
,, Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	109,839	142,609
,, United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	2,648	2,460
,, Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	5,602	2,625
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	845,510	709,085
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	532,915	446,266
,, Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	5,402	6,328
,, Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	4,906	5,804
,, Japan	48	3,323	2,623	4,484	4,675
,, Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	1,169	2,039
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	548,876	465,112
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	338,403	267,405
,, Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	6,208	10,101
,, Belgium	4,082	548	812	898	950
,, Switzerland	2,655	1,784	1,539	2,467	1,547
,, Italy	10,320	2,111	4,183	9,648	9,807
,, Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	3,836	3,084
,, Japan	521	13,095	14,049	40,979	69,642
,, Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	4,532	3,400
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,423	406,071	365,836
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECEGOODS INCLUDING FENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	1,613,987	1,286,708
,, Aden and Dependencies.	118	123	1,168	328	41
,, Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	4,246	3,555
,, Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,462	11,710	16,473
,, Belgium	4,122	551	821	931	1,000
,, Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	7,390	7,384
,, Italy	10,579	9,177	4,303	10,258	10,878
,, Japan	3,127	97,637	113,403	155,363	216,826
,, United States	10,671	12,718	12,303	9,357	15,146
,, Other countries	8,289	2,512	4,553	9,730	5,702
TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,351,878	1,823,240	1,563,713

No. 13A.—Production, Imports, Mill and other Consumption, Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales.)

—	Production.	Imports.	Mill consumption.	Estimated other consumption.	Exports.	Re-exports.
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	19* 18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	60	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by Bombay Mill owners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by I. C. C. Committee.

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

(*b*) Includes Mesopotamia prior to 1921-22.

No 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton piecegoods

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26
Grey and Bleached piece-goods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209 684	1,382,368	1,414,304
Coloured piece-goods .	251,353	378,187	466,182	588,031	540,157
Total .	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	1,970,399	1,954,461

15-A.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from principal Countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26
From United Kingdom .	37,050	24,674	25,702	20,759	15,980
„ Hongkong . .	25	19	193	1	..
„ Netherlands . .	1,360	627	279	561	473
„ Switzerland . .	1,132	339	604	1,097	895
„ China . . .	15	214	537	399	56
„ Japan . . .	458	7,424	16,786	32,325	33,525
„ Other Countries .	1,754	766	580	765	756
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	55,907	51,688

No. 15B.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26	Percentage of total in 1925-26
Nos. 1 to 20 .	1,375	2,191	6,987	7,170	4,772	9·2
„ 21 to 30 .	4,374	3,198	3,526	1,411	1,119	2·2
„ 31 to 40 .	23,213	17,530	20,580	27,687	26,294	50·9
Above No. 40 .	7,602	5,945	6,291	7,659	6,685	12·9
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	5,833	6,195	12·0
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	6,147	6,623	12·8
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	55,907	51,688	100

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26	Percentage of total in 1925-26
Nos. 1 to 20 .	478,538	466,952	447,157	469,810	444,748	64·8
„ 21 to 30 .	146,363	174,069	195,068	223,812	213,788	31·2
„ 31 to 40 .	18,699	20,987	16,920	19,368	19,737	2·9
Above No. 40 .	2,665	3,834	2,690	5,822	5,584	·8
Wastes	502	385	375	578	1,515	·3
Total .	646,757	666,227	662,510	719,390	686,427*	10·0

* Includes 805 lbs. for which details are not available.

No. 17.—Imports of raw silk, silk yarn and silk piece goods

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26
Imports of Silk, raw —					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	80,91	85,81
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	18,61	4,66
Straits Settlements . .	6,75	1,29	2,02	1	..
Other Countries . . .	3,37	8,97	7,18	19,47	3,87
Total .	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,18,00	94,34
Imports of Silk yarn—					
United Kingdom . .	4,27	3,98	1,95	3,77	98
France	65	20	1,18	1,59	1,25
Switzerland . . .	57	29	31	9,74	5,36
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	33,49	9,51
China (Including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	13,48	5,53
Japan	17,38	29,11	36,29	38,79	12,55
Other Countries . . .	1,35	3	20	94	18
Total .	41,19	42,23	58,29	1,01,80	35,31
Imports of Silk piecegoods—					
United Kingdom . .	3,26	4,13	5,10	3,77	2,98
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	1,04	3,12
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,08	91,25	45,93
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,32,95	1,06,99
Other Countries . .	2,38	1,86	4,15	3,18	2,68
Total .	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	2,33,09	2,11,62

No. 18.—Imports of woollen piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom . .	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	1,56,60	1,50,26
Germany . . .	39,83	3,02	7,13	24,37	23,76
Netherlands . . .	3,09	1,26	3,61	6,48	5,80
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	11,93	22,62
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	26,64	33,67
Italy	83	18	2,07	21,53	33,81
Japan	2	6,10	8,16	11,93	19,91
Other Countries . . .	3,04	1,64	1,90	2,27	2,34
Total .	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	2,60,75	2,92,17

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of Iron and Steel

(Quantities in hundreds of tons.

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1923-24			1924-25			1925-26		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	165,0	5,17	313	209,1	6,03	274	283,1	7,53	266
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	44,1	1,79	406	36,5	1,44	395	29,7	1,05	353
Not Galvanised or Tinned . .	100,6	1,23	123	108,1	1,81	167	118,1	1,90	161	91,7	1,35	147
Iron, Bars and Channels . . .	26,7	35	130	12,1	23	188	9,2	16	175	7,7	15	193
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	166,4	2,39	144	183,5	2,32	126	125,8	1,34	106
Beams, channels pillars, girders and bridgework	89,6	1,16	129	81,5	1,37	168	80,9	1,24	153	98,1	1,22	125
Cast pipes and fittings . . .	56,2	91	161	15,4	34	220	12,6	31	244	11,7	27	233
Steel, angle and spring . . .	44,2	47	106	29,9	45	152	41,6	57	136	47,6	55	115
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings .	18,4	46	253	19,8	84	424	33,8	1,14	337	25,3	84	333
Hoops and Strips	30,8	43	140	30,9	70	227	35,4	68	192	38,9	67	173
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	12,5	52	423	15,3	54	354	15,0	46	308
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (a) . . .	17,8	19	112	10,0	16	161	16,4	21	131	34,1	41	119
Wire	9,8	24	245	5,6	19	338	6,6	17	260	6,6	13	203
Wire nails	—	—	—	11,0	31	284	16,2	35	216	7,7	13	173
Wire rope . .	—	—	—	3,2	29	920	2,8	21	760	2,6	20	759
Bolts and Nuts . . .	7,4	23	308	6,3	27	432	8,0	29	362	8,6	28	322
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	34,6	1,10	318	42,9	1,37	319	49,6	1,49	301
TOTAL .	1,018,2	16,01	157	756,1	17,93	237	868,9	18,93	216	883,6	18,07	204

(a) Figures prior to 1925-26 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways

No. 20.—Imports of Iron and Steel

(In tons)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	2,147	2,463
Continent	32	9	3,889	1,278	432
Other Countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	3,425	2,895

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	11,88	12,22
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	6,27	4,97
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	69	81
Other Countries	20	68	11	4	3
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	18,88	18,03

No. 21.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	12,39,54	11,87 23
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,40,10	1,40,98
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	2,72	2,95
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	4,10	8,22
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	50,93	85,98
Other Countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	36,68	63,23
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	14,74,07	14,88,59

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons, and accessories

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	60,89	77,70
United States of America	21,08	46,23	1,76,45	73,46	90,52
Canada	..	..	35,20	65,54	72,46
Italy	20	1,89	9,47	9,39	27,64
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	4,94	9,81
Other Countries	9,97	90	13,94	5,65	4,13
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,19,87	2,82,26
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	7,91	8,82
Other Countries	40	1,26	5,95	1,75	1,04
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	9,66	9,86
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	5,46	14,23
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	15,94	41,29
Italy	..	84	5,21	31	1,65
Canada	..	..	6,18	16,17	30,11
Other Countries	1,50	15	5,69	84	95
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,01	38,72	88,23
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	19,47	22,83
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	23,62	31,85
France	2,12	48	79	89	1,09
Other Countries	5,36	66	9,25	9,19	12,38
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	53,17	68,15
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	93,73	1,23,58
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,08	1,14,42	1,64,45
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	19,16	29,94
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	6,05	11,46
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	2,25	2,84
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	3,53	1,38
Canada	..	..	46,30	87,42	1,11,01
Other Countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	3,86	3,14
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	3,21,42	4,48,50

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.
§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,54,48	3,28,98	11,28,98	5,41,08	4,24,53
Australia	36,74	3,18	12,02	..	7,77
Germany	12,19	5,22	3,66	7,50	18,11
United States of America	54	7,59	21,56	17,46	14,70
Other Countries	7,26	4,14	20,95	41,51	34,43
Total	6,11,21	3,48,21	11,87,17	6,07,55	4,99,54
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68,70	1,20,36	2,41,78	1,00,04	2,26,49
United States of America	1,74	2,46	46,60	1,74	1,45
Australia	7,78	1,50	76	..	10,88
Other Countries	1,37	66	7,03	27,77	76,03
Total	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,96,17	1,29,55	3,14,85
Grand total	8,90,80	4,73,19	14,83,34	7,37,10	8,14,39

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, viz., bridgework, sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc. The figures prior to 1925-26 include also the figures of rails, chairs, fishplates, etc.

No. 24.—Imports of Hardware, excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	2,00,34	1,97,76
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	78,09	80,83
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	27,08	37,09
Sweden	2,57	4,50	13,03	16,89	16,64
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,33,64	1,42,68
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,71	14,12	13,44
Hungary				2	20
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	3,17	3,66
Other Countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	25,14	27,27
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	4,98,69	5,19,57

No. 25.—Imports of Metals (excluding iron and steel)

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average.	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	32,17	39,67
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	4	5
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	1,43	11,95
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	94,98	97,06
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	6,30	10,09
Other Countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	25,32	24,31
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	1,60,24	1,83,10
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	80,11	94,15
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	5,64	3,03
Other Countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	1,26	64
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	87,01	97,82
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	16,14	17,45
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	7,01	12,76
Japan	..	12,03	59	4	89
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	1,68	2,93
Other Countries	28	5,04	1,78	1,72	7,00
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	26,59	37,03
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	9,70	8,88
Other Countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	5,80	6,74
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	15,50	15,62
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	28,80	18,46	22,84
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	29,33	21,75
Other Countries	5,91	7,11	27,71	49,82	48,22
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	97,61	92,81
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	1,56,06	1,27,96
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	1,29,52	78,89
Other Countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	31,09	56,10
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	3,16,67	2,62,95
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	14,98	12,76
Other Countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	18,83	26,30
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	33,81	39,06
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	7,37,13	7,28,39

No. 26.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery)

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,5	7,5	2,9	2,2
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	3,5	2,5	2,2
Egypt	..	1,6	1,9	2	3
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	133,0	19,1
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	480,2	656,9
Japan	2	5,7	4	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,4	1	8
Belgium	1	..	4,4	6,5	6,8
Other Countries	45,3	6,9	12,7	45,6	44,4
Total	633,5	472,3	443, 5	671,0	732,7

No. 27.—Imports of mineral oil

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	5,60,18	5,56,62
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	1,06,36	1,47,48
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	1,50,84	1,45,98
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	9,04	43,24
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	24,63	21,38
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	..	11,48
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	38,59	47,64
Russia	19,86	54	2,88	..	19,13
Georgia*	..	..	11,92*	33,82	5,14
Other Countries	7,16	1,77	6,74	11,65	7,02
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	9,35,11	10,05,11

*Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

No. 28.—Imports of Cement

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	10,80	69,7	94,2	99,0	94,6
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	3,6	5,7
Hongkong	22	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	13	7	9	1,6	2,0
Other Countries	1,88	2,9	13,6	10,1	8,1
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	114,3	110,4

No. 29.—Exports of raw jute

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	967	977
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	4	3
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	971	980
United States of America	535	523	483	332	388
France	428	198	357	453	496
Italy	213	215	180	275	275
Brazil	15	66	79	75	85
Japan	17	30	60	77	64
Belgium	--	1	174	259	185
Spain	122	172	132	217	167
Germany	920	34	586	1,060	810
Austria	250	13	2	1	..
Hungary				..	..
Other Countries	86	44	92	178	174
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	2,927	2,644
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,898	3,624

No. 30.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1912-13	98	46	50
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	50
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	86	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	85	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	79	55	36

No. 31-A.—Exports of Jute gunny bags and cloth : Bags—Hessian

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	2,523	113	168	195
Australia	77	168	99	104
United States of America	323	314	234	250
Argentine Republic	84	16	4	..
Other Countries	1,120	370	289	220
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	794	769

Bags—Sacking

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	102	805	252	240
Australia	633	470	558	594
Japan	134	186	182	166
Indo-China	186	148	91	93
Java	216	205	249	319
United States of America	92	51	22	14
Chile	467	249	416	430
Peru	51	39	63	47
Cuba	210	235	352	407
Other Countries	941	1,174	1,195	1,172
Total (all countries)	3,029	3,062	3,457	3,482

Cloth—Hessian

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	1,287	628	518	547
Canada	561	508	654	617
Australia	177	123	213	202
United States of America	7,057	8,810	9,585	9,870
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,706	2,256	2,118
Uruguay	42	85	126	124
Other Countries	1,209	598	498	524
Total (all countries)	11,467	12,308	13,944	14,000

Cloth—Sacking

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	103	11	40	56
Australia	74	52	85	101
United States of America	29	128	315	309
Argentine Republic	42	56	85	86
Other Countries	55	45	62	62
Total (all countries)	303	395	619	614

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April 1916.

No. 31-B.—Exports of jute bags and cloth and the percentage shares of principal countries in the total exports

BAGS

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	420	436
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	217	128
Egypt	119	385	102	135	115
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	180	187
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	197	158
Australia and New Zealand	628	787	720	799	797
Java	130	206	205	249	319
Japan	35	118	186	186	168
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	518	517
South America	431	532	335	512	528
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	434	507
Other Countries	796	747	607	404	391
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,251	4,251
	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Cloth Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	667	603
Canada	333	534	508	655	619
Australia	209	253	175	301	303
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	9,920	10,180
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,335	2,204
Other Countries	369	1,016	528	685	705
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	9,700	11,561	12,763	14,563	14,614

No. 32.—Exports of raw cotton

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	122	212	152	162	225
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	9	16
Total British Empire	152	233	165	171	241
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,671	2,084
Italy	233	249	263	485	456
France	109	69	91	134	198
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	284	538
Belgium	277	44	217	201	243
Spain	50	41	61	96	73
Germany	351	69	198	174	218
Austria (a)	167	33	32	8	2
Other Countries	25	31	61	102	125
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	3,155	3,932
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,917	3,326	4,173

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 33-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	14,495	9,679
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	6,667	5,095
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	831	1,087
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	3,228	3,617
Siam	305	628	1,183	1,429	1,679
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	509	326
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,061	71	105	73
Other Countries	13,135	8,325	7,515	9,268	10,318
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,685	82,166	36,532	31,874

No. 33-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	25,827	27,145
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	776	513
Above No. 40	2	170	170	17	2
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	8,356	3,177
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	1,556	1,037
TOTAL	200,970	129,685	82,166	36,532	31,874

No. 34.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton Piece-goods

(a) Grey (unbleached)

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	5,556	4,187
Mesopotamia (a)	9,683	9,537	8,513	13,091	10,664
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	383	462
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	1,995	1,657
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	6,232	5,399
Ceylon	175	533	301	265	759
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,257	6,626	5,537
Other Countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	10,050	8,780
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	42,515	44,198	37,395

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	27,532	24,799
Mesopotamia (a)	2,757	12,188	29,486	35,508	22,888
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	20,804	25,565
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	3,700	2,819
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	4,327	4,845
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	15,591	17,504
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	2,681	3,295
Other Countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	26,025	24,880
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	121,243	136,168	126,545

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turky, Asiatic.

No. 35.—Exports of Indian Tea

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	299,063	280,007
Canada	10,195	10,068	10,165	8,899	7,951
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	4,364	5,855
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	3,985	4,173
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Mesopotamia	—	—	2,382	2,358	3,018
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	863	875
Other British Possessions	2,023	2,806	2,526	2,874	3,269
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	322,406	305,148
Egypt	—	—	—	2,715	3,571
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	1,388	2,061
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	6,209	4,902
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	189	2,063
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,324	3,000	2,018	223	356
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	3,095	3,188
Chile	44	1,733	1,400	930	1,457
Other Countries	1,681	2,674	3,339	2,950	2,987
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	17,701	20,585
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	340,107	325,733

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia

No. 36-A.—Exports of seeds

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	125,5	110,9
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	84,7	62,0
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	43,5	29,5
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	43,0	32,2
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	11,2	9,6
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	16,5	20,3
Other Countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	46,7	33,6
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	371,1	308,1

Rape

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	44,9	25,9
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	23,5	13,1
Italy	7,1	6,0	20,0	95,0	49,4
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	20,5	6,1
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	35,1	7,7
Other Countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	41,6	9,6
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	260,6	111,8

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)

France	43,1	15,7	7,6	6,0	9,8
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	16,6	11,7
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	4	1,1
Austria (a)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other Countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	7,5	17,3
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	30,5	39,9

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

Groundnut

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	198,1	203,8
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	35,4	9,7
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	16,3	11,9
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	21,6	37,3
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	40,3	90,9
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	39,1	75,4
Other Countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	25,3	25,9
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	376,1	454,9

Cotton

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	152,1	192,5
Other Countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	9,2	4,7
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	161,3	197,2

Castor

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	24,7	29,9
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	32,2	43,9
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	4,9	6,3
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	16,5	17,8
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	12,3	7,9
Other Countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	4,8	4,0
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	95,4	109.8

No. 36-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	7,98,13	6,68,28
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	84,87	91,24
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	9,21,16	8,25,03
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	2,27,49	1,49,95
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	4,86,82	3,72,78
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	2,45,79	3,01,33
Austria (a)	78,68	5,49	16,18	85	1,14
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,88	5,51,13	5,53,93

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 37.—Exports of Rice not in the husk

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	102	86
Ceylon	325	328	311	403	432
Hongkong	18	3	50	32	32
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	209	224
Mauritius	56	50	50	56	55
Egypt	54	17	26	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire.	129	110	128	169	195
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	971	1,024
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	13	6	68	48	159
Germany	345	23	207	410	379
Egypt	—	—	1	83	74
Japan	123	52	52	224	285
Netherlands	240	24	31	98	102
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	2	2
Arabia	25	38	47	27	44
Java	168	82	75	45	114
Sumatra	10	33	33	81	85
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	104	284	290
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,302	1,525
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,273	2,549

No. 38.—Exports of Wheat

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1924-25	1925-26
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	754	104
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire.	3	22	4	21	34
Total British Empire	992	630	173	775	138
France	106	84	18	52	6
Italy	34	62	11	40	10
Belgium	138	6	16	123	10
Germany	16	..	8	14	1
Egypt	—	—	..	60	26
Other Foreign Countries.	22	25	11	48	21
Total Foreign Countries.	316	177	64	337	74
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	237	1,112	212

No. 39.—Exports of Lac

(In cwts)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	66,819	82,718
United States of America	164,831	190,537	233,516	171,734	223,852
Germany	60,553	4,051	11,076	28,436	32,779
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	15,266	15,887
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	20,030	18,859
Canada	87	691	2,112	74	59
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	3,515	4,293
Other Countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	21,826	35,143
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	327,200	416,790
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	12,850	11,023
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	3,314	5,314
Other Countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	5,448	5,341
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	21,612	21,678
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	35,129	37,424
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,550	6,194	22,783
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	33,582	41,449
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	427,017	539,924

No. 40.—Exports of Indigo

(In cwts)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	473	342
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	685	538
Persia	1,083	1,173	869	212	312
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	647	33
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	386	849	21	10
Mesopotamia	—	—	742	809	372
Other Countries	4,177	1,214	493	461	410
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	3,308	2,017

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 41.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	53,04	70,16
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	12,00	56,00
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	2,25	5,69
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	52,00	60,00
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	—
Other Countries	3,21,35	10,20	24,90	27,95	1,52
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,47,24	1,93,37

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	5,34	23,90
United States of America	68,	1,65,15	85,53	7,68	7,15
Italy	8 85	1,44,99	52,25	72,99	70,51
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	23,02	26,16
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	96	3,25
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	17	1,13
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	1,70,72	1,25,78
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	4,56	5,22
Austria Hungary	1,28,77	9,96	44 ..	10 ..	.. ..
Other Countries	22,86	18,51	29,67	45,25	7,48
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	6,38	24,76
„ Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	3,24,41	2,95,82
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	3,30,79	3,20,58
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	2,16,60	3,04,83
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	37,12	22,99
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	35,60	35,45
Other Countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	53,36	35,58
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	44,12	30,20
„ Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	2,98,56	3,68,65
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	3,42,68	3,98,85
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	3,15,86	2,88,54
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	19,68	15,64
Total British Empire	1,56,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	3,28,58	2,98,18
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	6,46	6,00
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	3,35,04	3,04,18
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	3,03,59	3,06,70
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	25,38	29,88
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	36,36	39,64
Other Countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	17,86	17,14
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	3,15,50	3,17,56
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	67,64	75,80
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	3,83,14	3,93,36

No. 43.—Exports of Manganese ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom	193	336	245	195	155
Germany	7	3	5	6	30
Netherlands	19	..	15	..	3
Belgium	150	15	194	203	169
France	97	47	108	147	138
Italy	3	12	12	13	12
Japan	4	12	2	..	..
United States of America	132	48	66	72	57
Other Countries	2	1	1	3	..
Total	607	474	648	639	564

No. 44.—Percentage of exports of certian principal crops to total production

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1924-25	1925-26
Rice	9	5	5	7	8
Wheat	14	9	3	13	3
Tea	96	89	95	91	90
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	55	69
Jute, raw	51	31	43	48	46
Linseed	73	63	59	69	77
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	23	13
Sesamum	25	8	6	6	10
Groundnuts	35	12	19	27	24
Indigo	40	44	27	16	7

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD

Countries		Imports: Pre-war average	Imports: War average	Imports: Post-war average	Imports: 1924-25	Imports: 1925-26	Exports: Pre-war average	Exports: War average	Exports: Post-war average	Exports: 1924-25	Exports: 1925-26
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	23,02,14	10,62,06	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	2	..
	Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar		2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden		..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	65,55	37	..	..	..	..	..
France		63,08	10	1,40,05	1,93,20	28,65	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland		..	..	..	1,16,50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary					..	..				..	..
Mesopotamia, Turkey, Asiatic	Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	18,43	79,23	4,16	13	2,10	36	..
					..	..				..	..
Mesopotamia, Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	76	38	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	25,60	32,86	18	..	..	34	..
	Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	150	..	..
Arabia	Private	53	69	10,11	3,11	2,96	2,71	66	69	2,89	1,39
	Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	.. 36	1,15	6,83	23	4,97	11,24	1,60	14	18,93	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	..	..
Persia	Private	35	15	7	..	5	1,96	59	..	5	..
	Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	9,74	1,21	5,57	6,16	12	3,00	34
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,94	21,73	7,12	5,50	29,34	8,44	2,19	1,25	21,17
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Java		2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	24,52	12,44	14	45	2,74	..	..
	Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,13,36	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	5,02	13,47	1	31	..	1,44	9,14
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	23,46,85	19,52,55	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	.. 1	.. 1	9	15	54	3,39	4,36
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,06	4,65	66
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	20,35,35	2,32,24	..	..	4,10,88	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	2,75,61	94,39	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	74,28,98	35,22,99	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	36,32	37,53
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

SILVER

Countries		Imports: Pre-war average	Imports: War average	Imports: Post-war average	Imports: 1924-25	Imports: 1925-26	Exports: Pre-war average	Exports: War average	Exports: Post-war averege	Exports: 1924-25	Exports: 1925-26
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,65	7,24,62	5,27,94	6,38,32	48	2,44	1,13	4,57	..
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	..	..
Germany		..	..	..	..	6,16	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
France	Private	..	..	3,63	1,46	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	..	..	4,22	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	..	2,40	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia, Turkey, Asiatic	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	73,29	35,18	2,24	37	4	87	..
					..	..				..	..
Mesopotamia, Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	85,41	38	1	2
					..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	93	8,28	16	3	63	1,12	1,23
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	6	2,83	19	4,99	53	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	47,10	38,36	27,54	10,32	24,99	44,48	17,00
	Government	15	12	1,58	2,00	1,52	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	55,28	34,16	48,21	34,51	40,25	40,47	13,61
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	20,51	15,21	10,86	4,26	6,76	11,37	11,64
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	22	37
Henjam Island	Private	..	3	4	8	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	14	28
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	..	8,99	59,51	33,02	17,86	40,34	11,68
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	16,50
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	3	15,95	15,48	11,20	26,40	17	19,83
	Government	..	15,08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[continued on next page]

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	SILVER									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1924-25	1925-26
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	45	55	40
Java	..	..	20	8	..	..	16	1,65	71	30
Siam	78	2,42	2,46	..	5,93	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
Indo-China, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
China (including Hongkong) — Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	1,08,69	21,31	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	2,52,48	1,98,95
China (including Hongkong) — Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan — Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan — Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt — Private	12	1,83	12	12	..	3	46,07	..	5	9
Egypt — Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa — Private	..	32	72	15,63	17,89	2	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa — Private	2,03	33	68,41	39,92	7,59	25,20	26,32	7,79	23,05	5,49
East Africa — Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) — Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	85	..	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada — Private	..	1,25	..	..	1,44	..	..	..	..	..
Canada — Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America — Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	14,09,40	9,47,73	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America — Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand — Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	1,24,72	1,80,71	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand — Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) — Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	24,26,02	19,85,36	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	4,20,30	2,70,15
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) — Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	2,06	4,35	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	37	7,15

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	CURRENCY NOTES *									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average†	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average †	1924-25	1925-26
United Kingdom — Private	—	—	..	72	..	—	—	..	..	..
United Kingdom — Government	—	—	30,00	..	1,79	—	—	..	..	..
Mesopotamia — Private	—	—	40,75	47,06	26,58	—	—	9,75	34,00	44,00
Mesopotamia — Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	2	2
Aden and Dependencies — Private	—	—	3,23	4,91	3,27	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies — Government	—	—	2,38	..	1,31	—	—	10,50	21,00	20,00
Arabia — Private	—	—	17,58	9,49	1,78	—	—	4	5	..
Arabia — Government	—	—	1,30	..	1,01	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	—	—	..	..	16	—	—	..	..	..
Persia — Private	—	—	1,66	61	16	—	—	..	..	..
Persia — Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	4,04	5,07
Henjam Island — Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Henjam Island — Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	2	..
Ceylon — Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Ceylon — Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java	—	—	..	1	..	—	—	..	..	..
Africa East — Private	—	—	1	..	1	—	—	..	..	..
Africa East — Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	70	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) — Private	—	—	1,09,23	62,80	31,96	—	—	9,91	34,75	44,00
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) — Government	—	—	48,80	..	4,11	—	—	14,95	25,08	25,09

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.
† Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 46.—Net Imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1925-26

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	1,31,83	..	2,63,30	..	—2,01	—15,00
May	3,15,09	..	1,07,01	..	1,96	..
June	2,35,88	..	1,09,50	—4	71	..
July	2,56,23	..	1,98,92	—6,51	—2,77	..
August	2,72,52	..	67,49	—9	—1,86	..
September	3,87,98	..	73,43	—6	38	32
October	4,37,98	..	1,10,40	..	—4,54	—10,00
November	3,13,19	..	1,43,85	..	1,56	12
December	2,19,54	..	1,62,21	2,21	—2,52	1,94
January	2,39,41	..	1,59,60	..	5,65	32
February	1,96,18	..	1,88,31	1,85	1,11	1,08
March	4,78,68	..	1,01,19	—13	—9,71	24
TOTAL	34,85,46	..	17,15,21	—2,80	—12,04	—20,98

No. 47.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
1. Production (*a*) .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	3.08	2,79	2,55	2,54	2,23
2. Imports . .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	9,88(*b*)	13,82	41,32	29,25	74,29	35,23
3. Exports . .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,32	7,50	4,64	3,01(*b*)	16,68	13	6	36	38
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,87(*b*)	—2,86	41,19	29,19	73,93	34,85
5. Net addition, to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4).	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	22	43,98	31,74	76,47	37,08
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves (*a*) . . .	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	24,32	24,32	22,32	22,32	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . .	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+15	..	—2,00	..	..
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7). . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	7	43,98	33,74	76,47	37,08
9. Progressive total of additions to stock . . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,43,95	4,87,93	5,19,67	5,96,14	6,33,22
10. Net progressive absorption . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,19,64	4,63,62	4,97,36	5,73,83	6,10,91

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December. (*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 48.—Balance of Trade of India *

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Average of 5 years ending 1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private) . .	+76,37	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,31,38	+2,99,16	+3,48,84	+3,84,66	+3,74,84
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private) . .	+2,65	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+14,06	+15,16	+13,07	+13,51	+10,49
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private) . .	—47,95	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,66,34	—2,24,31(*c*)	—2,17,03(*c*)	—2,43,16(*c*)	—2,24,20 (*c*)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private) . .	**+31,07**	**+30,06**	**+37,16**	**+37,66**	**+46,09**	**+53,46**	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**—20,90**	**+90,01**	**+1,44,88**	**+1,55,01**	**+1,61,13**
Gold (private) . . .	—4,13	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,37	—7,81(*a*)	+2,79	—41,18	—29,19	—73,93	—34,85
Silver (private) . . .	—6,25	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(*b*)	—14,95(*b*)	—18,17	—18,38	—20,06	—17,15
Currency notes (private) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—91	—1,08	—28	+12
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) . .	**—10,38**	**—12,04**	**—14,31**	**—8,50**	**—14,67**	**—20,99**	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—12,16**	**—60,26**	**—48,65**	**—94,27**	**—51,88**
Total visible balance of trade	**+20,69**	**+18,02**	**+22,85**	**+29,16**	**+31,42**	**+32,47**	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**—33,06**	**+29,75**	**+96,23**	**+60,74**	**+1,09,25**
Council Bills purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*e*) .	—19,77	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	—34,96(*d*)	..	—7,06	—33,39	—56,35	—61,24
Sterling transfers on London sold in India . . .	..	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	..	..	..	..	..
Transfers of Government Securities . . .	+99	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+1,53	+2,62	—35	—38	—1,27
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities . .	—85	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—27	—35	—44	—41	—36
Balance of remittances of funds	**—19,63**	**—18,70**	**—22,31**	**—24,43**	**—29,34**	**—34,25**	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**+1,26**	**—4,79**	**—34,18**	**—57,14**	**—62,87**

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *pice stres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver - other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R26 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are :—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh).

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat-purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	17 13 11	15 2 10	10 6 1
Molasses	,,	2 3 7	3 8 8	2 10 2	2 11 1
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 12 2	2 8 2	2 6 10
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	12 3 9	11 12 1	10 11 3
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	18 7 7	17 9 9	16 13 11
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	28 1 9	29 5 4	26 7 9
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	1 0 10	0 14 9	0 14 11
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	27 4 9	27 15 4	25 2 5
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 9 5	0 8 2	0 6 6
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	66 15 10	61 4 11	54 0 10
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 1	0 2 4	0 2 10
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 9 7	0 8 7	0 8 1
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	23 3 9	23 3 0	18 9 8
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 10 3	0 10 7	0 10 5
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 12 6	1 11 8	1 8 0
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 3 5	0 3 10	0 4 4
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	8 11 7	8 6 8	7 1 11
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 9 0	1 9 11	1 8 7
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	1 10 2	1 7 1	1 4 9
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	2 5 8	2 3 2	2 0 0
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	5 7 2	5 13 4	5 0 0
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	3 8 3	3 3 0	2 15 7
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	66 3 2	59 14 3	56 9 6
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	188 3 8	175 0 9	192 8 4
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	115 5 6	167 10 11	152 11 9	124 9 8
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	422 13 8	353 10 5	308 7 3
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	220 0 9	244 2 2	233 2 6
Sheets, galvanised	,,	192 0 1	313 5 8	288 7 3	266 1 0
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	406 5 11	395 3 0	352 8 10
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	167 4 0	161 6 6	147 8 4
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	423 10 8	337 4 6	332 9 9
Steel, bars and channel	,,	99 7 7	144 10 0	126 8 10	106 6 0
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	144 1 11	164 10 1	174 3 9
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	3 11 6	8 0 6	6 8 5	5 15 5
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	715 8 11	1,118 4 3	966 13 5
(b) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 1 5	0 1 4
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	1 14 0	1 13 10	1 8 6
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 13 1	0 11 0	0 11 10
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	6 8 6	6 9 2	5 12 10
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	27 8 6	26 1 11	23 11 9
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	4 8 8	4 6 11	4 10 6
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	16 10 3	16 2 11	15 10 10
(h) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 5 2	1 7 0	1 5 2
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 14 1	0 13 5	0 12 3
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	28 0 3	26 11 7	23 10 11
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	28 5 1	34 7 4	35 6 4	34 6 9
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 5 8	1 0 11	0 9 7
(ii) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	148 6 0	122 15 6	104 1 9
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 3 1	0 2 3	0 2 0
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	33 4 6	30 12 2	28 5 11
(iv) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	21 11 5	19 4 7	18 1 5
(v) Soap	,,	19 11 7	37 8 7	36 10 10	35 14 11
(vi) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	3 0 5	3 1 8	2 14 11
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 4 8	0 3 8	0 3 2
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	3 4 10	3 0 0	2 15 0
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	8 0 0	7 14 11	5 12 2

No. 50.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice	Cwt.	5 5 8	7 15 3	8 2 2	7 12 1
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	7 2 4	7 11 9	8 8 2
,, flour	,,	7 14 8	9 15 6	10 12 11	11 10 1
Barley	,,	4 4 2	5 3 11	5 12 5	6 10 1
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	5 9 4	5 14 7	7 8 5
3. Tea	lb	0 7 1	0 14 11	0 15 9	0 13 4
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	72 2 2	86 4 6	90 3 6
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 5	0 4 11	0 10 4
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 3 9
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 15 5	0 14 8	0 14 2
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	13 5 7	15 1 11	12 3 1
Copra	,,	17 15 7	20 11 9	21 12 8	33 7 8
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	5 11 4	5 14 10	5 8 6
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	13 15 9	14 2 11	13 3 5
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	13 0 9	13 2 1	13 1 11
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	10 14 9	11 9 3	11 15 10
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	15 0 5	15 7 9	14 11 3
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 11 2	2 15 7	2 10 9
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	2 8 3	2 8 3	2 9 7
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 7 3	5 10 4	5 8 1
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	303 0 11	418 0 1	586 5 7
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 7 1	0 8 9	0 10 1
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 3 6
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	73 4 5	76 13 0	63 11 9
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 15 3	1 0 3	0 14 9
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 5 3	0 4 10	0 4 5
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 6 9	0 6 5	0 6 5
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 13 11	0 15 4	0 14 0
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	51 3 4	56 10 0	56 8 1
,, tanned	,,	85 10 10	120 0 9	128 6 0	125 9 7
Skins, raw	,,	68 0 6	105 4 11	108 11 9	100 12 9
,, tanned	,,	196 12 3	277 8 4	302 3 4	309 15 7
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	23 10 3	25 5 6	27 5 9
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	298 14 7	330 3 10	277 3 11
Myrobalans	,,	4 4 5	5 7 8	5 14 10	7 1 2
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	11 7 6	17 3 2	16 10 4	15 2 9
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 8	0 4 5	0 4 6
Cigars	,,	0 13 7	1 2 1	1 2 4	0 14 8
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,945 4 9	2,794 14 6	2,803 1 10
(d) Hemp, raw	,,	13 12 0	16 10 6	25 13 7	25 8 2
(e) Lac, shell	,,	54 1 9	203 3 0	191 3 4	138 5 3
(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	16 13 3	16 4 7	14 6 5
(g) Manures—Bones	,,	69 0 9	119 14 5	115 8 2	105 12 3
(h) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	83 1 3	88 14 8	146 15 7
Coir unmanufactured	,,	10 11 6	12 2 7	12 7 3	13 10 5
Mica	,,	72 15 0	109 6 4	124 14 0	107 15 11
(i) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 8	0 4 7	0 4 8
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 11 3	22 13 7	22 13 5
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	266 11 3	245 0 6	264 8 3

No. 51.—WHOLESALE

Articles	Rate per	§1913-14 April	July	October	January	1923-24 April	July	October	January
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—									
Assam	lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11½	0 7 10	0 15 5 (b)	1 1 5	1 0 5	0 15 2
Cachar	,,	0 6 4 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 14 7 (b)	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 13 7
Sylhet	,,	0 6 6 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 14 7 (b)	0 15 0	0 14 6	0 13 7
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9 (a)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	1 0 9 (b)	1 3 10	1 0 8	1 1 0
Dooars	,,	0 7 5 (a)	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 15 8 (b)	1 0 7	0 15 2	0 14 1
Terai	,,	0 7 0 (a)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 15 4 (b)	0 15 8	0 14 9	0 13 6
Chittagong	,,	.. (a)	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 13 11 (b)	0 14 11	0 13 6	0 13 3
All other places	,,	0 5 11(a)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	..	..	..	..
GENERAL AVERAGE	,,	0 7 10(a)	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 15 8 (b)	1 0 6	0 15 6	0 14 6
Jute, raw									
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..	14 4 0 (c)	10 8 0	8 0 0	11 8 0
District 4's (Calcutta)	,,	..	..	..	..	14 4 0 (e)	..	..	..
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	59 0 0 (c)	69 0 0 (c)	83 0 0 (c)	85 8 0 (c)	69 0 0	61 0 0	45 0 0	63 0 0
Lightnings (Calcutta.)	,,	54 0 0 (d)	Nominal (d)	76 0 0 (d)	73 0 0 (d)	67 0 0	57 0 0	41 0 0	59 0 0
Jute manufactures—									
B. Twills, 2¼ lbs. 44 × 26½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	47 12 0	45 8 0	44 0 0	48 4 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	16 10 0	13 14 0	13 8 0	14 4 0
,, ,, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	21 6 0	18 4 0	18 4 0	18 8 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	527 0 0	518 0 0	514 8 0	658 8 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—									
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 9	0 15 3
,, No. 20s. (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	1 0 6	0 15 0	0 15 9	1 2 0
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—									
Longcloths 36"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	1 6 6	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 6 9
T-Cloths 28"×24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 5 0
Chadars 54" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 4 9	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 4 3
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—									
Liepman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	25 8 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	26 12 0
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 14 0	13 6 0
White mulls 6000 (Bombay)	,,	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	12 4 0	9 14 0	10 0 0	11 6 0
Rice—									
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	480 0 0	392 8 0	440 0 0	470 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	500 0 0	430 0 0	485 0 0	495 0 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 7 0	5 14 0	5 12 0
Wheat—									
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	7 7 0	7 8 6	7 7 0	7 3 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	39 8 0	37 2 0	34 0 0	35 8 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	4 3 0	3 15 0	3 8 6	3 13 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	25 0 0	25 12 0	25 0 0	27 0 0
Linseed—									
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	13 7 0	13 9 0	13 15 0	14 1 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 10 0	9 10 0
Groundnuts—									
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (529 lbs.)	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	67 8 0	64 8 0	68 8 0	63 8 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	14 2 0	13 12 0	14 3 0	15 0 0
Rapeseed—									
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	65 9 0	59 0 0	56 0 0	59 8 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	10 4 0	9 9 0	10 4 0	10 14 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	15 10 0	16 0 0	15 14 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	12 7 0	12 12 0	13 8 0	14 15 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 13 0

NOTE.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(a) Relates to first sale in June 1913.
(b) ,, ,, May, 1923.
(c) XMX Group.
(d) Red Group.
(e) Relates to Fives.

PRICES IN INDIA

1924-25				1925-26				1926	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	
									Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—
0 14 10 (a)	1 2 1	1 1 9	1 0 10	0 12 2 (b)	0 14 1	0 14 6	1 0 4	0 15 6 (c)	Assam
0 13 6 (a)	0 14 3	0 15 9	0 15 6	0 10 4 (b)	0 10 10	0 11 6	0 14 10	0 14 4 (c)	Cachar
0 13 9 (a)	0 14 7	0 15 8	0 15 5	0 10 11 (b)	0 11 7	0 11 9	0 15 1	0 14 4 (c)	Sylhet
1 1 10 (a)	1 3 10	1 3 8	1 7 1	0 15 1 (b)	1 1 2	0 12 2	1 3 1	1 5 3 (c)	Darjeeling
0 14 11 (a)	0 15 7	1 0 9	0 15 5	0 11 2 (b)	0 13 4	0 11 11	1 0 7	1 0 1 (c)	Dooars
0 14 10 (a)	0 15 8	0 15 5	0 15 4	0 10 11 (b)	0 11 3	0 10 0	0 14 9	0 15 9 (c)	Terai
..	0 13 5	0 15 1	0 15 3	0 7 9 (b)	0 9 11	0 9 5	0 13 1	0 12 4 (c)	Chittagong
..	..	1 0 8	0 12 10	.. (b)	0 11 9	0 15 1	0 15 3	1 0 0 (c)	All other places
0 15 6 (a)	1 0 7	1 0 10	1 0 2	0 12 0 (b)	0 13 0	0 12 4	1 0 2	1 0 4 (c)	GENERAL AVERAGE
									Jute, raw—
11 8 0	12 0 0	15 8 0	16 4 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	23 8 0	25 8 0	17 8 0	Jat 4's (Calcutta)
..	..	..	..	..	15 12 0	23 0 0	..	..	District 4's(Calcutta)
61 0 0	61 8 0	75 8 0	83 0 0	105 0 0	95 0 0	112 0 0	123 0 0	97 0 0	Firsts (Calcutta)
55 0 0	56 8 0	71 8 0	79 0 0	101 0 0	90 0 0	108 0 0	114 0 0	85 0 0	Lightnings (Calcutta)
									Jute manufactures—
58 12 0	54 12 0	65 8 0	63 8 0	63 12 0	57 0 0	71 4 0	69 8 0	57 12 0	B. Twills, 2¼ lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta)
16 0 0	15 10 0	18 4 0	18 6 0	17 14 0	17 8 0	21 8 0	21 0 0	16 9 0	Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)
20 8 0	21 10 0	24 4 0	22 2 0	21 14 0	23 2 0	26 6 0	27 0 0	22 8 0	,, ,, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)
575 0 0	506 0 0	502 8 0	459 0 0	473 0 0	460 0 0	423 0 0	360 0 0	351 8 0	Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)
									Cotton yarn (Indian)—
0 14 9	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 3	0 12 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 10 6	0 9 6 (d)	Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)
1 1 0	1 1 9	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 14 9	0 13 3	0 14 0	0 12 9	0 12 0	,, No. 20s. (Bombay)
1 14 0	1 13	1 13 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 8 0	1 3 6	1 3 0	Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)
									Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—
1 7 6	1 7 0	1 6 6	1 5 0	1 4 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 1 6	1 2 0 (e)	Longcloths 36"×37½ yds., 9 lbs. (Bombay)
1 5 6	1 5 3	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 3 3	1 1 9	1 1 6	1 0 6	1 0 0 (f)	T-Cloths 28"×24 yds., 5 lbs. (Bombay)
1 4 9	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 3 3	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 0 6	1 0 9 (g)	Chadars 54"×6 yds., 2½ lbs. (Bombay)
									Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—
29 0 0	27 4 0	26 8 0	25 4 0	24 2 0	22 2 0	22 12 0	22 8 0	20 12 0	Liepman's Shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)
13 14 0	14 0 0	13 14 0	12 10 0	12 12 0	12 6 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	10 4 0	Grey Shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)
11 4 0	11 0 0	11 4 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	9 12 0	9 10 0	White mulls 6 ½,900 (Bombay)
									Rice—
451 0 0	510 0 0	525 0 0	410 0 0	440 0 0	447 8 0	457 0 0	435 0 0	500 0 0	Big Mill specials (Rangoon)
475 0 0	527 8 0	540 0 0	430 0 0	457 8 0	480 0 0	..	455 0 0	527 8 0	Small Mill specials (Rangoon)
7 4 0	8 4 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	8 14 0	8 10 0	9 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)
5 12 0	6 2 0	8 6 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 6 0	7 12 0	Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)
									Wheat—
6 12 6	7 9 3	8 2 9	7 15 6	8 2 6	8 2 6	8 3 0	8 10 9	8 5 6	Delhi white (Bombay)
35 14 0	39 0 0	46 12 0	47 8 0	48 0 0	42 12 0	43 0 0	50 8 0	46 12 0	Punjab white (Karachi)
3 11 3	4 3 0	5 0 6	5 5 0	5 10 6	4 14 6	4 13 0	5 14 0	5 4 0	White (Lyallpur)
27 8 0	32 8 0	41 8 0	37 8 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	Barley—(Karachi)
									Linseed—
12 8 0	13 2 0	13 12 0	14 3 0	13 4 6	13 2 0	12 13 0	11 0 0	10 6 0	Boid (Bombay)
8 9 0	9 6 0	9 15 0	10 0 0	9 3 0	9 1 0 (h)	8 13 6 (h)	8 4 0 (h)	7 5 0 (h)	Small to medium (Calcutta)
									Groundnuts—
62 0 0	64 8 0	73 8 0	57 8 0	58 0 0	60 8 0	63 8 0	47 8 0	53 8 0	Ordinary (Madras)
13 12 0	15 6 0	15 12 0	13 6 0	13 12 0	14 9 0	13 9 0	11 6 0	12 10 0	(Bombay)
									Rapeseed—
61 8 0	63 0 0	79 4 0	63 4 0	68 4 0	70 8 0	68 0 0	62 8 0	66 0 0	Toria 9% (Karachi)
9 14 0	10 14 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	10 12 0	11 14 0	11 8 0	11 1 0	10 7 0	Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)
15 8 0	17 12 0	16 14 0	15 3 0	14 6 0	14 13 0	14 10 0	14 5 0	15 10 0	Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)
14 14 0	16 4 0	18 0 0	13 0	12 14 0	12 13 0	11 7 0	9 11 6	10 3 0	Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)
5 12 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 4 6	4 11 0	4 1 0	4 4 0	Cotton seed—(Bombay)

(a) Relates to first sale in May 1924.
(b) ,, ,, ,, ,, June 1925
(c) ,, ,, ,, ,, June 1926.
(d) Yarn, 10⅛S.
(e) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37"×37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(f) T-cloths, 30"×24 yds., 6 lbs.
(g) Chadars, 56"×6 yds., 2½ lbs.
(h) Small grains, 5% refraction.

No. 51.—WHOLESALE

Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	1913-14 July	1913-14 October	1913-14 January	1923-24 April	1923-24 July	1923-24 October	1923-24 January
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Castor oil—									
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6(a)	19 8 0(a)	20 8 6(a)	20 8 6(a	27 2 6	26 2 6	27 12 0	27 10 6
(Madras)	Candy (500 lb.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	129 0 0	140 0 0	142 0 0	180 0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	160 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	180 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
Bonemeal—									
1st Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	130 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	125 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	120 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta).	Fy. Md. (74·67lbs.)	..	..	..	..	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	216 0 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	38 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	40 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	162 0 0	119 0 0	155 0 0	148 0 0
Coffee—Pesberry Parchment (Bangalore).	26¼ lbs.	..	..	..	..	23 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Hides, Cow—									
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0	16 8 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	22 0 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	14 0 0
Salted (Calcutta)	,,	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	11 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	310 0 0	260 0 0	250 0 0	225 0 0
Sugar—									
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 8	19 0 0	18 4 0	15 9 0	18 12 0
,, ,, (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	27 12 0	25 0 0	22 10 0	27 12 0
Mauritius (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 6 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	18 10 0	18 8 0	15 8 0	..
,, *D* to *J* (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	23 4 0	28 4 0
Kerosene oil—									
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	10 4 6	10 4 6	9 12 0	9 12 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	6 15 6	6 15 6	6 7 0	6 7 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 8 6	5 8 6	5 14 0	5 14 0
Salt—									
Liverpool, ex gola (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	120 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
(Bombay)	,,	..	..	..	..	337 8 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.

PRICES IN INDIA—*continued*

1924-25									1925-26									1926			Articles
April			July			October			January			April			July			October			January			April			
R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	
																											Castor oil—
29	10	0	30	10	0	35	2	0	34	10	0	29	2	0	27	2	0	25	10	0	23	2	0	21	2	0	No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)
156	0	0	161	0	0	177	0	0	163	0	0	130	0	0	125	0	0	111	0	0	..			92	0	0	(Madras)
180	0	0	175	0	0	175	0	0	175	0	0	175	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0	170	0	0	Coconut oil (Madras)
3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	9	0	Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)
																											Bonemeal—
120	0	0	118	0	0	118	0	0	118	0	0	113	0	0	107	0	0	107	0	0	105	0	0	105	0	0	½nd Steamed (Calcutta)
114	0	0	112	0	0	113	0	0	110	0	0	109	0	0	95	0	0	97	0	0	95	0	0	97	0	0	„ Unsteamed (Calcutta)
247	8	0	247	8	0	247	8	0	247	8	0	247	8	0	247	8	0	247	8	0	200	0	0	215	0	0	Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)
42	0	0	37	0	0	43	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	44	0	0	49	0	0	40	0	0	35	0	0	Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)
137	0	0	129	0	0	138	0	0	132	0	0	117	0	0	98	0	0	89	0	0	87	0	0	60	0	0	Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)
23	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)
																											Hides, Cow—
19	8	0	17	0	0		..		20	0	0	18	8	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	Agras (Calcutta)
16	0	0	11	8	0	11	8	0	13	8	0	13	8	0	10	0	0	10	8	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	Durbhangas (Calcutta)
14	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	Patnas (Calcutta)
10	8	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	Salted (Calcutta)
11	0	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	7	8	0	8	8	0	Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)
210	0	0	160	0	0	190	0	0	230	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	220	0	0	220	0	0	Skins, Goat (Calcutta)
																											Sugar—
19	2	0	17	6	0	13	11	0	12	4	6	12	4	0	11	8	0	9	13	6	10	10	0	11	1	0	Java, T.M.O. (Calcutta)
25	12	0	22	8	0	20	6	0	17	6	0	18	3	0	15	3	0	14	8	0	15	14	0	15	10	0	„ „ (Bombay)
19	3	0	16	8	0	14	0	0	12	2	0	12	3	0	11	4	0		..			..			..		Mauritius (Calcutta)
26	0	0	22	12	0	20	2	0	16	8	0	17	14	0	15	3	0		..			..		15	10	0	„ D to J (Bombay)
																											Kerosene oil—
9	12	0	9	12	0	9	12	0	9	12	0	9	12	0	9	12	0	9	13	0	9	13	0	9	13	0	Snowflake (Calcutta)
6	12	0	7	2	0	7	1	0	7	1	0	6	15	0	6	15	0	6	13	6	6	13	6	6	13	6	Rising Sun (Calcutta)
5	14	0	5	15	0	5	15	0	5	15	0	5	13	0	5	13	0	5	11	6	5	12	6	5	12	6	Victoria (Calcutta)
																											Salt—
113	0	0	113	0	0	92	0	0	75	0	0	84	0	0	70	0	0	64	0	0	70	0	0	72	0	0	Liverpool, ex Kolaba (Calcutta)
225	0	0	225	0	0	225	0	0	212	8	0	206	4	0	225	0	0	225	0	0	212	8	0	200	0	0	(Bombay)

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914 April	1921 April	1922 April	1923 April	1924 April	1925 January	1925 April	1925 July	1925 October	1926 January	1926 April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 12 6
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 12 6
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 8 9	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 8 9	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 12 6
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 12 6
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 8 9	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 8 9	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
Bombay—													
Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 2 0	1 1 6	..	..	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 11 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	1 0 0	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 1 0	..	..	0 14 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 11 6
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 4 0	1 2 6	..	..	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 11 6
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 40(*b*)	Yen 23(*b*)	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	1 2 6	0 18 9	1 2 0	1 1 6	..	..	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 11 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 17 6	1 3 0	..	..	..	0 14 6	0 16 6	0 16 6	0 12 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	1 0 0	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 1 0	..	..	0 14 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 11 6
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	1 5 0	0 18 9	1 4 0	1 2 6	..	..	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 11 6
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 17 6	0 16 3	0 19 0	0 18 6	0 19 6	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 8 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 16 3	1 0 0	..	0 19 0	0 13 6	0 11 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 9 0
Madras—													
Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 5 0	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 2 6	0 15 0
Karachi—				(*a*)									
Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 3 6	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 13 6
Rangoon—													
Rice	United Kingdom.	,,	1 8 3	1 15 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 15 0	1 7 6 to 1 15 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
* The rates since 1921 from Calcutta to London are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s. per ton.
(*a*) Rate for Liverpool. (*b*) Per ton of 40 c. ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1925-26 as compared with 1924-25
Sea Customs— Imports						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	2,15,73	2,34,46	2,26,19	2,50,32	2,53,99	+3,67
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	6,50,69	4,40,95	3,32,23	5,76,90	6,47,81	+70,91
Tobacco	1,01,36	1,54,76	1,67,63	1,73,72	1,55,81	—17,91
Mineral oils	80,97	1,10,89	1,27,79	1,43,39	1,54,67	+11,28
Cotton yarn and thread	—	48,86	42,74	51,41	43,37	—8,04
Cotton piecegoods	4,84,34	6,39,03	6,16,12	7,73,76	6,06,55	—1,67,21
Matches	1,03,84	1,53,62	1,38,01	1,13,91	1,13,19	—72
Match splints and veneers	—	—	—	11,94	5,11	—6,83
Others	15,12	13,09	11,25	11,50	14,45	+2,95
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	1,15,95	63,33	55,83	42,88	43,86	+98
Other articles	4,64	2,00	1,54	1,16	87	—29
Duty at 10 per cent—						
Metals—Iron and steel	67,57	1,84,08	1,72,11	84,12	42,30	—41,82
Railway plant and rolling stock	53,32	1,07,02	62,56	47,49	38,82	—8,67
Other articles	—	2,89	6,53	1,65	1,42	—23
Duty at 15 per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	83,00	1,22,54	1,27,44	1,39,15	1,59,83	+20,68
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores	42,15	74,71	65,78	63,88	69,72	+5,84
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures)	4,94,24	6,95,32	6,89,27	7,75,33	7,83,77	+8,44
Miscellaneous	71,87	52,74	53,07	56,46	55,67	—79
Duty at 30 per cent—						
Motor cars and cycles	51,50	56,08	74,13	79,44	1,05,30	+25,86
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk	51,60	80,62	81,54	90,05	78,16*	—11,89
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	21,85	32,42	29,33	27,69	46,03	+18,34
Other articles	60,45	96,82	96,72	98,59	1,03,73	+5,14
Protective special duties—						
Coal tubs(*a*)	—	—	—	1,44	1,09	—35
Iron and Steel (*a*)	—	—	—	2,15,32	2,81,87	+66,55
Steel railway track material (*a*)	—	—	—	9,01	9,26	+25
Paper and Stationery (*b*)	—	—	—	—	12,78	—
Government Stores (including imports by State Railways) (*c*) —						
Articles liable to protective duties —						
Steel railway track material (*a*)	—	—	—	7,20†	3,66	—3,54
Others (*a*)	—	—	—	..	17,49	—
Other railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	—	..	25,83	—
Others	—	—	—	53,09‡	55,49	+2,40
TOTAL IMPORTS	27,70,19	33,66,23	31,77,81	39,00,85	39,31,90	+31,10
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	78,21	1,07,31	79,93	2,14,80	61,23	—1,53,57
Net Imports	26,91,98	32,58,92	30,97,88	36,86,00	38,70,67	+1,84,67
Sea Customs—Exports						
Hides and skins, raw	51,42	42,60	25,33	26,75	31,74	+4,99
Jute (raw and manufactured)	2,71,99	3,29,25	3,57,80	3,75,64	3,68,05	—7,59
Rice	80,45	1,08,06	1,18,22	1,23,97	1,40,81	+16,84
Tea	46,26	44,41	50,06	49,12	48,09	—1,03
Government stores (*c*)	—	—	—	5	3	—2
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,50,12	5,24,32	5,51,41	5,75,53	5,88,72	+13,19
Deduct—Refunds	7,82	9,14	10,31	9,91	9,34	—57
Net Export duty	4,42,30	5,15,18	5,41,10	5,65,62	5,79,38	+13,76
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	31,34,28	37,74,10	36,38,98	42,51,62	44,50,05	+1,98,43
Land Customs and miscellaneous	35,73	37,15	35,06	39,63	39,48	—15
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	2,19,17	1,87,34	1,56,52	2,17,67	1,47,13	—70,54
,, ,, ,, motor spirit	61,10	64,69	65,15	78,86	76,30	—2,56
,, ,, ,, kerosene	—	92,32	95,16	98,39	98,36	—3
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	35,36,31	42,72,05	40,81,11	49,10,88	48,81,89	—28,99
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	8,24	9,72	10,44	10,81	10,82	+1
Tea cess	7,63	7,32	12,69	12,87	12,29	—58

(*a*) Subject to protective duty from 18th June, 1924.
(*b*) Subject to protective duty from 21st September, 1925.
(*c*) Subject to duty from April, 1924.
* Excludes silk goods for medical purposes and silk mixtures from June, 1925.
† Includes the duty collected on "Other railway plant and rolling stock" imported on Government account.
‡ Includes duties collected on Government stores other than "Steel railway track material" and "Other railway plant and rolling stock."
NOTE.—Figures for 1925-26 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India

IMPORT TARIFF*

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 68).
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.
	(For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES.
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.
	SEEDS.
6	Oil-Seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
7	Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
10A	Rubber, raw.
10B	Stick or seed Lac.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a Public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th or 8th sub-head of item No. 42, when they appertain to a firearm falling under that item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*
	(*d*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*e*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service. (*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
13	Anti-plague serum.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine.
14A	Sulphur.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
16	The following dairy appliances, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter-dryers, and butter workers: also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	METALS.
19	Current nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold and silver bullion and coin.
	PAPER.
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
21A	Postage Stamps, whether used or unused.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
26	Specimens illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

Part II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH.		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe. †
	LIQUORS.		
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	Denatured Spirit	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
30	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R. 36 A. 0
31	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto .	30 0 } or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher,
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 }
32	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto .	and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
33	Wines—		Ditto
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R. 9 A. 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	Ditto .	4 8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."		

*Corrected to April, 1926. [The Indian Finance Act No. XII of 1922, the Indian Finance Acts of 1923, 1924 and 1925, the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1925 and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1925 and 1926.]

† The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

No. 54—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		
	SUGAR.		
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (*see* No. 124)—		℟ A.
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above	Cwt.	4 8
	(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard.	,,	4 0
34	(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy	*ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	SACCHARINE.		℟ A.
34A	SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	Pound	5 0
34B	SACCHARINE TABLETS	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent. or ℟ 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
	TOBACCO.		℟ A.
36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
37	CIGARS	*Ad valorem*	75 per cent.
37A	CIGARETTES of value—		℟ A.
	(*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand	7 0
	(*b*) exceeding *Rs.* 10-8 per thousand	Ditto	10 8
	NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.		
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	2 4
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	OILS.		
40	KEROSENE, also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pies.
40A	MOTOR SPIRIT	Ditto	Four annas.
41	MINERAL OIL—		Rs. A.
	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre,	Ton	10 0
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication;	Imperial gallon	one anna and four pies.
	(3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		℟
	(1) Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 86A and 141).	Each	15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	15
	(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas-guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	,,	5
	(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks	,,	¾ } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	,,	2
	(6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,,	1
	(7) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
	(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
43	OPIUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas	℟ A. 24 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and Cotton sewing or darning thread	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
45	COTTON PIECE-GOODS	*Ad valorem*	11 per cent.
45A	SILK MIXTURES that is to say—		
	(*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk.	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
	(*b*) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics;		
	(*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100 A)		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
46	MATCHES—		℟ A.
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches	Per gross of boxes	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6
46A	UNDIPPED SPLINTS, such as are ordinarily used for match making	Pound	Four annas and six pies.
46B	VENEERS such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Pound	Six annas.
46C	PORTLAND CEMENT	Ton	Rs. A. 9 0
46D	PAINTER'S INK	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		any of the following numbers, namely, Nos. 15, 13, 51B, 53, 54, 55, 87, 90A, 96, 103, 111 and 127:—
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.		(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;
48	VINEGAR in casks.		(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
	WOOD AND TIMBER.		(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes;
49	FIREWOOD.		
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
50	COPPERAS, green.		
	MACHINERY.		
51	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in		

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Re. 1-4-0.

No. 54—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem—continued*

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*contd.*
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
51A	COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY, as defined in No. 51, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
51B	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely:—Healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and legs for dobbies, wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; *cumbli* finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes comber boards and comber board frames: take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; and printing machines.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts, and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, alumnium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, cases imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, halftone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding ink (*See* No. 46 D) and paper (*see* No. 99).
55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
57	FODDER, bran and pollards.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
58	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
59	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
60	IRON alloys. " angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 143). " bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No. 144). " pig. " rice bowls.
61	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. " " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing. " " hoops and strips. " " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 145). " " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No. 146). " " railway track material not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 63 and 152) including bearing plates, sleepers and fastenings therefor and lever-boxes. " " tramway track material, including rails, fish-plates, tie bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks. " " sheets and plates, all sorts (including discs and circles) not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 146, 147, 148, 148A, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not. " " barbed and stranded fencing wire and wire-rope.
	Iron or Steel, designed for the reinforcing of concrete, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 144 and 151). " " expanded metal.
62	STEEL, angle and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 150). " bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 151 and 153). " alloy, crucible, shear, blister and tub, all kinds, and steel for springs and cutting tools made by any process. " ingots, blooms, and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1¼ inches or more.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel, also cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway company. Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein:
	Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No. 51 or No. 51A.
63A	COMPONENT PARTS OF RAILWAY MATERIALS, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
64	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 51 or No. 51A shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
65	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).
66	FISHMAWS, including signally and soxille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
67	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
68	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
69	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 48).
	SPICES.
70	SPICES, all sorts.
	TEA.
71	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
72	COFFEE.
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
74	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 10 B).
	OILS.
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40, 40A and 41).
	SEEDS.
76	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 6).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
77	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
78	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
79	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
80	CANES AND RATTANS.
81	COWRIES AND SHELLS.
82	IVORY, unmanufactured.
83	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
85	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (*see* Nos. 132 and 133) and articles made of silk or silk mixtures (*see* No. 45A, 100A and 134).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
86	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
86A	ORNAMENTAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured Mica is exempt from payment of import duty.

No. 54—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem—continued*

No.	Names of Articles
	CONVEYANCES.
87	CONVEYANCES, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 127).
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
89	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (*see* No. 129).
90	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
90A	ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.
91	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*
	DYES AND COLOURS.
92	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
94	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts, except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 131).
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
95	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
96	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power (*see* Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 51B).
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
97	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
98	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.†
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
99	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILE BOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 21), and postage stamps whether used or unused (*see* No. 21A), and paper and stationery otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 155 and 156)
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 134); Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding article made of silk (*see* No. 134); Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth (*see* No. 22); Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
100A	SILK GOODS used or required for medical purposes, namely:— Silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silkweb cathetertubes, and oiled silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
101	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, (other than Portland cement), chalk and lime, clays, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 51 or No. 63, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.
104	CANDLES.
105	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.
106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
106A	FIREWORKS specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
108	MATS AND MATTING.
109	OILCAKES.
110	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
111	PACKING ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 51 and 63.
112	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified.
113	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
114	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
115	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 53 and 139).
116	SOAP.
117	STARCH AND FARINA.
118	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
119	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
121	CORAL.
122	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.‡

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
124	CONFECTIONERY.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
125	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entry Nos. 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
127	MOTOR CARS, motor cycles, motor scooters, and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
128	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.
129	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.
130	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS THEREOF.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
131	GLASS BANGLES AND BEADS and false pearls.
	METALS.
132	GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
133	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
134	SILK PIECE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 45A and 100A).
	MISCELLANEOUS.
135	FIRE-WORKS, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
136	IVORY, manufactured.
137	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
138	PRINTS, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards.
139	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles and motor scooters.
140	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
141	Toys, games, playing cards and requisities for games and sports including bird shot; toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and bows and arrows.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 96-1—Cus.-25, dated the 28th February, 1925, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony, when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus is liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 5, dated the 27th February, 1926, tin, block, is exempt from so much of the import duty leviable thereon as is in excess of Rs. 250 a ton.

‡ Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 109-1—Cus.-25, dated the 17th March, 1925, insignia and badges of Official British and Foreign Orders are exempt from payment of import duty.

No. 54—*concluded*

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.		
	CONVEYANCES.		
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel: and component parts thereof made of iron or steel.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.		
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—		
	(*a*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanised, tinned or lead coated or Crown or superior qualities.	Ton	Rs. 20.
	(*b*) Fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanised, tinned or lead coated.	Ton	Rs. 35.
145	IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French	Cwt.	Rs. 3.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
147	IRON OR STEEL PLATES not under ⅛ inch thick including sheets ⅛ inch thick or over—		
	(*a*) not fabricated, ship, tank bridge, and common qualities.	Ton	Rs. 30.
	(*b*) fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	(*c*) cuttings, all qualities	Ton	Rs. 25.
148	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS under ⅛ inch thick—		
	(*a*) not fabricated—		
	(i) black	Ton	Rs. 30.
	(ii) galvanised	Ton	Rs. 45.
	(*b*) fabricated, all qualities	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
	(*c*) cuttings, black or galvanised	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
148A	IRON OR STEEL discs and circles cut from plates or sheets of the kind specified under Nos. 147 and 148—		
	galvanised	Ton	Rs. 45.
	not galvanised	Ton	Rs. 30.
149	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or wire rope or stranded fencing wire, or wire netting (*see* No. 97).	Ton	Rs. 60.
150	STEEL, angle and tee, not galvanised, tinned, or lead coated and beam, channel, red, trough plate, piling and other structural sections—		
	(*a*) fabricated	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	(*b*) not fabricated	Ton	Rs. 30.
151	STEEL—BAR AND ROD—		
	Common merchant bar and rod, and bar and rod designed for the reinforcing of concrete, all sizes.	Ton	Rs. 40.
152	STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—		
	(*a*) Rails 30 lb. and over per yard and fish-plates therefor.	Ton	Rs. 14.
	(*b*) Rails under 30 lb. per yard and fish-plates therefor.	Ton	Rs. 40.
	(*c*) Spikes and tie bars	Ton	Rs. 40.
	(*d*) Switches, crossing and the like material not made of alloy steel.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
153	STEEL, STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates, or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts therefor, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 90) or articles specified in Nos. 51, 51A, 64 or 87.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
154	STEEL—		
	(*a*) Tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers.	Ton	Rs. 85.
	(*b*) Tinplate cuttings	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.		
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts containing less than 65 per cent of mechanical wood pulp.	Pound	One anna.
156	WRITING PAPER, all sorts, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	Pound	One anna.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE.		
1	RAW JUTE—		R A.
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4 8
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified. *	Ditto	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS.		
3	RAW HIDES AND SKINS	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	RICE.		R A.
4	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3
	TEA.		
5	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November, 1923, jute rags such as are used for paper making are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons.)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1924-25			1925-26		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·5	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	1,071	3,819	21·6	1,015	3,645	21·3
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,366	4,135	23·4	1,462	4,406	25·7
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,443	2,895	16·4	1,129	1,810	10·8
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,878	3,593	20·4	2,833	3,976	23·2
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,276	2,383	15·6	1,264	3,214	18·2	1,184	3,259	19·0
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	8,022	17,656	100	7,623	17,136	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1924-25		1925-26		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1925-26
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
Entered											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	2,208	6,066	2,074	5,792	69·8
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	284	126	272	94	1·1
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	164	571	186	627	7·6
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	118	354	112	333	4·0
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	45	93	48	97	1·2
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	136	464	121	444	5·3
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	8	1	..	..	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	18	51	9	23	·3
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	23	76	26	82	1·0
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	18	73	21	86	1·0
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	7	1	2	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	76	290	67	280	3·4
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	95	335	99	358	4·3
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	18	42	8	18	·2
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	720	2,357	698	2,350	28·3
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	720	65	739	66	·8
Total entered	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,932	8,614	3,783	8,302	100
Cleared											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	2,319	6,469	2,158	6,159	69·7
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	315	147	312	121	1·4
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	180	626	225	756	8·5
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	99	289	119	361	4·1
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	43	87	37	65	·7
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	153	512	122	441	5·0
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	8	1	..	..	..
Greek	6	12	24	49	14	49	17	53	15	41	·5
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	18	58	22	68	·8
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	19	77	21	86	1·0
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	2	14	1	2	..
American	*	*	10	23	26	274	90	328	71	300	3·4
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	77	268	100	358	4·0
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	21	50	8	16	·2
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	727	2,363	741	2,494	28·2
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	729	63	629	60	·7
Total Cleared	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	4,090	9,042	3,840	8,884	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	8,022	17,656	7,623	17,186	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes, during the official year 1925-26.

[All quantites in maunds, except treasure.

IMPORTS.

Articles.		Articles.	
Grain and Pulse—		Tobacco—	
Wheat—		Group (*a*)	5,660
Group (*a*)	14,607	,, (*b*)	66,694
,, (*b*)	157,732	,, (*c*)	38,844
,, (*c*)	206,015	TOTAL	111,198
TOTAL	378,354	Wool, raw—	
Gram and pulse—		Group (*a*)	155,744
Group (*a*)	9,415	,, (*b*)	35,920
,, (*b*)	155,163	,, (*c*)	55,149
,, (*c*)	204,041	TOTAL	246,813
TOTAL	368,619	*Carpets and rugs—	
Rice, husked—		Group (*a*)	14,559
Group (*a*)	1,025	,, (*b*)	2,968
,, (*b*)	26,495	TOTAL	17,527
,, (*c*)	686,688		
TOTAL	714,208	**Borax—	
Rice, unhusked—		Group (*b*)	..
Group (*a*)	1,056	,, (*c*)	23,958
,, (*b*)	111,905	TOTAL	23,958
,, (*c*)	1,613,189		
TOTAL	1,726,150	† Charas	1,469
Others—		‡ Jute, raw	229,955
Group (*a*)	14,011	Oil seeds—	
,, (*b*)	462,872	‡ Linseed	376,414
,, (*c*)	323,051	‡ Mustard and rape seed	321,048
TOTAL	799,934	Treasure—	
Hides and skins—		Gold (in ounces)—	
Hides of Cattle—		Group (*a*)	1,065
Group (*a*)	815	,, (*b*)	..
,, (*b*)	42,209	,, (*c*)	..
,, (*c*)	22,370	TOTAL	1,065
TOTAL	65,394		
Skins of sheep and goats—		Silver (in ounces)—	
Group (*a*)	7,113	Group (*a*)	62,443
,, (*b*)	41,279	,, (*b*)	554,907
,, (*c*)	4,264	,, (*c*)	344,029
TOTAL	52,656	TOTAL	961,379
Ghi—			
Group (*a*)	9,657		
,, (*b*)	14,954		
,, (*c*)	53,302		
TOTAL	77,913		

EXPORTS.

Articles.		Articles.	
Cotton—		Petroleum—	
Twist and yarn—		Group (*a*)	9,894
Group (*a*)	17,708	,, (*b*)	94,146
,, (*b*)	26,846	,, (*c*)	86,779
,, (*c*)	37,922	TOTAL	190,819
TOTAL	82,566	Salt—	
Piece-goods, foreign—		Group (*a*)	12,265
Group (*a*)	82,599	,, (*b*)	609,744
,, (*b*)	182,805	,, (*c*)	744,524
,, (*c*)	64,022	TOTAL	1,366,533
TOTAL	329,426	Sugar—	
Piece-goods, Indian—		Refined—	
Group (*a*)	56,582	Group (*a*)	201,293
,, (*b*)	73,130	,, (*b*)	428,652
,, (*c*)	62,527	,, (*c*)	95,213
TOTAL	192,239	TOTAL	725,158
Grain and pulse—		Unrefined—	
Wheat—		Group (*a*)	38,483
Group (*a*)	164,476	,, (*b*)	104,474
,, (*b*)	708,772	,, (*c*)	20,689
,, (*c*)	125,138	TOTAL	163,646
TOTAL	998,386	Tea—	
Rice, husked—		Black—	
Group (*a*)	42,032	Group (*a*)	30,552
,, (*b*)	92,947	,, (*b*)	12,343
,, (*c*)	493,417	,, (*c*)	4,087
TOTAL	628,396	TOTAL	46,982
Others—			
Group (*a*)	234,604		
,, (*b*)	777,554	Green—	
,, (*c*)	289,729	Group (*a*)	25,445
TOTAL	1,301,887	,, (*b*)	58,001
		,, (*c*)	452
Iron and Steel—		TOTAL	83,898
unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	4,298	Tobacco—	
,, (*b*)	52,898	Group (*a*)	3,171
,, (*c*)	8,188	,, (*b*)	50,008
TOTAL	65,384	,, (*c*)	54,247
		TOTAL	107,426
Sections—			
Group (*a*)	17,897	* Brass and Copper	12,170
,, (*b*)	140,706	* Betelnuts	21,236
,, (*c*)	90,482		
TOTAL	249,085	Treasure—	
		Gold (in ounces)—	
Machinery and millwork—		Group (*a*)	..
Group (*a*)	3,655	,, (*b*)	145
,, (*b*)	15,411	,, (*c*)	383
,, (*c*)	10,394		
TOTAL	29,460	TOTAL	528
Others, including hardware and cutlery—		Silver (in ounces)—	
Group (*a*)	16,353	Group (*a*)	..
,, (*b*)	21,581	,, (*b*)	1,356,294
,, (*c*)	24,336	,, (*c*)	76,354
TOTAL	62,270	TOTAL	1,432,648

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

Registration Stations.

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it :—

1. Duzdap.
2. Mirjawa.
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Yakmach.
5. Dalbandin.
6. Padag Road.
7. Ahmedwal.
8. Nushki.
9. Quetta.
10. Bostan.
11. Yaru.
12. Gulistan.
13. Killa Abdulla.
14. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group :—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Girni Road.
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Damel.
26. Sarna.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbirsinghpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.
32. Manschra.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group :—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jayanagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Jogbani.
14. Naksalbari.
15. Galgalia.
16. Ghum.
17. Kalimpong Road.
18. Nagrakata.
19. Carron.
20. Banarhat.
21. Saikhowaghat.

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are registered at these stations, from October, 1925.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 58.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in lakhs of rupees)				
		Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26
Coal	tons	413	342	370	354	433	51	65	1,09	84	81
Cotton—Twist and yarn	lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	15,493	16,848	56	97	2,35	1,73	1,63
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—											
Indian	yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	9,081	8,036	14	22	37	33	26
Foreign	,,	3,009	3,116	5,496	5,467	4,544	5	9	24	21	12
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—											
Indian	,,	3,707	5,895	4,485	2,131	3,375	8	18	25	11	15
Foreign	,,	2,586	3,741	2,003	1,362	1,118	5	13	11	6	5
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—											
Indian	,,	12,199	21,312	18,122	15,860	14,595	27	60	95	83	67
Foreign	,,	2,333	4,434	3,842	1,439	889	6	20	25	10	6
Jute bags	no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	41,203	54,027	1,19	1,66	1,88	2,38	3,39
Betelnuts	cwts.	311	279	294	243	254	60	56	64	71	79
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	16,692	14,439	58	43	51	48	42
Pulse	tons	14	12	15	19	18	20	20	36	36	34
Wheat flour	,,	16	12	18	23	25	29	27	52	54	66

No. 59.—Chief exports from Burma to India

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in lakhs of rupees)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26
Rice in the husk . . . . . tons	214	168	93	117	155	1,54	1,12	86	1,18	1,62
Rice not in the husk . . . . . ,,	383	806	709	506	852	4,18	7,96	10,93	7,94	12,90
Pulse . . . . . ,,	19	19	46	24	18	17	19	64	29	23
Oils, mineral—										
Kerosene . . . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	137,885	127,045	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,69	4,33
Lubricating . . . . . ,,	*	†2,967	2,160	2,847	2,662	*	†21	21	27	25
Benzine and Petrol . . . . . ,,	*	(a)4,215	14,371	17,672	24,846	*	(a)46	2,01	2,63	3,40
Candles . . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	5,388	5,644	12	15	18	15	15
Lac	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	47	19
Wood and timber—										
Teak wood . . . . . C. tons	128	110	166	185	189	1,17	1,32	2,39	2,67	2,85
Other timber . . . . . ,, ,,	28	20	25	18	27	18	14	28	20	33

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds."
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

60.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924	1925
United Kingdom.						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,590	3,810	4,470	3,410
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,790	1,700	3,000	1,513
India	1,360	2,380	1,580	1,900	1,220	1,467
India's percentage	21%	48%	44%	50%	27%	43%
France.						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,446	1,618	1,715	1,570
Argentine	1,143	546	714	649	880	635
India	1,026	617	486	841	678	755
India's percentage	41%	46%	34%	52%	40%	48%
Italy.						
Total	454	324	309	373	581	466
Argentine	133	11	80	84	93	15
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	181	250	430	358
India's percentage	57%	87%	59%	67%	74%	77%
	1913	1914-15	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Australia.						
Total	35	46	173	187	195	244
Argentine	..	..	45	45	..	61
India	27	38	107	139	189	180
India's percentage	77%	82%	62%	73%	97%	74%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924	1925
United Kingdom.						
Total	530	620	330	610	690	368
India	190	210	320	600	680	330
India's percentage	36%	34%	97%	98%	98%	90%
Belgium.						
Total	94	..	255	107	62*	67
Roumania	14	..	9	1	..	22
Argentine	3	..	126	1	13	..
India	67	..	78	91	35	39
India's percentage	72%	..	31%	85%	56%	58%
Italy.						
Total	102	220	235	582	1,312	967
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	212	543	1,296	949
India's percentage	93%	83%	90%	93%	99%	98%
France.						
Total	538	404	269	317	227	149
India	482	303	188	293	212	128
India's percentage	90%	75%	90%	92%	93%	86%

Note.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.
* Ten thousand quintals of rapeseed were imported into Belgium from Dantzig in 1924.

No. 60—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924	1925
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	111	90	131	148
India	228	251	81	48	55	125
India's percentage	82%	96%	70%	53%	43%	84%
China	10	2	3	27	57	7
China's percentage	4%	7%	3%	30%	44%	5%
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available.	Not available.	477	587	217	406
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	353	159	69	330
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	76%	27%	32%	81%
China's share	..	..	95	414	113	55
Percentage of China's share	..	..	20%	71%	52%	13%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924	1925
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,028	1,917	2,261	2,733
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	170	98	192	173
India	325	265	..	..	106	118
Total	2,634	2,742	2,425	2,492	3,023	3,417
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	1,819	1,857	2,267	2,563
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	1,626	2,315	1,747	1,948
Senegal	..	20	65	89	46	113
Other countries	245	262	566	351	497	429
Total	2,687	2,982	2,257	2,755	2,290	2,490
* Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	40%	50%	40%	40%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.
NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922	1923	1924	1925
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	233,423	255,159	267,292	295,090	291,027
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	111,614	120,551	130,652	132,498
China	19,652	17,682	10,997	25,552	24,985	9,235
Java	17,999	18,594	38,935	38,910	57,655	54,118
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	419,005	456,513	512,349	491,058
Percentage of India's share of total	54·2	61·9	60·9	58·5	57·6	59·3
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	1,729	1,796	2,170	2,049
China	7,359	5,785	7,444	12,430	14,726	11,590
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	10,826	17,567	20,923	17,480
Percentage of India's share of total	15·8	26·7	16·1	10·2	10·3	11·7
CANADA—						
Indi	13,850	13,019	22,296	21,638	20,818	21,804
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,795	11,592	10,266	10,372
China	2,772	1,763	1,583	2,031	1,594	830
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,498	2,520	2,629	3,334
Java	..	4,444	2,387	1,658	769	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	40,278	39,726	36,255	37,379
Percentage of India's share of total	37·7	33·4	55·4	54·5	57·4	58·3
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA(a)—						
India	6,640	10,722	7,548	7,670	9,600	39,582
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	22,712	23,420	26,459	
China	22,130	18,902	14,657	19,914	11,712	12,301
Japan	46,245	49,339	36,388	36,237	28,593	29,582
Java	158	8,656	7,787	11,224	7,230	8,801
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	97,097	105,138	92,778	100,962
UPercentage of India's share of total	7·0	10·6	7·8	7·3	10·3	39·2
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	4,112	4,778	4,348	6,003
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	12,330	12,850	15,246	15,086
China	2,897	1,982	1,641	4,360	1,978	1,225
Java	3,756	7,746	29,463	26,329	27,395	24,340
TOTAL	35,442	41,987	47,666	48,502	49,251	47,088
Percentage of India's share of total	24·6	20·1	8·6	10·0	8·8	12·7
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	857	1,008	1,082	1,381
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	7,176	7,962	9,340	9,145
China	39	58	117	158	110	175
Java	..	342	556	810	255	..
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	8,708	9,967	10,787	10,835
Percentage of India's share of total	8·6	9·3	9·7	10·1	10·0	12·7

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1922-23 to 1925-26.
(a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

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